



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

<http://archive.org/details/oldnorthwestgene00oldn>

GEN

✓



3 1833 01798 1496

GENEALOGY

977

OL152

1908

THE "OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY.

1908.

VOLUME XI.



COLUMBUS, OHIO :

PUBLISHED BY

The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society.

FRANKLIN COUNTY MEMORIAL HALL.

EAST BROAD STREET.

1908.

FRANK THEODORE COLE, A. B., LL. B., *Editor.*

Publication Committee:

HERBERT BROOKS, *Chairman,*

JAMES URIAH BARNHILL, A. M., M. D.,

DAVID E. PHILLIPS.

NOTICE.—It is the aim of the Publishing Committee to admit into THE QUARTERLY only such new Genealogical, Biographical and Historical matter as may be relied on for accuracy and authenticity, but neither the Society nor its Committee is responsible for opinions or errors of contributors, whether published under the name or without signature.

COLUMBUS, O.:
PRESS OF SPAHR & GLENN.
1908.

INDEX OF NAMES.

- Abbe, 219.
 Abbott, 302.
 Acklin, 302.
 Acrelins, 194.
 Adams, 2, 125, 188, 193.
 Africa, 306.
 Agler, 153.
 Ailleboust, 9, 104.
 Alain, 11.
 Alexander, 150, 184, 285, 286
 287.
 Aldred, 66.
 Alego, 70.
 Allherry, 186.
 Allen, 59, 81, 106, 203, 212,
 223, 227, 228, 265.
 Allison, 220, 288.
 Alt, 304.
 Alward, 69, 71.
 Ambler, 190, 237, 249.
 Ambrose, 55.
 Amours, 11, 103.
 Anderson, 59, 73, 212, 231,
 288, 302, 306.
 Andre, 12.
 Andrews, 17, 35, 37, 130,
 144, 188.
 Andros, 156.
 Angle, 193.
 Anne of Austria, 103.
 Ansferger, 62.
 Anthony, 253.
 Antoine, 158.
 Ayslin, 295.
 Archer, 64, 184.
 Armentrout, 73.
 Armstead, 182.
 Armstrong, 22, 79, 87, 186.
 Arnett, 64.
 Arnold, 185, 227, 302.
 Arts, 66.
 Asbury, 61.
 Ashbaugh, 181.
 Aspinwall, 256.
 Astor, 180.
 Atherton, 120, 215, 219, 220,
 221.
 Atkinson, 44, 253, 254.
 Atwater, 15, 16, 31.
 Aubert, 185.
 Ault, 67.
 Austin, 70, 71, 157, 198, 235,
 285, 287.
 Avery, 74, 228.
 Ayers, 302.
 Ayle, 64.
 Ayres, 138, 254.

 Backus, 226.
 Bailey, 157, 182, 229, 230.
 Bailly, 209.
 Bainter, 153.
 Baird, 198.
 Baker, 44, 71, 87, 124, 153,
 183, 188, 189, 192, 195.
 Baldock, 292.
 Baldwin, 87, 184, 185.
 Ball, 46, 119, 121, 123.
 Bancroft, 47-52, 188, 226.
 Bandy, 90.
 Banks, 79, 81, 275.

 Barcus, 185.
 Bardsley, 289.
 Bargh, 74.
 Barker, 157, 193, 218, 219.
 Barks, 50, 51, 52.
 Barnett, 195.
 Barr, 16, 82, 83, 84, 86, 90,
 91, 92.
 Barrickman, 187.
 Bartholemew, 196.
 Bartlett, 52, 64.
 Bartlow, 306.
 Barton, 35.
 Bascom, 156.
 Bassford, 205.
 Bates, 71, 304.
 Bauer, 74.
 Baughman, 152, 155, 187.
 Baur, 154.
 Bayard, 31, 170.
 Bayly, 196.
 Beach, 72, 73, 181, 186.
 Beachom, 67.
 Beaman, 218.
 Bear, 188.
 Beard, 66.
 Beardy, 187.
 Beauregard, 255, 256.
 Behee, 182, 184.
 Bebel, 181.
 Beecher, 69, 137.
 Beem, 72, 155.
 Beems, 226.
 Beers, 182.
 Beetley, 152.
 Begman, 66.
 Belas, 62.
 Belknap, 186.
 Bell, 183, 186, 207, 306.
 Bender, 73.
 Benham, 153.
 Bennett, 186.
 Bennett, 222.
 Benton, 184, 189.
 Berger, 306.
 Bergman, 66.
 Bertsch, 74.
 Beshire, 120.
 Besse, 66.
 Bevard, 306.
 Bevelhamer, 187, 188.
 Bidwell, 181.
 Bienville, 163.
 Bigalow, 185.
 Bigelow, 58.
 Bill, 294.
 Billings, 144, 188, 232.
 Billingsley, 59.
 Birkhead, 196.
 Birney, 146-147.
 Bishop, 184.
 Bishops, 158.
 Bittsberger, 67.
 Bixby, 227, 228.
 Black, 182, 188.
 Black Hawk, 254.
 Blackman, 253.
 Blackshaw, 44.
 Blair, 62, 79, 194.
 Blake, 186.
 Blaker, 44.
 Blaney, 302.

 Blank, 196.
 Blanser, 67, 68.
 Bline, 306.
 Bliss, 64, 198.
 Blizzard, 305.
 Blodget, 186.
 Bohb, 155.
 Bodge, 181, 182.
 Bogle, 81.
 Bohns, 84.
 Bohrer, 67.
 Bond, 35, 37.
 Boner, 302.
 Boone, 62, 106.
 Booth, 226.
 Boston, 58.
 Bosworth, 188.
 Bouquet, 169.
 Boulogne, 104.
 Boulton, 190, 191.
 Bover, 181.
 Bowan, 72.
 Bowers, 305.
 Bowlby, 306.
 Bowman, 194.
 Boyce, 302.
 Boyd, 64.
 Boys, 106.
 Braddock, 106, 132, 163.
 Brake, 185.
 Brakehill, 186.
 Brakebills, 186.
 Brant, 156.
 Bratner, 75.
 Breathitt, 260.
 Breckinridge, 144, 207.
 Breinig, 155.
 Bremig, 155.
 Brenker, 74.
 Brentnall, 225.
 Bresse, 66.
 Brevort, 182.
 Brewster, 158.
 Briarly, 245.
 Bridges, 294.
 Briggs, 46, 111.
 Brigham, 22.
 Brink, 225.
 Brinkenhoof, 153.
 Brinkerhoof, 183, 184, 201.
 Brissat, 125.
 Bristol, 181.
 Brock, 288.
 Brockway, 302.
 Brodhead, 170.
 Brooke, 70.
 Brooks, 58, 128, 129, 226,
 273.
 Brothers, 71, 72.
 Brotherton, 85.
 Brough, 87, 92, 267.
 Brown, 31, 33, 60, 65, 71, 73,
 79, 81, 88, 92, 94, 106,
 114, 115, 119, 140,
 145, 181, 185, 194,
 203, 212, 213, 265,
 281, 287, 289, 294.
 Brownell, 158.
 Browning, 187.
 Bruen, 193.
 Bruson, 122.
 Bryan, 37.

- Bryce, 205.
 Bucannon, 287.
 Buchanan, 18, 214, 225, 264, 266.
 Buckingham, 31, 212, 230.
 Buckman, 46.
 Bucor, 120.
 Budd, 184, 185, 188, 191.
 Bugbee, 295.
 Bull, 65, 181, 182, 184, 225.
 Bump, 181, 182.
 Bunting, 44.
 Burgess, 125, 131, 299, 301, 302.
 Burnet, 31, 35, 96.
 Burnett, 252.
 Burnham, 62, 63, 64.
 Burnside, 270, 275.
 Burr, 16.
 Burreal, 133.
 Burrows, 62.
 Burt, 70.
 Burton, 230.
 Burwell, 189, 301.
 Butcher, 182, 192.
 Byrd, 1-8, 15, 298, 301.
- Caesar, 122.
 Cain, 72.
 Caldwell, 244, 246.
 Cameron, 257.
 Campbell, 94, 145, 183, 187, 201.
 Canby, 278, 281, 282.
 Canfield, 193.
 Carb, 297.
 Carleton, 227.
 Carmer, 197.
 Carnaghan, 79, 81.
 Carnes, 75.
 Caroline, 145.
 Carpenter, 122, 152, 182, 184, 244.
 Carrington, 242.
 Carroll, 214.
 Carson, 265.
 Casad, 154.
 Case, 63, 64, 182, 189.
 Casey, 301.
 Casher, 187.
 Cashner, 155.
 Cass, 225, 303.
 Castle, 302.
 Castner, 75.
 Carver, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 183.
 Cary, 135.
 Castner, 74.
 Cates, 113, 114, 115.
 Catley, 182.
 Catlett, 285.
 Catt, 302.
 Cavellier, 13.
 Chappin, 52.
 Chambers, 182, 183, 206.
 Channel, 73.
 Channing, 157.
 Chapman, 46, 125.
 Charles, 70, 104.
 Chartier, 11, 12.
 Chase, 201, 203, 204, 205, 206.
 Cheever, 186.
 Chenoworth, 243.
 Chester, 126.
 Chever, 184, 185, 186.
 Chew, 196.
 Chilcote, 306.
 Childs, 220.
 Christian, 212, 245.
 Christie, 212.
- Chrysler, 152, 154.
 Cist, 145.
 Claes, 197.
 Claphan, 186.
 Clark, 51, 62, 63, 64, 69, 72, 125, 142, 182, 183, 184, 188, 205, 226, 244, 245, 246, 247, 251, 285, 287, 289, 297.
 Clarke, 289.
 Clarkson, 144.
 Clawson, 183, 188, 302.
 Clay, 16, 17, 19, 131, 132, 133, 135, 139, 140, 142, 143, 146, 210, 211, 212.
 Claypool, 230.
 Cleaves, 71, 72.
 Cleland, 221.
 Clerk, 289.
 Clerke, 289.
 Cleveland, 225, 226.
 Click, 152.
 Clickenger, 74, 75.
 Clifton, 64.
 Climer, 184.
 Clinch, 257, 287.
 Cline, 182.
 Clinton, 157, 241.
 Clitz, 278.
 Clough, 234, 235, 285, 287.
 Clots, 155.
 Clotts, 94.
 Clyde, 306.
 Coale, 113, 114.
 Coates, 113, 115.
 Cobb, 218, 220.
 Coddington, 158.
 Coe, 198.
 Coffman, 79.
 Coghnan, 153.
 Cogswell, 294.
 Colhan, 187.
 Cole, 69, 152, 186, 215-222, 229, 230.
 Collet, 19.
 Collins, 17, 32, 72, 129, 141, 191, 225.
 Collison, 88.
 Coloin, 185.
 Colville, 305, 306.
 Combs, 209.
 Compton, 225.
 Comstock, 73.
 Conant, 183.
 Conard, 306.
 Conch, 157.
 Condit, 70.
 Coney, 67.
 Conger, 111.
 Congor, 110.
 Conine, 67, 226.
 Conkey, 182.
 Conn, 75.
 Connard, 302.
 Connel, 302.
 Connelly, 186.
 Connelly, 184, 185.
 Conner, 187.
 Converse, 187.
 Courtright, 92.
 Cowells, 43.
 Cowgill, 43, 44, 45.
 Cowles, 54.
 Cowling, 225.
 Cook, 64, 184, 188, 192, 193.
 Cookson, 160.
 Cooper, 110, 185, 256.
 Coots, 235, 236.
 Cope, 46, 71.
 Copelin, 186.
- Cornell, 185.
 Corner, 225.
 Cornthwaite, 113.
 Cornwallis, 227, 237, 239, 241.
 Corrico, 72.
 Corry, 15, 22.
 Corwin, 19, 20, 140, 142, 146.
 Coryell, 300.
 Cox, 114, 214, 225.
 Crabb, 62.
 Cramer, 187.
 Crane, 14, 19, 144, 265.
 Crapps, 191.
 Creighton, 4, 5, 18, 35, 65, 182.
 Cressy, 60.
 Crittenden, 210, 211, 212.
 Crittendon, 245.
 Crisman, 63.
 Croasdale, 43, 44.
 Crocker, 61.
 Croghan, 244.
 Croghan, 246.
 Croisiers, 12.
 Cromister, 72.
 Crooker, 129.
 Crookshank, 35.
 Crosswell, 226.
 Crum, 60.
 Crumbley, 225.
 Cryne, 124.
 Culbertson, 152, 153.
 Culbumber, 62.
 Cullamber, 62.
 Cullember, 62.
 Cullumber, 62.
 Cunningham, 70, 79, 302.
 Curry, 62.
 Curtis, 56, 60, 66, 303.
 Cushman, 124.
 Cutler, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 97, 184, 196.
- Daboney, 287.
 Dalton, 221.
 Damours, 103.
 Dana, 125.
 Daniels, 184, 187, 191.
 Daggett, 217, 218.
 Dahlgren, 256.
 Daily, 186.
 Davenport, 187.
 Davies, 54, 144.
 Davis, 45, 64, 70, 72, 181, 186, 209, 213, 254, 256, 303.
 Dawson, 280, 288.
 Day, 154, 181.
 Darlington, 301.
 Darlington, 95-101.
 Dean, 157.
 Dearing, 182, 183.
 Decker, 60, 186.
 Dedrick, 188.
 Deland, 183.
 Delano, 183.
 Dellenbaugh, 67.
 Demeter, 145.
 Demorest, 54.
 Dempster, 75.
 Denis, 103.
 Dennis, 120, 214.
 Dennison, 256.
 Denniss, 105.
 Denton, 157.
 Denys, 105.
 Derling, 188.
 Deshler, 55.
 Devol, 225.
 Dewees, 72.

Index of Names.

5

- Dick, 112.
 Dickey, 79, 229.
 Dickinson, 168, 178.
 Dickson, 67, 186.
 Dillworth, 239.
 Dilly, 183.
 Dilworth, 38.
 Dimmick, 125.
 Dimmitt, 148.
 Dinwiddie, 237, 242.
 Disney, 26.
 Dixon, 186, 188, 189.
 Dobson, 191.
 Doddridge, 134.
 Doherty, 55, 130.
 Donelson, 99.
 Dongan, 156.
 Donovan, 306.
 Douthirt, 229.
 Doolittle, 52, 303.
 Dougherty, 72.
 Douglas, 79, 221, 273, 288.
 Dowdall, 55.
 Dracot, 44.
 Drake, 19, 26, 305.
 Dubney, 285.
 Dubreuil, 103.
 Duchesne, 102.
 Dudley, 208.
 Duncalf, 123.
 Duncan, 195, 207, 259.
 Duncof, 123.
 Dunham, 110.
 Dunkan, 42.
 Dunmore, 106.
 Dunn, 38, 39, 40, 45.
 Dunton, 181.
 Durling, 187.
 Dustin, 148.
 Dutcher, 187.
 Duvall, 61.
 Duxbury, 156.
 Duyall, 195.
 Dwight, 20, 21, 30, 133.
- Earhart, 76.
 Earheart, 76.
 Eastburn, 38.
 Easterday, 153.
 Eastman, 186.
 Easton, 244.
 Eaton, 19, 125, 244, 294.
 Ebert, 198.
 Eby, 61.
 Echnor, 304.
 Edminster, 188.
 Edward, 46.
 Edwards, 41, 42, 45, 46, 100, 304.
 Eflan, 184.
 Egolf, 67.
 Eisenhower, 161-162.
 Elbersen, 122.
 Eldridge, 78, 92.
 Ellicott, 142.
 Ellicott, 55, 62, 182, 185.
 Ellis, 114.
 Ellsberry, 205.
 Elrick, 86.
 Ely, 60.
 Embrey, 73.
 Embry, 72.
 Emswiler, 65.
 Engelke, 85.
 England, 115.
 English, 230.
 Enyart, 70.
 Ephland, 185.
 Etlimbach, 155.
 Ervin, 224.
 Eshelman, 306.
- Espy, 60.
 Estaing, 240.
 Estang, 10.
 Esting, 241.
 Essex, 66.
 Estrades, 102.
 Evans, 1, 38, 39, 40, 45, 52, 69, 93, 95, 184, 186, 298, 303, 306.
 Ewell, 196.
- Fahrig, 118.
 Fairbanks, 145.
 Fairchild, 187, 188, 189.
 Fairfield, 181.
 Fairley, 111, 303.
 Fairman, 190.
 Fales, 15, 19, 144.
 Fancher, 183, 187, 188.
 Fant, 47, 229, 302, 306.
 Farmer, 72.
 Farnsworth, 219.
 Farr, 76.
 Farrer, 144.
 Farring, 92.
 Faurot, 209.
 Feasel, 154.
 Febiger, 277.
 Feliner, 305.
 Fell, 60.
 Felton, 58, 156.
 Ferguson, 229.
 Ferrell, 182.
 Ferris, 189.
 Ferson, 55.
 Ferte, 10.
 Fetters, 187.
 Field, 55, 146.
 Fields, 64.
 Fife, 111.
 Fie, 189.
 Filker, 307.
 Finch, 157.
 Findley, 235.
 Finkbore, 69.
 Firby, 187.
 Firestone, 94.
 Fishbough, 71.
 Fisk, 181, 182.
 Fisher, 68, 71, 189, 183, 226.
 Fishback, 21.
 Fitch, 65, 67, 158, 230.
 Fithian, 80.
 Flanagan, 66.
 Flavilla, 305.
 Fleek, 303.
 Fleet, 303.
 Flenniker, 75.
 Fletcher, 297, 304.
 Flint, 64.
 Flomony, 130.
 Flowers, 66.
 Floyd, 62.
 Floyde, 196.
 Follon, 184.
 Fontaine, 11.
 Foos, 226.
 Foote, 72.
 Ford, 62.
 Ford, 185.
 Fore, 272, 288.
 Foreman, 112, 113, 114, 115, 190.
 Foss, 62.
 Foster, 77, 90, 91, 220.
 Foulke, 46.
 Fox, 36, 87, 243.
 Francis, 62.
 Franciscus, 90.
 Franklin, 178.
 Fravel, 187, 188.
- Frazier, 89.
 Freake, 195.
 Freas, 306.
 Frederick, 306.
 Freeman, 133, 186, 197, 228.
 Freer, 89.
 French, 60, 185.
 Friel, 306.
 Fry, 307.
 Fuller, 158, 181.
 Furry, 62.
- Gach, 122.
 Galbrith, 65.
 Gallatin, 95.
 Gamble, 195.
 Gano, 139.
 Gardeur, 12.
 Gardiner, 64, 181.
 Gardner, 47, 157, 188, 189.
 Garlinghouse, 186, 187.
 Garner, 154.
 Garney, 66.
 Garniss, 144.
 Garra-brant, 62.
 Garrard, 35, 36.
 Garretson, 184.
 Garvin, 51.
 Gatch, 5.
 Gates, 63, 176, 177.
 Gault, 303.
 Gay, 285.
 Gaylord, 124.
 Gearhart, 307.
 Geddes, 32.
 Geiger, 232.
 Genther, 155.
 George, 46, 64, 196.
 Gibboney, 71.
 Gibbons, 53, 274.
 Gibbs, 181, 182.
 Gibson, 84, 188, 305.
 Gierhart, 67.
 Gilbert, 187.
 Gill, 79.
 Gilliam, 304.
 Gillmore, 69, 70, 73, 303.
 Gilruth, 181, 189.
 Ginnes, 196.
 Girard, 106.
 Gleason, 52, 215, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222.
 Gochise, 282.
 Goddard, 20, 21, 118.
 Godefroy, 11, 12, 13.
 Goehagan, 70.
 Goodale, 227.
 Gooding, 55.
 Goodnow, 35, 36.
 Goodrich, 222, 303.
 Goodrick, 186.
 Goodridge, 189.
 Goodritch, 186.
 Goodspeed, 184, 185.
 Goodwin, 156, 290.
 Goodyear, 62.
 Gorsuch, 155.
 Gorton, 56.
 Goshorn, 214.
 Goss, 55.
 Grable, 66.
 Graham, 26, 233.
 Granger, 181.
 Granstaff, 304.
 Grant, 56, 102.
 Gratz, 207.
 Gray, 64.
 Graybill, 92.
 Grayless, 182.
 Grayne, 66.

- Bryce, 205.
 Bucannon, 287.
 Buchanan, 18, 214, 225, 264, 266.
 Buckingham, 31, 212, 230.
 Buckman, 46.
 Bucor, 120.
 Budd, 184, 185, 188, 191.
 Bugbee, 295.
 Bull, 65, 181, 182, 184, 225.
 Bump, 181, 182.
 Bunting, 44.
 Burgess, 125, 131, 299, 301, 302.
 Burnet, 31, 35, 96.
 Burnett, 252.
 Burnham, 62, 63, 64.
 Burnside, 270, 275.
 Burr, 16.
 Burreal, 133.
 Burrows, 62.
 Burt, 70.
 Burton, 230.
 Burwell, 189, 301.
 Butcher, 182, 192.
 Byrd, 1-8, 15, 298, 301.
- Caesar, 122.
 Cain, 72.
 Caldwell, 244, 246.
 Cameron, 257.
 Campbell, 94, 145, 183, 187, 201.
 Canby, 278, 281, 282.
 Canfield, 193.
 Carb, 297.
 Carleton, 227.
 Carmer, 197.
 Carnaghan, 79, 81.
 Carnes, 75.
 Caroline, 145.
 Carpenter, 122, 152, 182, 184, 244.
 Carrington, 242.
 Carroll, 214.
 Carson, 265.
 Casad, 154.
 Case, 63, 64, 182, 189.
 Casey, 301.
 Cashier, 187.
 Cashner, 155.
 Cass, 225, 303.
 Castle, 302.
 Castner, 75.
 Carver, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 183.
 Cary, 135.
 Castner, 74.
 Cates, 113, 114, 115.
 Catley, 182.
 Catlett, 285.
 Catt, 302.
 Cavelier, 13.
 Chappin, 52.
 Chambers, 182, 183, 206.
 Channel, 73.
 Channing, 157.
 Chapman, 46, 125.
 Charles, 70, 104.
 Chartier, 11, 12.
 Chase, 201, 203, 204, 205, 206.
 Cheever, 186.
 Chenoworth, 243.
 Chester, 126.
 Chever, 184, 185, 186.
 Chew, 196.
 Chilcote, 306.
 Childs, 220.
 Christian, 212, 245.
 Christie, 212.
- Chrysler, 152, 154.
 Cist, 145.
 Claes, 197.
 Claphan, 186.
 Clark, 51, 62, 63, 64, 69, 72, 125, 142, 182, 183, 184, 188, 205, 226, 244, 245, 246, 247, 251, 285, 287, 289, 297.
 Clarke, 289.
 Clarkson, 144.
 Clawson, 183, 188, 302.
 Clay, 16, 17, 19, 131, 132, 133, 135, 139, 140, 142, 143, 146, 210, 211, 212.
 Claypool, 230.
 Cleaves, 71, 72.
 Cleland, 221.
 Clerk, 289.
 Clerke, 289.
 Cleveland, 225, 226.
 Click, 152.
 Clickenger, 74, 75.
 Clifton, 64.
 Climer, 184.
 Clinch, 257, 287.
 Cline, 182.
 Clinton, 157, 241.
 Clitz, 278.
 Clough, 234, 235, 285, 287.
 Clots, 155.
 Clotts, 94.
 Clyde, 306.
 Coale, 113, 114.
 Coates, 114, 115.
 Cobb, 218, 220.
 Coddington, 158.
 Coe, 198.
 Coffman, 79.
 Coghran, 153.
 Cogswell, 294.
 Cohran, 187.
 Cole, 69, 152, 186, 215-222, 229, 230.
 Collet, 19.
 Collins, 17, 32, 72, 129, 141, 191, 225.
 Collison, 88.
 Coloin, 185.
 Colville, 305, 306.
 Combs, 209.
 Compton, 225.
 Comstock, 73.
 Conant, 183.
 Conard, 306.
 Conch, 157.
 Condit, 70.
 Coney, 67.
 Conger, 111.
 Congor, 110.
 Conine, 67, 226.
 Conkey, 182.
 Conn, 75.
 Connard, 302.
 Connel, 302.
 Connelly, 186.
 Connely, 184, 185.
 Conner, 187.
 Converse, 187.
 Courtright, 92.
 Cowells, 43.
 Cowgill, 43, 44, 45.
 Cowles, 54.
 Cowling, 225.
 Cook, 64, 184, 188, 192, 193.
 Cookson, 160.
 Cooper, 110, 185, 256.
 Coots, 235, 236.
 Cope, 46, 71.
 Copeiin, 186.
- Cornell, 185.
 Corner, 225.
 Cornthwaite, 113.
 Cornwallis, 227, 237, 239, 241.
 Corrico, 72.
 Corry, 15, 22.
 Corwin, 19, 20, 140, 142, 146.
 Coryell, 300.
 Cox, 114, 214, 225.
 Crabb, 62.
 Cramer, 187.
 Crane, 14, 19, 144, 265.
 Crapps, 191.
 Creighton, 4, 5, 18, 35, 65, 182.
 Cressy, 60.
 Crittenden, 210, 211, 212.
 Crittendon, 245.
 Crisman, 63.
 Croasdale, 43, 44.
 Crocker, 61.
 Croghan, 244.
 Croghan, 246.
 Croisiers, 12.
 Cromister, 72.
 Crooker, 129.
 Crookshank, 35.
 Crosswell, 226.
 Crum, 60.
 Crumbley, 225.
 Cryne, 124.
 Culbertson, 152, 153.
 Culbumber, 62.
 Cullamber, 62.
 Cullember, 62.
 Cullumber, 62.
 Cunningham, 70, 79, 302.
 Curry, 62.
 Curtis, 56, 60, 66, 303.
 Cushman, 124.
 Cutler, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 97, 184, 196.
- Daboney, 287.
 Dalton, 221.
 Damours, 103.
 Dana, 125.
 Daniels, 184, 187, 191.
 Daggett, 217, 218.
 Dahlgren, 256.
 Daily, 186.
 Davenport, 187.
 Davies, 54, 144.
 Davis, 45, 64, 70, 72, 181, 186, 209, 213, 254, 256, 303.
 Dawson, 280, 288.
 Day, 154, 181.
 Darlington, 301.
 Darlington, 95-101.
 Dean, 157.
 Dearing, 182, 183.
 Decker, 60, 186.
 Dedrick, 188.
 Deland, 183.
 Deland, 183.
 Dellenbaugh, 67.
 Demeter, 145.
 Demorest, 54.
 Dempster, 75.
 Denis, 103.
 Dennis, 120, 214.
 Dennison, 256.
 Denniss, 105.
 Denton, 157.
 Denys, 105.
 Derling, 188.
 Deshier, 55.
 Devol, 225.
 Dewees, 72.

- Dick, 112.
 Dickey, 79, 229.
 Dickinson, 168, 178.
 Dickson, 67, 186.
 Dillworth, 239.
 Dilly, 183.
 Dilworth, 38.
 Dimmick, 125.
 Dimmitt, 148.
 Dinwiddie, 237, 242.
 Disney, 26.
 Dixon, 186, 188, 189.
 Dobson, 191.
 Doddridge, 134.
 Doherty, 55, 130.
 Donelson, 99.
 Dongan, 156.
 Donovan, 306.
 Douthirt, 229.
 Doolittle, 52, 303.
 Dougherty, 72.
 Douglas, 79, 221, 273, 288.
 Dowdall, 55.
 Dracot, 44.
 Drake, 19, 26, 305.
 Dubney, 285.
 Dubreuil, 103.
 Duchesne, 102.
 Dudley, 208.
 Duncalf, 123.
 Duncan, 195, 207, 259.
 Duncof, 123.
 Dunham, 110.
 Dunkan, 42.
 Dunmore, 106.
 Dunn, 38, 39, 40, 45.
 Dunton, 181.
 Durling, 187.
 Dustin, 148.
 Dutcher, 187.
 Duvall, 61.
 Duxbury, 156.
 Duyall, 195.
 Dwight, 20, 21, 30, 133.
 Earhart, 76.
 Earheart, 76.
 Eastburn, 38.
 Easterday, 153.
 Eastman, 186.
 Easton, 244.
 Eaton, 19, 125, 244, 294.
 Ebert, 198.
 Eby, 61.
 Echner, 304.
 Edminster, 183.
 Edward, 46.
 Edwards, 41, 42, 45, 46, 100, 304.
 Efflan, 184.
 Egolf, 67.
 Eisenhower, 161-162.
 Elbersen, 122.
 Eldridge, 78, 92.
 Ellicott, 142.
 Ellicott, 55, 62, 182, 185.
 Ellis, 114.
 Ellsberry, 205.
 Elrick, 86.
 Ely, 60.
 Embrey, 73.
 Embry, 72.
 Emswiler, 65.
 Engelke, 85.
 England, 115.
 English, 230.
 Enyart, 70.
 Ephland, 185.
 Erlimbach, 155.
 Ervin, 224.
 Eshelman, 306.
 Espy, 60.
 Estaing, 240.
 Estant, 10.
 Esting, 241.
 Essex, 66.
 Estrades, 102.
 Evans, 1, 38, 39, 40, 45, 52, 69, 93, 95, 184, 186, 298, 303, 306.
 Ewell, 196.
 Fahrig, 118.
 Fairbanks, 145.
 Fairchild, 187, 188, 189.
 Fairfield, 181.
 Fairley, 111, 303.
 Fairman, 190.
 Fales, 15, 19, 144.
 Fancher, 183, 187, 188.
 Fant, 47, 229, 302, 306.
 Farmer, 72.
 Farnsworth, 219.
 Farr, 76.
 Farrer, 144.
 Farring, 92.
 Faurot, 209.
 Feasel, 154.
 Febiger, 277.
 Feliner, 305.
 Fell, 60.
 Felton, 58, 156.
 Ferguson, 229.
 Ferrell, 182.
 Ferris, 189.
 Ferson, 55.
 Ferte, 10.
 Fetters, 187.
 Field, 55, 146.
 Fields, 64.
 Fife, 111.
 Fie, 189.
 Filker, 307.
 Finch, 157.
 Findley, 235.
 Finkbore, 69.
 Firby, 187.
 Firestone, 94.
 Fishbough, 71.
 Fisk, 181, 182.
 Fisher, 68, 71, 189, 183, 226.
 Fishback, 21.
 Fitch, 65, 67, 158, 230.
 Fithian, 80.
 Flanagan, 66.
 Flavilla, 305.
 Fleek, 303.
 Fleet, 303.
 Flenniker, 75.
 Fletcher, 297, 304.
 Flint, 64.
 Flornony, 130.
 Flowers, 66.
 Floyd, 62.
 Floide, 196.
 Follon, 184.
 Fontaine, 11.
 Foos, 226.
 Foote, 72.
 Ford, 62.
 Ford, 185.
 Fore, 272, 288.
 Foreman, 112, 113, 114, 115, 190.
 Foss, 62.
 Foster, 77, 90, 91, 220.
 Foulke, 46.
 Fox, 36, 87, 243.
 Francis, 62.
 Franciscus, 90.
 Franklin, 178.
 Frael, 187, 188.
 Frazier, 89.
 Freake, 195.
 Freas, 306.
 Frederick, 306.
 Freeman, 133, 186, 197, 228.
 Freer, 89.
 French, 60, 185.
 Friel, 306.
 Fry, 307.
 Fuller, 158, 181.
 Furry, 62.
 Gach, 122.
 Galbrith, 65.
 Gallatin, 95.
 Gamble, 195.
 Gano, 139.
 Gardeur, 12.
 Gardiner, 64, 181.
 Gardner, 47, 157, 188, 189, 255.
 Garlinghouse, 186, 187.
 Garner, 154.
 Garney, 66.
 Garniss, 144.
 Garrabrant, 62.
 Garrard, 35, 36.
 Garretson, 184.
 Garvin, 51.
 Gatch, 5.
 Gates, 63, 176, 177.
 Gault, 303.
 Gay, 285.
 Gaylord, 124.
 Gearhart, 307.
 Geddes, 32.
 Geiger, 232.
 Genther, 155.
 George, 46, 64, 196.
 Gibboney, 71.
 Gibbons, 53, 274.
 Gibbs, 181, 182.
 Gibson, 84, 188, 305.
 Gierhart, 67.
 Gilbert, 187.
 Gill, 79.
 Gilliam, 304.
 Gillmore, 69, 70, 73, 303.
 Gilruth, 181, 189.
 Ginnes, 196.
 Girard, 106.
 Gleason, 52, 215, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222.
 Gochise, 282.
 Goddard, 20, 21, 118.
 Godefroy, 11, 12, 13.
 Goehegan, 70.
 Goodale, 227.
 Gooding, 55.
 Goodnow, 35, 36.
 Goodrich, 222, 303.
 Goodrick, 186.
 Goodridge, 189.
 Goodritch, 186.
 Goodspeed, 184, 185.
 Goodwin, 156, 290.
 Goodyear, 62.
 Gorsuch, 155.
 Gorton, 56.
 Goshorn, 214.
 Goss, 55.
 Grable, 66.
 Graham, 26, 253.
 Granger, 181.
 Granstaff, 304.
 Grant, 56, 102.
 Gratz, 207.
 Gray, 64.
 Graybill, 92.
 Grayless, 182.
 Grayne, 66.

- Greasley, 121, 122.
 Green, 19, 55, 66, 79, 123, 152.
 Greene, 36, 219, 239.
 Greenhope, 193.
 Greenups, 192, 193, 194, 195.
 Greenwood, 144.
 Gregg, 34, 62.
 Gresham, 256.
 Grey, 69.
 Griffin, 265, 287.
 Griffith, 46, 113, 114, 115, 116, 120, 121, 122.
 Grimes, 15.
 Grines, 64.
 Griswold, 145, 291.
 Groinop, 193.
 Groinup, 192, 194.
 Grubbs, 187.
 Gruber, 75.
 Guage, 122.
 Guathney, 25.
 Guerin, 88.
 Guesclin, 12.
 Guilford, 31, 36, 158.
 Guillaume, 11.
 Gurgess, 194.
 Guthrie, 64, 198.
 Guy, 65.
 Gwathmey, 244, 285, 287.
 Gwinedd, 122.
 Gwinnups, 193, 195.
 Gwinop, 194.
 Gwinup, 193, 194.
 Hackney, 191.
 Haddington, 105.
 Hadley, 156.
 Hagar, 183.
 Hager, 67, 68.
 Haile, 47.
 Haines, 74.
 Hais, 116.
 Hall, 62, 181, 183, 285, 286, 287.
 Hallack, 56.
 Hale, 125.
 Halliday, 93.
 Halsey, 228.
 Hamill, 303.
 Hamilton, 158, 163.
 Hamlin, 51, 70.
 Hammond, 36, 116, 181, 213.
 Hamn, 23.
 Hancock, 63, 64, 69, 72, 238.
 Hand, 186.
 Hankinson, 307.
 Hann, 62.
 Hannah, 67.
 Hannahs, 189.
 Hanway, 116.
 Harbeln, 205.
 Harbert, 112, 114, 115.
 Hard, 66.
 Harden, 186.
 Hardley, 223.
 Hare, 2, 62, 94.
 Harfield, 72.
 Harner, 67.
 Harper, 205.
 Harrington, 181, 222.
 Harris, 56, 60, 70, 73, 79, 305, 307, 308.
 Harrison, 2, 33, 142, 143, 145, 203, 208, 212.
 Hart, 79, 185.
 Hartman, 73.
 Hartram, 188.
 Harvey, 63, 223.
 Harward, 154.
 Haseltine, 225.
 Hastings, 218.
 Hatch, 64.
 Hatcher, 198.
 Hatfield, 93.
 Hathornthwaite, 44.
 Hatton, 233.
 Hatton, 249.
 Hauen, 225.
 Haugby, 303.
 Haulondel, 12.
 Havens, 152, 186.
 Hawk, 74, 307.
 Hawkins, 88.
 Hawks, 56.
 Hawley, 181, 189.
 Hay, 280.
 Hayden, 196, 214.
 Hayes, 15, 58, 275.
 Hayhurst, 40, 43.
 Haynard, 134.
 Hayne, 34.
 Haynes, 144.
 Hayward, 113.
 Heacock, 184.
 Headlee, 70, 73, 74.
 Headley, 70, 72.
 Headly, 187.
 Heaton, 16, 18, 19.
 Hedges, 15.
 Heerisson, 12.
 Heistand, 299, 301.
 Heistard, 72.
 Helmich, 67.
 Helsel, 74, 75, 76.
 Hendee, 125.
 Henderson, 79, 82.
 Hendren, 153, 225.
 Hendrick, 307.
 Hendrickson, 185.
 Henrie, 144.
 Henry, 103, 236, 237.
 Hensel, 74.
 Henthorn, 65.
 Hepburn, 104, 105.
 Herancourt, 56.
 Herbert, 225.
 Herma, 70.
 Herman, 169, 175.
 Heron, 288.
 Herwood, 133.
 Hessen, 225.
 Heth, 242.
 Hewes, 59.
 Hewett, 70.
 Hewitt, 71.
 Hibben, 88.
 Hickman, 189.
 Hicks, 40, 93.
 Higbee, 197.
 Higginson, 156.
 High, 56.
 Hill, 157, 207.
 Hilliar, 188.
 Hills, 188.
 Hillwig, 46.
 Hinkle, 288.
 Hinman, 56.
 Hinnman, 290.
 Hintermyer, 307.
 Hitchens, 75.
 Hite, 74.
 Hoar, 128, 129.
 Hoare, 128.
 Hoch, 73.
 Hodge, 188.
 Hodges, 182.
 Hodgkins, 129.
 Hodkins, 189.
 Hoffman, 225.
 Hoffmeyer, 303.
 Hogland, 44, 186.
 Hoge, 83, 84.
 Hoges, 130.
 Hoyt, 181, 189.
 Holcomb, 292.
 Holland, 113, 114, 129.
 Holler, 303, 307.
 Hollersbach, 16.
 Hollingsworth, 47.
 Holme, 193.
 Holmes, 73, 186.
 Holt, 184.
 Holtzan, 67.
 Hone, 185.
 Honser, 66.
 Hooks, 188.
 Hooper, 73, 122.
 Hoops, 142.
 Hoover, 53, 155, 187, 188, 229, 303.
 Hopkins, 114, 285.
 Horlocker, 187.
 Horn, 307.
 Hosack, 53.
 Hotten, 195.
 Hough, 44.
 Houser, 66.
 Housholder, 307.
 Hovey, 65.
 Howard, 60, 79, 186, 225.
 Howe, 49, 50, 66, 225, 239.
 Hoyt, 81, 194.
 Hubbard, 74, 158, 226.
 Hughes, 57, 59, 93, 158, 186, 307.
 Huit, 289.
 Hukill, 62.
 Hull, 92, 106, 208, 213.
 Humphrey, 65.
 Humbarger, 70.
 Humphrey, 188.
 Hunt, 128, 182.
 Hunter, 60, 67, 307.
 Huntington, 94, 145.
 Huntley, 295.
 Huntsman, 81.
 Hupp, 303.
 Hurd, 56.
 Hurty, 91.
 Hutchinson, 46.
 Hutton, 182.
 Ingals, 62.
 Ingham, 181.
 Ingles, 183, 184.
 Inis, 189.
 Innes, 245.
 Inslar, 194.
 Irving, 139.
 Irwin, 54, 93.
 Jackson, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 26, 72, 99, 106, 129, 130, 135, 187, 210, 211, 303.
 Jacob, 154.
 Jacobs, 163.
 Jacox, 184.
 Jaeger, 56.
 James, 14.
 Jameson, 82.
 Janntje Jans, 45.
 Jarvis, 158.
 Jefferson, 64, 97, 173, 178.
 Jeffreys, 91.
 Jenkins, 122, 188.
 Jenks, 38, 49.
 Jennings, 41, 72.
 Jimison, 185.
 Job, 205.
 Jobbins, 64.
 Jobson, 192.

Index of Names.

7

- Johnson, 113, 156, 188, 189,
294, 301.
Johnston, 303.
Jolley, 67.
Jolly, 67.
Jones, 18, 23, 63, 72, 116,
121, 128, 186, 188,
190, 204, 225, 289,
305, 307.
Joseph, 66.
Juddkins, 265.
- Kane, 71.
Kattermaen, 75, 155.
Keeler, 155.
Keenes, 23.
Keffe, 15, 16.
Kell, 64.
Keller, 69.
Kelley, 199, 200, 202.
Kelly, 32.
Kelsey, 225.
Kenaston, 183.
Kendall, 124-127, 211, 230.
Kendrick, 285.
Kennedy, 80, 225.
Kerns, 89.
Ketchum, 135, 142.
Ketner, 72, 73, 304.
Ketter, 60.
Kibby, 188.
Kidwell, 65, 71.
Kilbourne, 53.
Kilgour, 269, 288.
Kiljore, 142.
Kimball, 230.
Kimber, 182.
Kimble, 307.
Kimbur, 192.
Kindais, 126.
Kinderdine, 190.
Kindred, 73.
Kiner, 182.
King, 192, 265.
Kingery, 189.
Kingsley, 293.
Kinsey, 47, 117.
Kip, 196.
Kirk, 39, 69, 117, 120, 185.
Kirkner, 145.
Kirts, 66.
Kitsmiller, 154.
Kohm, 188.
Konkle, 193.
Koontz, 307.
Koos, 304.
Klinck, 69.
Klinck, 73.
Kline, 307, 309.
Knight, 63, 190.
Knoderer, 155.
Knowles, 89.
Knox, 60.
Krause, 155.
Krepps, 154.
Krouse, 153.
Kyle, 185.
- La Casange, 245.
Lacey, 82.
La Fayette, 241.
Lafferty, 298.
Laisuer, 155.
Lake, 72, 308.
Lamson, 68.
Lane, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45.
Laner, 308.
Langhney, 70.
Langram, 195.
La Poterie, 9, 11, 12.
- Larason, 196.
Larisen, 196.
Larned, 124, 295.
Lart, 9, 102.
Latham, 258, 264, 285, 287.
Latta, 152, 153, 155.
Laurence, 145.
Lauzon, 104.
Law, 156.
Lawsher, 187.
Lawson, 96, 183, 184.
Lazell, 37.
Leamis, 205.
Lease, 110.
Lee, 94, 166, 244, 245, 275,
301.
Leefferty, 100.
Le Gardeur, 11, 104.
Le Marchant, 12.
Lembry, 73.
Lemire, 102.
Lemoynes, 102.
Le Neu, 11.
Le Neuf, 12.
Leonard, 67, 90.
Lenox, 60.
L'ester, 46, 121, 122, 123,
192.
Le Tort, 160.
Levenworth, 24.
Lewis, 62, 63, 106, 123, 145,
181, 189, 190, 295.
Lilly, 62.
Licolin, 218, 240, 241, 255.
Lindly, 230.
Lingafelter, 307.
Lintner, 79.
Linton, 152.
Lisle, 76.
Little, 49, 182, 222.
Livingston, 19, 64, 83, 84, 85,
88, 89, 90, 92, 93.
Llewellyn, 122.
Lock, 308.
Locke, 148.
Logan, 82, 84, 85, 86, 285,
287.
Long, 5, 85, 89, 189, 308.
Longacre, 148, 149.
Longfellow, 47, 156.
Longueuil, 102.
Longworth, 252, 269, 270,
273, 286, 287.
Loomis, 294.
Lord, 25, 61.
Loring, 183, 186.
Lotbiniere, 11.
Loughrey, 73.
Louis, 9, 103.
Lounsbury, 157.
Loving, 183.
Lowell, 156.
Loy, 182.
Loyd, 122.
Ludlow, 214.
Lybrand, 15, 16.
Lynn, 62.
Lyon, 82, 159, 161.
Lyson, 116.
Lythe, 65.
- MacArthur, 259.
Mack, 19.
Madison, 179, 189, 285.
Magley, 66.
Mahaney, 305.
Mahr, 154.
Maillot, 12.
Malbone, 181.
Malgne, 105.
Malones, 81.
- Maltby, 181.
Manger, 66, 67.
Mangold, 56.
Mankin, 53.
Manly, 119.
Mann, 154, 187, 188.
Manney, 195.
Marcy, 126.
Marquerie, 103.
Marin, 105.
Marion, 89.
Markley, 74.
Marks, 188, 189.
Marler, 73.
Marple, 192, 308.
Marquis, 181, 182.
Marsh, 115, 116, 117, 120.
Marshall, 118, 207, 245, 248,
252, 258, 285, 287.
Marsolet, 102.
Martin, 54, 55, 194, 198, 229.
Martindale, 91.
Mason, 19, 67, 68, 130, 290,
292.
Massengale, 93.
Massey, 192.
Massie, 3, 4, 5, 234, 243, 247,
284, 287.
Mather, 55, 56.
Matley, 189.
Mattoon, 182, 183, 185.
Mattack, 119.
Matthews, 53, 107, 112, 114,
115, 116.
Mattison, 181.
Matton, 183, 184, 188.
Maxfield, 65.
Maxwell, 117, 195.
Maxwell, 195.
May, 157.
Mayer, 133.
Mayfield, 185.
Mayle, 61.
McAffee, 208.
McAllister, 79.
McArthur, 15, 16, 37, 71,
130, 138, 145, 243, 274,
279, 286, 287.
McCagne, 299.
McCarney, 79.
McCaskey, 117.
McCay, 79.
McClellan, 54, 57, 256, 270,
274, 275.
McClelland, 146.
McCloud, 181, 182, 183.
McClung, 93.
McClure, 8, 300.
McConley, 63.
McConhey, 67.
McConnell, 87, 308.
McCook, 271.
McCormick, 79.
McCoughy, 67.
McCoy, 54, 308.
McCue, 88, 92, 93, 213.
McCull, 158.
McCullough, 305.
McCune, 90.
McDaniel, 303, 308.
McDonald, 230, 247.
McDowell, 185.
McDowell, 67, 79, 106, 212.
McElhmy, 89.
McElroy, 79.
McElvain, 224.
McFarland, 214.
McGinnis, 303.
McGrew, 117.
McIlwaine, 79.
McIntire, 82.
McIntyre, 91.

- Mc Kay, 198.
 Mc Kee, 94.
 Mc Kinley, 275.
 Mc Kinney, 229, 303, 308.
 Mc Knight, 308.
 Mc Lean, 7, 17, 19, 20, 23, 34,
 36, 37, 185.
 Mc Lene, 21.
 Mc Meen, 79.
 Mc Millan, 96, 183.
 Mc Millen, 64, 120, 224, 270.
 Mc Murry, 221.
 Mc Murtry, 245.
 Mc Neal, 62.
 Mc Nemara, 260, 261.
 Mc Peek, 308.
 Mc Teers, 81.
 Mc Veigh, 192.
 Mc Whink, 205.
 Meacham, 183, 184.
 Mead, 56, 216, 285.
 Meade, 2, 4.
 Meadowcroft, 63, 64.
 Meaken, 59.
 Medary, 54, 137.
 Medbery, 56, 58.
 Medberry, 230.
 Medill, 204, 206.
 Medfield, 156.
 Medford, 185.
 Medtzer, 133.
 Meek, 187.
 Meeken, 308.
 Meeker, 89.
 Meigs, 145.
 Mendenhall, 288.
 Menteth, 104.
 Mercer, 163, 176, 194.
 Meredith, 96.
 Merion, 61.
 Merrick, 147, 148, 205.
 Merritt, 53.
 Metcalf, 181, 256.
 Meteer, 182.
 Micheuer, 122.
 Miles, 5, 124, 278.
 Miller, 61, 66, 67, 68, 72, 73,
 75, 76, 111, 155, 185,
 305.
 Mills, 61, 63, 188, 229.
 Minor, 53.
 Minter, 78, 79.
 Minter, 64.
 Mixer, 124.
 Mock, 182.
 Monnett, 71, 76.
 Monnette, 124, 229, 289.
 Montgomery, 64, 117, 172,
 180.
 Moody, 64.
 Moore, 71, 75, 113, 117, 155,
 181, 188, 224, 302.
 Moores, 112.
 More, 75.
 Morehouse, 64, 74.
 Morely, 226.
 Morford, 308.
 Morgan, 120, 134, 171, 188,
 242, 260, 265.
 Morris, 2, 161, 162, 163, 205.
 Morrison, 85, 91, 186.
 Morrow, 15, 16, 32, 33, 145.
 Morse, 76, 133.
 Morsman, 188.
 Northland, 116.
 Moses, 181, 188.
 Mottle, 10.
 Moul, 75.
 Moull, 303.
 Moultrie, 166.
 Mowerson, 187.
 Muggleston, 39.
 Muhlenberg, 18.
 Mullen, 185.
 Mullin, 185.
 Munge, 15.
 Murdock, 26, 54.
 Murley, 224.
 Murphy, 69.
 Myer, 304.
 Myers, 56, 61, 67, 72, 74, 94,
 120, 303.
 Nafyger, 154.
 Nailor, 38.
 Napoleon, 173.
 Nargen, 65.
 Nashee, 55, 56.
 Nassan, 90.
 Naylor, 38-46, 112-123, 190-
 197.
 Needels, 185.
 Needles, 57, 185, 187.
 Neff, 66, 192.
 Neibarger, 308.
 Neiswander, 154, 155.
 Neiswanger, 154, 305.
 Nelson, 57, 77-94, 213.
 Nessley, 73.
 Nettleton, 273, 288.
 Neuswander, 153.
 New, 235, 285, 287.
 Newberry, 290.
 Newbury, 53, 290.
 Newcomb, 293.
 Nichols, 92.
 Nickols, 187.
 Nies, 133.
 Nighman, 228.
 Niswander, 65, 71.
 Nixon, 52.
 Noble, 182.
 Norriss, 64.
 Northrop, 226.
 Norton, 198, 199, 200, 211,
 213.
 Numan, 303.
 Nutt, 186.
 Nye, 56.
 O'Bannon, 243.
 Obetz, 74, 76.
 Ochs, 154.
 O'Fallen, 244.
 O'Ferrel, 189.
 Ogden, 154, 183, 185, 192.
 O'Harra, 226.
 Oldham, 187, 188.
 Olds, 15, 286, 288.
 Olmstead, 229.
 Olmsted, 62.
 Olney, 62, 64.
 Osborn, 182.
 Osborne, 44, 197.
 Otstat, 74, 75.
 Otstodt, 75.
 Otto, 182.
 Outcoul, 69, 70.
 Overton, 234, 234, 287.
 Owen, 196.
 Page, 36, 37.
 Paine, 14, 35, 188, 189.
 Palmer, 71.
 Palmerton, 65, 68.
 Pancoast, 44.
 Pape, 195.
 Parish, 113.
 Park, 57, 152, 187, 230.
 Parker, 166, 187, 295.
 Parkinson, 72, 73.
 Parkman, 9, 11.
 Parks, 62, 184, 303.
 Parry, 126.
 Parsliam, 303.
 Parsons, 57, 61.
 Partridge, 156.
 Path, 155.
 Patterson, 30, 78, 79, 80, 81,
 82, 182, 183, 187, 222.
 Pattison, 110.
 Patty, 285.
 Paul, 191, 193.
 Pawley, 79.
 Payson, 133.
 Payton, 182.
 Peachey, 238.
 Pearson, 152.
 Pease, 35, 36, 89.
 Peck, 182, 229.
 Peek, 71.
 Peel, 189.
 Peffers, 155.
 Pemberton, 43.
 Pence, 183, 308.
 Penn, 43, 46, 122, 123, 160,
 165, 169.
 Pennington, 63.
 Penny, 62.
 Penrod, 308.
 Perkins, 57, 208.
 Perry, 93, 144, 152, 158.
 Persee, 187.
 Perthuis, 103.
 Peters, 76, 89, 155, 185, 224.
 Pew, 130.
 Peyton, 182.
 Phelps, 184, 303.
 Philbrick, 183.
 Phillips, 46, 184, 245.
 Phillip, 300.
 Phillips, 53, 57, 62, 65, 69,
 74, 144, 152, 193, 196,
 223, 303.
 Phinney, 181.
 Phipps, 105.
 Picket, 136, 137.
 Pierce, 22, 52, 181, 183, 185,
 187, 221, 295.
 Pierpont, 113.
 Pike, 63, 68, 188.
 Pilcher, 159-180, 230.
 Pinckney, 157.
 Pinkney, 157.
 Pinney, 59, 182, 230.
 Pirce, 188.
 Pitkins, 291.
 Place, 183.
 Platt, 58, 61.
 Plover, 215.
 Plummer, 71, 308.
 Pointdexter, 234, 284.
 Polk, 146.
 Pond, 53, 297.
 Pool, 181.
 Pope, 252, 268, 286, 287.
 Porter, 61, 85, 135, 144, 186,
 275.
 Posey, 259.
 Potter, 163, 176, 229, 230.
 Potts, 40, 192.
 Powell, 191.
 Powell, 1, 57, 59, 72.
 Powers, 303.
 Pratt, 292, 293.
 Prentiss, 256.
 Presberry, 287.
 Preston, 192, 307, 308.
 Price, 33, 57, 59, 65, 113,
 116, 153, 183, 288, 308.
 Prickle, 191, 192.
 Priest, 308.
 Primot, 102.

- Pringle, 212.
 Prowell, 303.
 Pugh, 267.
 Pulaski, 240.
 Pumphrey, 110.
 Purdy, 79, 84, 86, 87.
 Pursell, 91.

 Quality, 62.
 Queen, 187.

 Rachail, 63.
 Rader, 189.
 Rahl, 239.
 Rall, 86.
 Rambo, 305.
 Ramezay, 104, 105.
 Ramsay, 104, 105.
 Ramsden, 92.
 Ranck, 188.
 Rankin, 125.
 Ranney, 182.
 Ransom, 62.
 Rapp, 63, 64.
 Rathborn, 25.
 Read, 125.
 Reeb, 154.
 Reed, 93, 118, 224, 303.
 Rees, 71, 120.
 Reese, 303.
 Reid, 63, 224.
 Reinhard, 89.
 Reisinger, 64.
 Renick, 35.
 Rennick, 138, 186.
 Repentigny, 9, 11.
 Rhoades, 157.
 Rhodes, 187.
 Rhonemus, 111.
 Rice, 186, 221.
 Richards, 224, 309.
 Richland, 120, 123.
 Richone, 11.
 Ricketts, 58.
 Riddell, 58.
 Riddle, 79, 139, 309.
 Ridenour, 73, 153.
 Ridgeway, 55, 146.
 Riffey, 309.
 Riggs, 287.
 Riley, 304, 309.
 Ringery, 189.
 Rinker, 309.
 Rittenour, 309.
 Roach, 72.
 Robb, 67.
 Roberts, 46, 58, 120, 123, 153, 183, 190, 191.
 Robins, 187, 188.
 Robinson, 47, 188, 309.
 Robison, 133.
 Roby, 67.
 Rodeback, 303.
 Roff, 181, 182, 183.
 Rogers, 71, 72, 120, 305.
 Roher, 75.
 Rohr, 75.
 Romain, 103.
 Rose, 48, 49, 50, 51, 61, 224.
 Rosecrans, 267, 274.
 Ross, 58, 63, 91, 155, 214.
 Rossel, 122.
 Roubet, 63.
 Rouer, 103.
 Rouer de Villeraie, 102, 103.
 Rouse, 309.
 Rowe, 65.
 Roy, 303.
 Rudduck, 111.
 Ruggles, 145, 230.

 Rule, 216.
 Rumrey, 130.
 Rupee, 134.
 Rush, 168, 171, 173.
 Rusk, 66.
 Russell, 93, 108, 125, 126, 301.
 Ryan, 286, 287.

 Sackett, 58.
 Sadd, 184.
 Sagar, 154.
 Sagars, 187.
 Sain-Ours, 102.
 Salts, 66.
 Sammis, 183, 184, 185.
 Sampson, 62.
 Sanlon, 71.
 Sander, 155.
 Sanderson, 87.
 Sandin, 186.
 Sands, 44.
 Sankey, 93.
 Satray, 181.
 Saul, 153, 155.
 Savage, 185, 188, 290.
 Saxton, 274.
 Scanland, 189.
 Scarlett, 223.
 Schaff, 66.
 Schenck, 144, 303.
 Schofields, 272.
 Schoonover, 67.
 Scisco, 187.
 Scote, 43, 113, 45, 116.
 Scotese, 39.
 Scott, 38, 39, 40, 58, 64, 81, 82.
 Scott, 112, 184, 205, 238, 242, 254, 255, 279.
 Scranton, 295.
 Scudder, 196.
 Scule, 190.
 Scull, 160.
 Sealbury, 158.
 Searle, 38, 39, 40, 43, 45.
 Searles, 150.
 Sebring, 186, 188.
 Seders, 309.
 Seily, 33.
 Sellers, 183.
 Sells, 224.
 Serage, 92.
 Serrill, 304.
 Sest, 205.
 Seveste, 103.
 Sewall, 124.
 Seward, 260, 262.
 Sexton, 62, 224.
 Shackleton, 194.
 Shaeffer, 70.
 Shaffer, 182.
 Shalley, 144.
 Shannon, 85, 86.
 Sharb, 184.
 Shark, 49.
 Sharon, 54.
 Sharp, 74, 75, 86, 181, 183, 184, 185, 186, 224, 305.
 Sharples, 119.
 Sharpley, 46.
 Sharron, 79.
 Shauer, 185.
 Shaw, 122.
 Shelby, 16.
 Sheldon, 64.
 Shell, 174.
 Shelton, 285, 287.
 Shenefelt, 304.
 Shepard, 157.
 Shepherd, 106.

 Sheredon, 277.
 Sherman, 22, 254, 257, 271.
 Sherwood, 118, 146, 304.
 Shield, 16.
 Shilling, 58.
 Shindewillm, 85.
 Shieler, 153.
 Shipley, 123.
 Shippen, 1.
 Shoemaker, 190, 224.
 Shoff, 67.
 Sholes, 226, 227, 228.
 Shont, 153, 155.
 Shower, 65.
 Shriers, 111.
 Shrock, 185.
 Shull, 154, 155.
 Shult, 75.
 Shultz, 309.
 Sibley, 282.
 Sidener, 63.
 Sigel, 275.
 Sigourney, 295.
 Silver, 64.
 Simers, 56.
 Simpson, 67.
 Sims, 224.
 Singery, 309.
 Sisson, 224.
 Skeels, 182.
 Skipwith, 113, 114.
 Slater, 309.
 Smedley, 119.
 Smethers, 186, 188.
 Smith, 5, 57, 59, 66, 70, 73, 79, 85, 90, 109, 111, 122, 126, 153, 157, 182, 183, 185, 186, 187, 213, 230, 289, 294, 300, 303, 304, 309.
 Smoke, 71, 72, 73.
 Smothers, 186.
 Snider, 65, 74.
 Snoffer, 181.
 Snow, 125, 243.
 Snyder, 111.
 Sole, 181.
 Spahr, 224.
 Spangler, 74, 75, 230.
 Spaulding, 303.
 Speed, 256.
 Spelman, 48.
 Spencer, 185, 187, 192.
 Spiker, 309.
 Spindley, 181.
 Spooner, 201.
 Spring, 69.
 Springer, 253.
 Sprout, 303.
 Spruce, 240, 241.
 Squires, 67, 85.
 Stachhouse, 39.
 Stacy, 64.
 Stadden, 309.
 Stafford, 304.
 Stallman, 65.
 Stalter, 68.
 Stanberry, 199.
 Stannard, 230.
 Stanton, 260, 262.
 Stark, 64, 304.
 Starr, 23, 155.
 Starrett, 152.
 Stauring, 223.
 St. Clair, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 97, 106.
 Steadman, 186, 187.
 Stearns, 216.
 Stebins, 186.
 Stedman, 297.
 Steil, 163.
 Stelle, 14, 187, 304.
 Stein, 84.

- Stevens, 209, 211.
 Stevenson, 38, 40, 41, 122, 171, 172.
 Steward, 65, 182.
 Stewart, 88, 148, 309.
 Stickley, 303.
 Stifffield, 191.
 Stiger, 152, 186.
 Stile, 290.
 St. Martin, 11.
 Stocton, 119.
 Stanbogh, 74.
 Stone, 69, 71, 73.
 Storer, 36.
 Storrs, 295, 297.
 Stotts, 224.
 Straight, 153.
 Stratton, 128.
 Streams, 309.
 Stretch, 79.
 Strickler, 71, 74.
 Strang, 74.
 Stuart, 79, 158.
 Studhauer, 38.
 Stultz, 309.
 Stump, 161, 162.
 Sturke, 172.
 Sturtevant, 198.
 Stygler, 155.
 Sublett, 239.
 Sullivan, 190.
 Sullivant, 225, 243.
 Sundall, 196.
 Swain, 150, 151.
 Swan, 57.
 Swanston, 64.
 Swayne, 59.
 Swick, 196.
 Swickard, 153.
 Swift, 294.
 Sydney, 108.
 Sykes, 93, 275.
 Symmes, 32, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247.
 Tobore, 220.
 Tait, 223.
 Talcott, 124.
 Tally, 235, 285, 287.
 Talon, 11, 12, 104.
 Tappan, 32.
 Taskell, 90.
 Tatem, 144.
 Taylor, 51, 57, 69, 79, 85, 86, 88, 92, 93, 94, 99, 130, 152, 189, 196, 224, 243, 244, 304.
 Telfair, 106, 111.
 Temple, 182, 242.
 Terrill, 270.
 Tharp, 72.
 Thatcher, 171, 174, 175.
 Thomas, 61, 63, 113, 114, 190, 309.
 Thompson, 15, 16, 81, 109, 124, 148, 183, 187, 189, 195, 203, 223, 224, 304.
 Thork, 205.
 Thorn, 304.
 Thornton, 43.
 Thrall, 73.
 Thresher, 184.
 Thurman, 59, 265.
 Thwing, 230.
 Tierman, 131, 133.
 Tiffany, 294.
 Tiffin, 145.
 Tillman, 64.
 Tilly, 9, 11.
 Timmers, 304.
 Tinkham, 181.
 Tippet, 304.
 Tippy, 186.
 Tipton, 224.
 Toc, 75.
 Todd, 144, 245, 299, 300.
 Torgers, 71.
 Tomlinson, 38, 39, 45, 46, 148.
 Tooth, 88.
 Torence, 208.
 Towin, 144.
 Towler, 183.
 Towles, 240.
 Town, 73.
 Townsend, 115, 198.
 Tracy, 185.
 Trader, 205.
 Transfer, 73.
 Treat, 291.
 Trevitt, 60.
 Treboulard, 104.
 Trimble, 14-37, 106-111, 114, 130-151, 198-214, 224.
 Trimbler, 79.
 Trindell, 304.
 Triscott, 125.
 Troye, 105.
 Trueheart, 195.
 Trumbull, 212.
 Tucker, 251, 287.
 Tufts, 126.
 Tull, 119, 188.
 Tumison, 69.
 Turnbull, 212.
 Turner, 72, 153, 279.
 Twining, 39, 44, 45.
 Tyler, 188.
 Tyson, 40, 192.
 Ulry, 154, 155.
 Ulton, 79.
 Upham, 94.
 Utters, 141.
 Vail, 309.
 Vallandingham, 267.
 Vanall, 186.
 Van Boskerck, 45.
 Van Boskirk, 41.
 Van Buren, 17.
 Van Buskirk, 42, 45, 406, 304.
 Vance, 304.
 Vandeman, 90.
 Van Deman, 98.
 Van De Man, 91.
 Vandewort, 111.
 Van Dorn, 67.
 Vandyke, 100.
 Vanfleury, 11.
 Vanghan, 45.
 Vangilder, 182.
 Van Ginsling, 309.
 Van Horne, 304.
 Vanloon, 182.
 Van Rensalaer, 144.
 Vanroof, 188.
 Van Sciver, 223.
 Vanslyke, 198.
 Van Winkle, 288.
 Vermillion, 73.
 Victoria, 102.
 Victorio, 282.
 Vining, 182.
 Vinton, 91.
 Voce, 183.
 Vorys, 182.
 Wade, 293, 295.
 Wadsworth, 208.
 Wager, 74.
 Waggoner, 182, 187.
 Wagye, 65, 71.
 Waite, 59.
 Wakefield, 184.
 Walker, 79, 105, 124, 154, 192.
 Wallace, 198.
 Wallingford, 288.
 Walmsley, 40.
 Waln, 44.
 Walters, 187.
 Walton, 222.
 Ward, 125, 131, 133, 134, 147, 163, 186, 304, 310.
 Ware, 153, 198, 205.
 Warman, 310.
 Warner, 68, 86, 310.
 Warren, 72, 304.
 Warrick, 310.
 Washburn, 181, 186.
 Washington, 1, 4, 167, 171, 177, 178, 179, 199, 202, 238, 239, 241.
 Waterman, 223.
 Waters, 188.
 Watkins, 72, 74.
 Watson, 62, 79, 82, 172, 184, 185, 309.
 Watterson, 274.
 Watts, 188.
 Wayne, 81, 82, 106, 180, 248.
 Weastry, 38.
 Weatherington, 75.
 Weaver, 181, 310.
 Weavent, 309.
 Webb, 156, 188.
 Weber, 75.
 Webster, 34, 114, 182, 190, 210, 211.
 Weekinon, 245.
 Weeks, 183.
 Welley, 130.
 Weiss, 310.
 Weldon, 46.
 Wells, 69, 70, 71, 72, 183, 304.
 Welsh, 70.
 Wentworth, 295.
 Wert, 74.
 Werts, 310.
 West, 106, 110.
 Westerman, 59.
 Westervelt, 183, 184, 185.
 Wetherbee, 76.
 Wetherington, 75.
 Wharton, 53, 168.
 Wheeler, 20, 52, 91, 217, 218, 223.
 Wheelright, 195.
 Whetsel, 67.
 Whipples, 181, 189.
 White, 48, 61, 69, 70, 85, 93, 118, 222, 230.
 Whittlesey, 21, 207, 208.
 Wick, 198.
 Wickerham, 301.
 Wickezer, 185.
 Wilbun, 185.
 Wilcox, 62, 71, 73, 181, 182.
 Wilder, 52.
 Wildermuth, 74.
 Wildman, 38, 39.
 Wiley, 51, 79, 181, 189.
 Wilkinson, 179.
 Williams, 31, 32, 33, 34, 72, 74, 75, 93, 133, 158, 185, 187, 188, 190, 223, 229, 309.
 Williamson, 154.

Index of Names.

11

Williard, 87.	Withy, 181.	Wrightman, 76.
Willing, 1.	Wolcott, 291.	Wykoff, 302, 304, 305.
Willoughby, 69.	Wolver, 310.	Wyman, 128.
Willson, 182.	Wolf, 152.	
Wilsh, 186.	Wood, 23, 118, 193, 195, 198,	
Wilson, 16, 46, 85, 95, 96,	209, 225.	Yanks, 186.
101, 110, 181, 193, 217,	Woodbridge, 264.	Yardley, 223.
221, 294, 297, 304, 305,	Woods, 147, 223, 272.	Yeates, 38.
306, 309.	Woodson, 4.	Yeatman, 207.
Willstach, 214	Woolasten, 46.	Young, 39, 45, 152, 310.
Winans, 223.	Woolly, 82.	
Winchel, 49.	Woolston, 41, 42, 45, 47.	Zachers, 94.
Winchester, 208, 223.	Worthington, 32, 33, 75, 145,	Zellhart, 72.
Wing, 146, 223.	198, 213, 269, 270, 288.	Zetley, 122.
Wingarner, 51.	Wright, 47, 54, 55, 79, 111,	Zinn, 223.
Winter, 65.	115, 157, 188, 270, 286,	Zubrod, 155, 223.
Wintwath, 187.	310.	

THE "OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY.

JANUARY, 1908.

CHARLES WILLING BYRD

Contributed by NELSON W. EVANS, Esq., Portsmouth, Ohio.

CHARLES WILLING BYRD was born in Westover, Charles City County, Virginia, on Monday, the 26th day of July, 1770, at one o'clock in the morning, so reads the record in the old Westover bible. He was the second son and the seventh child of the third Colonel Wm. Byrd, of Westover. His mother was the second wife of his father and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 10th of September, 1740, the daughter of Charles Willing and Ann Shippen, his wife. His father was a Colonel of the Virginia militia under General Washington, at the opening of the Revolution, but died in 1777, at the age of 49, when his son Charles was but seven years of age. His mother, who had a prejudice against William and Mary College, where most of the former Byrds had been educated, determined her son should not attend there. Thomas Powell, a wealthy Quaker of Philadelphia, had married her sister and they were childless. Mrs. Byrd arranged for Charles to reside with them and obtain an education, and soon after his father's death he was sent to his uncle Powell, and remained there until after he had completed his education, both academic and legal.

He was a member of his uncle's family a period of seventeen years, from 1777 to 1794, so that while Charles was a native of Virginia, he was trained a Pennsylvania Quaker. His uncle and aunt became very much attached to him and offered his mother to adopt him as their legal heir, provided he would give up the name of Byrd and take that of Powell. His mother consented that this be done, provided they would wait until he reached the age of 14 and then, if he consented, the adoption should be affected. At the age of 14 the heirship was tendered him and he declined it, stating that he would not give up the

name of Byrd, for all the wealth of England. He had better have accepted, as matters turned out. His uncle and aunt then tendered the adoption to Eugene Hare, another nephew of Byrd's age. He accepted it and inherited the great wealth of his adopted parents. After their deaths, he located in the west end of London, and spent his life there. He was accustomed to say that the west end of London was near enough heaven for him.

We do not know where Byrd was educated, or who were his instructors, but we do know that he was educated in the city of Philadelphia, and had the very best advantages for an academic education which that city afforded. When he had completed his academic education, he studied law in the city of Philadelphia, under Gouveneur Morris. He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in the spring of 1794, and then left to spend his summer at Westover. During the fall of 1794, his brother-in-law, Benjamin Harrison, was visiting in Philadelphia and secured him a power of attorney from Robert Morris to go to the state of Kentucky and take charge of Morris' lands there, to protect the same and to sell them as opportunity offered. For this he was to have a salary of \$1,000 per annum so long as he remained in Kentucky and attended to business. I have seen Benjamin Harrison's letter notifying Byrd of the appointment and urging his acceptance. I have also examined the original power of attorney given by Robert Morris to Byrd. He rode horseback to Lexington, Ky., in November, 1794.

Near Lexington, Ky., he found that his father's old neighbor, Col. David Meade, of Maycox, Prince George County, had established a princely domain and named it Chaumerie du Prairie. He was a frequent and welcome visitor there. The Colonel had four handsome and attractive daughters and the rest could be guessed. On the 6th day of April, 1797, Easter Sunday, but which Byrd wrote of as "The Day of the Resurrection," he was married to Sarah Waters Meade, the second daughter of the family. He took his bride to her old home and to Philadelphia and remained there until he was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory by President Adams, in January, 1799. He held this office at the salary of \$800 per year until he became Governor of the Territory by the unwarranted removal of Governor St. Clair on November 22, 1802. His commission as Secretary has been seen by the writer and he was sworn into office by Governor St. Clair.

He took up his residence in 5th Street in Cincinnati and it was sometimes called Byrd Street in his honor. He continued to reside there until June, 1807, when he removed his young family to Buckeye Station, two miles east of Manchester, on the bank of the Ohio river. He bought a tract of 600 acres of land at this place of his brother-in-law, General Nathaniel Massie, together with a frame residence thereon, which Massie had erected for himself before Governor St. Clair disappointed him about the County Seat of Adams County. The house was erected in the summer of 1797, is still standing, and used as a dwelling. It is a frame and the boards for inside and outside were sawed by hand with whip saws, and every nail in it was made by a blacksmith on an anvil.

The house is a story and a half. It has two immense stone chimneys, built of dressed stone by a mason who was a master of his art. They stand as perfect today as when 110 years ago the mason gave them the finishing touches. The house has a south front to the river and an east front looking up the river valley. The hall fronts the south, with little windows at each side of the main door to enable the inmates to scan the approaching visitor. The walls of all the rooms were lined with primitive boards and the same kind of boards constituted the floor. The ceilings were plastered. The fire place is in the east room. It is four feet to the arch and eight feet wide. In the west room was a mantel of solid walnut and finely carved. The spaces between the outside weather boarding and the inside board lining was filled with mortar. The floor boards were very wide and were tongued and grooved.

There were fine locust trees to the south where, in Judge Byrd's time, had been an attractive lawn. To the east were rows of the famous blackheart cherry trees so prized by the early settlers of Ohio. When I visited the place one of the cherry trees was still standing and it measured thirteen feet, six inches in girth. The view from the lawn of this house is as fine as any in Ohio, up and down the Ohio valley, into Kentucky and to the north. The dwelling stands in the south-east corner of a plateau of over 1,000 acres, the only extensive plateau anywhere on the tops of the hills between Pittsburg and Cincinnati. Judge Byrd had a craze for spring water and there were seven living springs flowing from the hillside near the residence.

He took his young wife and six children here in June, 1807, and continued to reside there until after the death of his wife on the 21st of February, 1815. He paid Massie, his brother-in-law, \$3,100 for the 600 acres and afterwards added 400 acres to the purchase. He was then thirty-seven and his wife thirty-two, and his children were: Mary, aged nine, Powell, aged six, Kidder Meade, aged five, and William Silonwee, aged two. His daughter Evelyn was born there in August, 1807. From our standpoint, it was the greatest cruelty in bringing his wife and children to this place, now the most inaccessible spot in Ohio, though in sight of all the great traffic on the Ohio River and the railroad along the same. Here they saw the first steamboat descend the Ohio in 1811. While residing here he rode to his courts held in Chillicothe on horseback over Zane's trace.

He buried his wife under a walnut tree in a field in his domain and left the spot unmarked to this day, and it is plowed over. To think that one of the fairest daughters of Virginia, who had graced its best society and who had seen and known the immortal Washington and his associates, as her father's friends, must lie in an unknown grave, while her sisters, Mrs. Massie and Mrs. Wm. Creighton, rest at the foot of stately monuments in the beautiful Grandview cemetery at Chillicothe, seems the irony of fate, but it was the fault of Judge Byrd, himself. Since she was interred there ninety-two years ago, the whole face of nature has been changed. The wilderness has given place to fertile fields and comfortable homes, yet it is naught to the dead as to the scenery where they repose, there is no finer scenery anywhere, horizon or sky, than surrounds this hallowed spot and no fairer place for the fulfilment of the decree, "earth to earth," on the mortal part, could have been selected.

After his wife's death, Judge Byrd sent his two daughters, Mary, seventeen, and Evelyn, eight, to Chaumerie, Ky., to be reared by their grandfather Meade, and he never resumed their custody. His sons he declined to send to Kentucky because he said he would not have them reared in the presence of the influence of slavery. He took them to the village of West Union, six miles north of Buckeye Station, and there resided until 1822. His daughter Mary married a Randolph of Virginia and lived to the age of 49 and left daughters. His daughter Evelyn married her cousin, Tucker Woodson, and survived to the age of 74, leaving a family of sons and daughters. His son Kidder Meade

was drowned in the Potomac river at Washington in September, 1824. His son William died with the Shakers in Mercer County, Ky., in 1829, and his son Powell died in Chillicothe in 1833.

The Judge lived in West Union with his sons till 1822, when he purchased property in Sinking Springs, Highland County, and continued to reside there until his death.

In 1818, he married at West Union, a widow, Hannah Miles, with four young children. By her, he had two children, Samuel and Jane. Samuel married and lived to the age of 45, and died at Sinking Springs, leaving a son and daughter. The son, William Otway, lived and died at Sinking Springs at the age of 41, leaving a son and two daughters. The Judge's daughter Jane married a Mr. Long and resided in Madison County, Ohio.

While residing in West Union, the Judge traveled to his courts through Sinking Springs, became enamored of the water of the spring there and purchased the property. He removed his family there, and continued to reside there until his death August 11th, 1828. He is buried in the old cemetery there and has a modest headstone. His second wife, who survived him till 1839, remarried and had two sons by a third husband, is buried beside him and her name given as Hannah, wife of C. W. Byrd, on her head stone. There was no reason why her third marriage should have been thus ignored.

We now resume his public and official career. He was Secretary of the Territory from January, 1799, to November 22, 1802. Governor St. Clair left the charge that he woefully neglected the duties of the office to the great detriment of the service. The Governor also charged that Byrd failed to treat him with the courtesy his official station required, both of which charges are no doubt to some extent true.

The height of Judge Byrd's fame was while he was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1802, as one of the delegates from Hamilton County. That convention was largely a Virginia family affair. Massie, Byrd's brother-in-law, was a member from Ross County, and William Creighton, another brother-in-law, was present in Chillicothe and actively assisted the managers of the Convention.

Judge Byrd wrote the Constitution of 1802 and copied it largely from the Constitution of Tennessee of 1796, which he claimed to have written also. He had two good friends in the Convention, John Smith, of Hamilton, and Phillip Gatch, of Clermont, both

of strong political ambitions, and both ministers of the gospel, and so he left out that clause of the Tennessee Constitution, disqualifying ministers of the gospel from public office.

On the question of permitting the Governor to address the convention, he did not vote, though he was present. He should have voted to have heard the address. Right afterwards, he voted to form a constitution.

He was on the committee to report a preamble and the first article to the Constitution, that upon legislative powers. He was also on the committee to prepare the second article to the Constitution, on the Executive, and the third, the Judiciary. He was also on the committee to prepare the fifth article to the Constitution, on Militia Officers. He voted against the submission of the Constitution to popular vote. He was on the Committee to confer with Congress as to the terms on which the state might be admitted. On the 16th day, he presided over the committee of the whole, in considering the schedule to the Constitution.

He voted against fixing the salary of the state officers in the constitution, but to fix the compensation of the members of the legislature at \$2.00 per day. He voted to allow the members of the convention to hold state offices created by them. He voted against a religious test in the constitution, and against poll taxes. On the 19th day, he voted against striking out the word "white" as a qualification of the election. He voted to retain property qualification to the electorate, and on the same day voted squarely for negro suffrage. He voted to prohibit negroes from holding office, testifying against white persons, or performing military duty.

He presided over the committee of the whole on the 22nd day on the subject of Judiciary. He was on the committee of five to prepare an address to the President of the United States.

On the 23rd day, on the final vote on negro suffrage, his Quaker training got the better of his Virginia association, and he voted for negro suffrage.

The record of the Convention as to the address of Governor St. Clair is a disgrace to him and every member of the Convention. To designate the Governor as "Arthur St. Clair, Sen. Esq.," and to say that HE BE PERMITTED to address the Convention instead of that he be invited to do so, was the grossest insult.

Of course he was a party to the removal of the Governor for the language in this address, made November 3, 1802, and succeeded to his office. That removal was a disgrace to all who took part in it, including Byrd, and the address only told the truth.

But the Republican Junta were determined to secure the removal of Governor St. Clair and have a state government. They had the power and the President effected their plans. In the division of the spoils incident to statehood, the U. S. Judgeship was assigned to Byrd and he accepted it and held it at an annual salary of \$1,000 per year, payable quarterly, for over 25 years. In the interest of a useful and successful career for himself and in the interest of his family, he had better have died then and there. He had valuable lands near Louisville, Ky., and let them go. He could have acquired valuable lands about Columbus and made himself and his family rich as Judge Swan did, but he neglected his opportunity, and died with an estate of about \$5,000 personality and a body of poor land at Sinking Springs, in Highland County. He left the heritage of poverty to his descendants.

Up until 1820 the office of U. S. Judge was a sinecure in Ohio. There was but little to do but open and close the court and draw the salary.

Two things predominated in his life, and these were due to his Quaker training. He was a total abstainer from the use of liquors when everybody used them, and he was an anti-slavery apostle when the great body of the people believed that institution to be right. There is and can be no apology for his studied discourtesy to Governor St. Clair, and that conduct is contrary to the history of his life in dealing with all others.

There are no reports of any cases he decided, as McLean's reports did not begin till after his death. He kept a daily journal from 1812 to 1827, and in it he never wrote a word of his court business or of the lawyers he met. He never referred to his office or anything connected with it. His whole writings were as to something to eat or wear. He was evidently a dyspeptic, and suffered much from indigestion. His children despised his country notions as to eating and on religious matters and did not hesitate to tell him so, much to his chagrin. He was not a member of any church, but was very pious, wrote much about religion, and seemed to think the Shakers had the right ideas of that subject. He was a crank about drinking water.

One time he thought river water was the best, another time he thought McClure's well at West Union was best, and lastly he went to reside at Sinking Spring because of the spring water there. When he went there in 1822 he said his residence was the best in the state. —

There are a multitude of tales of his crankiness about West Union and Sinking Springs, and they are not apocryphal. They are very amusing.

He was evidently a good judge, but took no pains to make it known. He was unfitted for the times in which he lived and for the circumstances by which he was surrounded. His career was destroyed and his life ruined by the acceptance of the Federal judgeship. His own son, Powell, speaking of the Judge's idea of the Shakers' religion, pronounced him a d——d old hypocrite and had no patience with him whatever.

In his case the conferring on him of a federal judgeship extinguished him. He would never have a picture taken and hence there is no likeness of him extant.

His grandfather died at 74, his father at 49, he died at 58, his son Samuel at 45, his grandson, Arn Otway, at 41, and the only living great grandson bearing his name is an inmate of the Athens State Hospital. Had he been disposed to be active in business, he could have left a great estate, but he chose to live a life of the greatest seclusion and be only remembered by his work in the Constitutional Convention of 1802, which was greatly to his credit.

THE NOBLESSE OF CANADA. I.

Contributed by C. E. LART, Charmouth, Dorset, England.

THE policy of Louis XIV in the settlement of Canada has been clearly set forth by Francis Parkman in his historical works, more in particular the "Old Regime in Canada." The translation of the feudal system and organization from Old France to the New, afforded the King an opportunity of creating afresh a Canadian nobility on the same lines, and with the same objects, as those which he was pursuing in France, in his policy of cutting the claws of Feudalism, while retaining its organization—and substituting, for the substance, the shadow of power, and gilding the pill of absolute subjection to the Royal will with the glittering pomp and circumstance of Court splendour. From the position of former Kings of France, first among their peers, Louis the Great climbed to the position of absolute monarch and could boast,—*L'état, c'est moi!*

Circumstances made this specially easy in New France; for although the governor might be a noble of high rank, he stood alone, reflecting a pale light from the little Court at Montreal or Quebec, which hardly penetrated the gloom of the Canadian forest. "Beside him," says Parkman, "stood the Intendant, an obscure figure, lost amid the vain glories of the feudal sunset, but in the name of the King holding the reins of government."

Those of the higher French nobility who had flocked to Canada for change, or in search of adventure, soon returned to France, to the pleasures of the Court, or the opportunities of glory afforded them on European battlefield. In 1667 the Intendant Talon reported that there were only four noble families in Canada; according to Parkman, de Repentigny, Tilly, La Poterie, and d'Aillebonst.

From the 15th century onwards great changes had taken place in the estate of nobility in France, and in the 17th century still greater were taking place. The original conquerors of Gaul had divided the soil among themselves, and formed the governing class or nobility, exempt from taxation by virtue of their liability to the "impot de sang" or blood-tax.

The Crusades however had so impoverished the nobility of the 13th and 14th centuries, in addition to the heavy losses in

their ranks by death, that a serious diminution in the forces of the Crown became felt. In order to equip themselves for the Holy Wars, many of the nobility sold their lands to the merchant class, the rich townsmen, who were eager to participate in the chances of rising to the higher social stratum of the "noblesse." These men were not warlike, and those of them who held noble fiefs, liable to military service on the part of the seigneur, while exempt from taxation in regard to their fiefs, yet escaped the blood-tax paid by the former owners.

As in Canada in the 17th century it was necessary to create a new nobility, as a basis of feudal organization, so in France of the 14th and 15th centuries, various means were adopted to fill up the gaps in the feudal chain which provided the sinews of war and national defence. Roughly speaking the different ways of entry into the estate of nobility, though varying from century to century in application, were: (1) Royal Letters Patent. (2) The acquisition of a noble fief and the undisturbed possession for a hundred years, with the indispensable accompaniment of "living as a noble," which entailed the payment of the blood-tax; this being generally legalised by Letters patent, either of the Cours des Aydes, or Parlement. (3) The acquisition of an official charge or sinecure, called by the French gentlemen of birth "*Savonettes à vilain*." (4) by "*anoblissement*." In the 18th century the bounds were still further enlarged, until the term "noblesse" included all persons of social position from the gentleman of high rank and lineage, to the local merchant or lawyer who had acquired the coveted title of "esquire," and the possession of a parcel of land no larger than the sixth part of a knight's fee, but of which he could call himself "seigneur." To this class belong that host of seigneurs "*de la Motte*," "*de l'Estang*," "*de la Ferté*," whose descendants to-day kinship with the proudest families of old France.¹

But the "*anobli*" was not a full "noble;" above his shield of arms he was entitled to wear a helm "*en profil*;" the casque of an esquire. His son could wear it turned two-thirds, but his grandson might wear it "*en face*," as a full noble; hence the saying that three generations are required to make a gentleman; by "*homage à tierce foy*."

1. In England nobility was restricted, an esquire being merely a gentleman of coat armour; in France he belonged to the lowest rank of the "noblesse."

The ennobled associates of the Company of Caen, therefore, in 1628, and of the succeeding Company of New France were not of the "noblesse," as commonly understood, but "anoblis," and their descendants became in due course "nobles."

It was perhaps owing to this restriction that Talon, writing in 1667, speaks of four families only of the old nobility. By the Edict of Canada, May, 1628, six "anoblis" of Caen, were granted letters of "anoblissement" by Council. Simcon de Fontaines, Écuyer, of the parish of St. Pierre, Caen.

Jacques Godefroy, Ecuyer, Sr du Bordage, of the parish of Brévanes, election of Carentan, whose arms were *sable, au lacq d, argent lié' autour d'une ancre de même, accompagné de 3 étoiles d'or*. He is not to be confounded with Jean Godefroy, ennobled in 1668. The five brothers, Hermerel,—Oliveir, Guillaume, François, and Jean-Baptiste, Écuyers, Srs de Belleval, Couvert, etc., of the parish of St. Jean, Bayeux. Arms *azur, à l'épervier d'or, longé, grilleté et membré de gules*. Paul and Nicholas de St. Martin, Écuyers, Srs de Cavigny, of St. Lo, Carentan. Arms, *Sinople, 3 glands d'or: au chef cousu de gules, chargé de 3 cornilles d'argent*. Pierre and Charles Richoué, Écuyers, of the parish of St. Nicolas, Coutances. Arms, *gules, au chevron d'or: en chef 2 molettes d'éperon, d'argent, en pointe une rose de même*. François, Jean, et François de Vaufleury, Écuyers, of the parish of Teilleul, Mortain. Arms, *azur, au sautoir d'or, cantonné de 4 roses de même*.

These families had not attained the three degrees required by "homage à tierce foi" by 1667. Talon mentions only four families of the old French nobility, and four others to whom the King had granted letters of ennoblement. Parkman is perhaps misled by the three names Repentigny, Tilly and La Poterie, which are the names of the Canadian seigneuries held by members of the two families of Le Gardeur and Le Neu. Excepting the governors of New France, the family of Chartier,² Seigneurs de Lotbinière, is by far the most ancient of all the Canadian noblesse. Although not of the Haute Noblesse of France, yet it traces its descent to the year 1290, and besides producing the illustrious trio of Frenchmen, Guillaume, Alain and Jean Chartier, its alliances with the great families of France give it the pre-eminence, in point of antiquity and standing, among the families of Canada. Its origin was in the Orléannais, but

2. Louis Théandré Chartier, Sr de Lotbinière, married in Paris, 1641, Marie Elizabeth, daughter of Louis d'Amours.

its different branches spread to Normandy and the Beauce. The arms of the Chartier family in the Orléannais in 1664, were *d'argent, au tronc d'arbre au naturel, alaisé, posé en fasce, surmonté de deux perdrix au naturel, au rameau d'olivier à trois branches, en pointe*: these arms were originally in the church of St. André des Arcs at Paris, in one of the chapels.

The Les Gardeur were of a Norman family, of which several branches existed, descending originally from a stock established at Tours, and ennobled in 1511 by Letters Patent, "by finance:" that is, by the acquisition of an official position leading to ennoblement. Jean Le Gardeur of Tours was the ancestor of this branch, but previously to his acquiring nobility 6 May, 1511, another Jean Le Gardeur had been ennobled in 1500, by "letters de Cour des Comptes." The ancestor of the Canadian family, René Le Gardeur, who landed in Quebec 12 June 1636, was of a branch established at Thury, in Normandy.³ Arms, *gules, un Lion argent, rampant, armé et lampassé d'or, tenant une croix latine, recroisetée du même*.

Another ancient family, however, of the noblesse of Normandy, existed in Canada at the date of Talon's report in 1667—the Les Neuf d'Héerisson, the equals of the Chartier family in point of lineage: traditionally descended from an English ancestor, Raoul Le Neuf, who married at Cherbourg, in 1382, Antionette de Maillot, whose pedigree is continued to 1644, with Antoine le Neuf, Sr de Montenay, who married 20 Jan. 1633, Marguerite de Haulondel. He died in 1644, and was buried in the church of Les Croisiers at Caen, where his tomb formerly existed, with the arms of the family upon it: *gules, 3 coussine d'or, à 3 glands du même*. Geoffrey Le Neuf figures in a list of escuyers of Bertrand du Guesclin, Aug. 1, 1371, in a review held at Caen. Matthieu Le Neuf arrived in Canada, from Caen, in 1636, leaving his wife Jeanne Le Marchant and four children in France. The Le Marchant family of Caen, bore for arms, *gules à une croix d'argent, pommetée d'or, cantonnée de quatre trèfles d'argent*. Jacques second son of Matthieu Le Neuf, became Sr de La Poterie, and later was granted the Barony of Portneuf, between Quebec and Toirs Rivières, by the Company of New France.

The family of Godefroy, ennobled in Canada in 1668, belongs to a different category of the noblesse. Jean Godefroy, Sr de

3. René Le Gardeur, of Thury, seigneur de Tilly, in Canada, married Catherine de Corde, Pierre. Their eldest son became seigneur de Pepentigny.

Lintot, Caux, Normandy, who received letters of anoblissement in 1668, was born in 1608, son of Pierre Godefroy, and of Demlle Perette Cavalier, of Lintot. The Company of the Hundred Associates granted him five seigneuries near Trois Rivières. His grandson René Godefroy, Sr de Tonnancourt, received letters of "anoblissement" in 1721, probably "à tierce foi." Although not ennobled himself, until his arrival in Canada, he belonged to a family which had been ennobled in several of its branches and which, in 1666, had proved its nobility to the fourth degree, without known date of its first grant. Later branches appear to have owed their noblesse to their official capacity. The arms of the various branches are as follows:

Sr de Lingreville, generalité de Caen, *d'azur, deux chevrons d'argent, accomp. de 2 molettes d'or, en chef et une rose d'or en pointe.*

Godefroy, Sr de Laurens, near Rouen, 1667. *Azur, une barre dancettée, gules et argent 2 croissants en chef, une étoile en base, d'or.*

Pierre and Laurent Godefroy, of St. Martin-de-Blagny, Bayeux: and Louis and Jacques Godefroy, Sr de Ponthon, Par. of Pontorson, Avranches, confirmed in their nobility 5 May 1667, bore *gules, à 3 bandes d'or.*

(To be continued.)

SELECTIONS FROM THE PAPERS OF GOVERNOR
ALLEN TRIMBLE.

1823-1830.

(Continued from page 312 of October number.)

[Chas. C. Paine to Gov. Trimble.]

PAINESVILLE, July 23, 1828.

SIR: The increase of business in this town and county, require that there should be appointed in this village a Notary Public. Although we have no bank yet, a broker's or loan office is kept here, which, together with other monied operation, often require a Notary.

I have by several of the citizens been requested to accept of the appointment which I have concluded to do, if you should think proper to appoint me, a petition is deemed unnecessary, or I would forward one.

The Administration Party stand firm and I, have no doubt but the Adams' ticket will go off Reserve from ten to twelve thousand ahead.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, CHAS. C. PAINE.

[D. James to Gov. Trimble.]

ZANESVILLE, August 9, 1828.

SIR: Agreeably to a resolution unanimously accepted at a meeting of the Muskingum Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, on the 4th inst., you are respectfully requested to attend their next annual exhibition, to be holden at this place on the 1st and 2d days of October next, also to join with them in the festivities of the days.

With sentiments of the highest consideration, I am, Excellent Sir, Your most obedient and humble servant, D. JAMES, Secretary.

[Gov. Trimble to Geo. James.]

HILLSBORO, O., September 10, 1828.

SIR: On my return from the north a few days since I received your letter of the 9th. ult., communicating to me an invitation to attend the next annual exhibition of the Muskingum Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, at Zanesville, on the 1st and 2d days of October next.

I assure you, sir, I duly appreciate the kind and generous feeling of the Society and feel much regret that I am denied the pleasure of accepting the invitation with which it has honored me.

An appointment I have made (and must fulfill if able to do so) to be at the Delaware land office on the first of next month will put it out of my power to meet my friends on that day at Zanesville.

I beg you to accept my excuse, and present me most respectfully to the members of the Society, and assure them of my high regard and the lively interest I feel for the success of the institution. ALLEN TRIMBLE.

[James Steele et al. to Gov. Trimble.]

DAYTON, September, 1828.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned without the knowledge of Judge Crane, have taken the liberty to address you, to procure your influence in favour of the appointment of Judge Crane, as District Judge of this State, in the place of Judge Byrd, deceased.

We deem it unnecessary to dwell upon his claims to that office, as you are a competent Judge of them.

We believe that the appointment would be agreeable to him. It is a circumstance deserving some consideration, that Judge Crane has a large family, and that his pecuniary circumstances are very moderate.

"Confidential."

JAMES STEELE,
ALEX. GRIMES,

S. FALES,
WARREN MUNGE.

[*W. Corry to Gov. Trimble.*]

CINCINNATI, September 16, 1828.

SIR: The death of the Hon. Charles W. Byrd, District Judge of the United States for the District of Ohio, has left a vacancy in the Federal Judiciary to supply which, I understand many honorable gentlemen will through their friends tender their services.

My name has been presented among the number, and to avail myself of the influence you possess with the Executive of the United States, is the object of this address.

My pretensions, such as they may be, you have had some opportunity of becoming acquainted with, if they be such as you could approve, I ask the favor of you to present them to the Executive of the United States, to whom I am personally unknown.

I think I may without arrogance say, I have few competitors in residence in the country and larger experience in the Courts.

Pardon this intrusion, and be assured that nothing but the feelings of the sincerest friendship could have prompted this application.

With much esteem, I am, respectfully yours,

W. CORRY.

[*Caleb Atwater to Gov. Trimble.*]

CIRCLEVILLE, 9 P. M., October 12, 1828.

DEAR SIR: Our votes are just counted out, and they stand as follows in this township:

For Trimble.....	236
Morrow	80
	<hr/> 156

In several other townships Trimble got nearly all the votes, I learn.

For Congress—Thompson	336
McArthur	80
For Assembly—Keller.....	80
Olds.....	212
Hayes.....	196
For Sheriff—Hedges.....	196

A single glance of the eye will show you my ticket Trimble, Thompson, Olds, Hayes and Hedges. Printing the tickets has done much for us.

PICKAWAY TOWNSHIP.

For Governor—Morrow.....	79
Trimble	189
For Congress—Thompson	165
McArthur	91
For Assembly—Olds.....	189
Hayes.....	81
Lybrand.....	74
Recapitulation—	236
	189
	<hr/> 425

80
79

159

Majority—266 in two townships.

So, you will run down Morrow, Kesser, Lybrand and McArthur in this County, as you see. I have managed it in the best way I could for you and Thompson and have succeeded completely. You are elected in the State by a large majority, beyond a doubt. I have, for the first time in my life, written a great number of letters concerning the Governor's election, all over the State, to printers and to every personal friend I had, and hope, we are completely rid of old Morrow forever.

But, I have to thank you, for your good conduct, through life, otherwise I could not have succeeded, as I have done. The Jackson men all voted for you everywhere, as I know, and so have many of Clay's friends and some of the Adams' men in New Conn.

The majority will be 20,000 at least in the State, though not more than 600 or 800 in this County. But it does me some good to gain a victory over Shelby, Florence, Lybrand, Barr and Kesser united against you. The printers have been friendly to you here and everywhere and have put your name on almost every ticket as I requested them to do. Thus have we got rid of one old Tammany man more. Let Tom W. follow after him, in short order.

A few men properly organized and true to each other, in this State could do a great deal to rectify former abuses. We will follow up our victory now, with Jackson for President and for Heaven's sake, let that pass on, for we are all friendly to you and we are more numerous than you suspect us to be, everywhere. He will be the next President, beyond doubt.

Yours truly,

CALEB ATWATER.

[James Heaton to Gov. Trimble.]

MIDDLETOWN, BUTLER Co., O., October 15, 1828.

DEAR SIR: One great struggle is over. In this County I told that T. had 1,600 votes and C. 1,300 for Governor, and little pimping Shields had about 1,000 over and I suppose is elected in the district, and a Jack set of Representatives for the County.

The all-devouring spirit of Jacksonism seems to have seized on all the faculties of the multitude. How it has went on in Hamilton County I cannot say, but probably far ahead for the Hero.

I still believe that in the State, your competition will fall behind ten thousand or more, but I may be deceived—there is no rule whereby to calculate. If he gains it, however, it will be a victory won without honor, and suffered without disgrace.

He is most emphatically of the old rigid class of Federalists, was educated and brought up so, by John Wilson, his uncle, of Morgantown.

Whatever may be the further fortune of the man Jackson, whether he be now elected President, or not, the barbed dart, composed of the never to be destroyed evidence, of his close connection with A. Burr, has entered the heart of his reputation, and must, ultimately effect political mortification and destruction. No man ever did, nor no man ever can, survive the consequences of such a shot.

Neither have I lost hopes of the elevation of Mr. Clay: his popularity is rising, and will rise higher. I have a long, handsome portrait of his hung up in my office "as a terror to evil doers."

If I am to show you, or select for you some of the Northern lands, please drop me a line on the receipt of this on what day I shall meet you at Piqua, and I will be there at the time, and will have a number of blank townships drawn in a book, and at the land office can have them properly marked, etc. With great respect, yours, etc.,

JAMES HEATON.

[Extracts from letters of Samuel C. Andrews of Columbus, O., who was Adjutant-General under Gov. Trimble.]

COLUMBUS, October 20, 1828.

DEAR GOVERNOR: I write you upon your election which now is considered no longer doubtful—not the shadow of a doubt.

The reaction in the public mind in favor of Mr. Clay of which I spoke to your Excellency a long time ago, is beginning to take place. The public mind all over the country is powerfully interested in his behalf. If Kentucky and Ohio will take anything like a decided stand the work will be accomplished and Mr. Clay must be President. Van Buren must go down in this State. From all I can gather his power and influence is rapidly declining. While he remained in the State he managed things to his liking by his creatures—his canvassing system, etc.

This furnished the more violent of the party with a handle for high handed measures and by means of it should we see Jackson speakers, Jackson clerks, Jackson door-keepers and Jackson Chairmen of Committees.

[John McLean to Gov. Trimble.]

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1828.

MY DEAR SIR: I received a letter a few days ago from our excellent friend, Mr. Collins, informing me that you had cast your lot amongst us. This intelligence gave me the sincerest pleasure, and I hope you may never have cause to regret the step you have taken."

It is now near eighteen years since I joined the Methodists, and the time has not yet been that I have regretted it. There is more solid peace and happiness to be found among this people than in the world, and my regret has been that I was not more worthy the name I bear.

Since I have made a profession of religion, I recollect of no time when the cause appeared so prosperous as at present. In almost every part of the Union there are revivals, and where they do not prevail there appears to be a concern on the subject of religion.

Some have supposed that religion could not be enjoyed by one engaged in active political life. But I am convinced that there is no employment, which is lawful, in which religion may not be enjoyed. Some positions are more favorable than others to this enjoyment, but the grace of God is sufficient, and if we put our trust in Him He will not forsake us.

I most heartily rejoice that now the election of President is over, much of the bitterness that has prevailed will subside. Such contests impair the moral force of our institutions abroad and lessen the public confidence in them at home. Men's passions have become enlisted, so that under momentary excitement they have, with honest intentions, done many things which were wrong. On looking over the ground of contest, I am well satisfied with my own course. I have done nothing to injure the reputation or affect the interests of any one. No act has been done by me, officially or otherwise, with a view of influencing any individual on the subject. Seeing the attacks that have been made on me, and perhaps believing them, you may be surprised at this statement. But it is strictly and literally true. I have permitted the attacks to pass unheeded, relying upon the integrity of my conduct. That these attacks may have given activity to some of my friends in Ohio and elsewhere, is probable, but I was not answerable for this. To my brothers nor to other persons have I ever expressed a wish as to the result or attempted to influence them.

A violent course of party feeling will, in a few years, I fear, destroy our confederacy, and with it the last and best hope of liberty. I do not fear a division of Federalists and Republicans, but I fear anything like a geographical division. This, without great caution, may prove fatal to the republic. There are many hot spirits on both sides who would push a contest of this character, from selfish motives, reckless of consequences.

Nothing can be more dangerous. Let parties array themselves on this ground; and ere we are aware the blow will be struck.

I am aware that a vast majority of the people will cling to the confederacy, but if a minority secede, how are they to be brought back? I am not easily alarmed, and have ever viewed with disgust the vaporing of Hartford conventionists and Southern madcaps, but the deep tone of the people must not be awakened. If one State in her sovereign capacity shall array itself against the Union, what can be done? To acquiesce is to see the Federal Government displaced—to attempt subjugation by force is to deluge the country in blood. A dreadful alternative, and what would be the end of such a step? Perhaps desolation would be spread over the land, and its fairest prosperity blighted forever. A despotism might result.

We must avoid either alternative, not by abandoning the great interests of the country, but by a course of conciliation which shall be beneficial to all parties.

I have always considered the tariff law of last session as not calculated to effectuate the objects desired, though I should have voted for it had I been a member of Congress if a better could not have been had. It appeared to me, at the time, a kind of political quackery. No law could have been more objectionable to the South, and I believe it will be found to give little or no additional protection to our manufactures.

My plan is this: impose a duty upon the *value* of the goods in our own ports—abolish the credit for duties and impose a duty of ten or twelve per cent on all goods sold at auction. A duty of thirty per cent imposed on the value of the goods in our own ports, or perhaps twenty-five per cent accompanied by other provisions, would afford all the protection which manufacturers would ask, and I have no doubt such a law would be less objectionable to the South than the present one. Sincerely,

Your friend,

JOHN MCLEAN.

[*F. S. Muhlenberg to Gov. Trimble.*]

WASHINGTON CITY, January 29, 1829.

DEAR SIR: In order to save trouble and expense, it is my intention to dispose of the balance of the Survey which amounts to 450 acres toto, if an opportunity offers. If however, that is impracticable, some other plan must be adopted. I have heard nothing further from Mr. Jones, of Hillsboro; if he does not answer my expectations, it is possible the gentleman of whom you speak may be accommodated. I will write to him to know the result of his intention.

I have heard nothing of the applications for Surveyor of the Virginia Military District; no doubt there will be a sufficient number; your opinion coincides with my own as to the person who ought to be appointed.

We have the Cumberland Road Bill before us in Committee. The original bill gives the power to Congress to erect toll gates and appropriates 100,000 dollars for repairs. Mr. Buchanan has substituted an amendment to cede the road to the different States through which it passes. This amendment is founded on constitutional scruples. What will be the fate of the bill is uncertain. A report has been in circulation of the death of Gen. Jackson, which turns out to be unfounded.

The Senate has not yet confirmed the appointment of Mr. Creighton; it is doubtful whether they will act upon it this session; this is mere conjecture. Very respectfully,

F. S. MUHLENBERG.

[*James Heaton to Gov. Trimble.*]

MIDDLETOWN, January 30, 1829.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 26th inst., was received last evening. I expect it was best to dispose of the accounts of the location of lands in the way it has been done, and I am thankful for your attention to mine.

These are truly times; that try and test, the firmness of politicians; I had hoped that my cousin D. F. Heaton, was made of firmer stuff. I not long since shaved him on his courteous speech on the Col. Mack business, and reproached him for being jostled out of the track in the Senator scrape, and I will excommunicate him if he offers to become a Judge, whether he succeeds or not. Mason or Fales, should be that Judge. Crane should not fly the track from Congress, and thus cut up and destroy our representation; but if he does, let Collet take his place, and then fill his place with F. Corwin.

It would seem to me that an evil genius pervades the nation, and particularly this state. Who would have even thought of electing States Attorney and recorders? Why not elect Surveyors, Judges, Doctors and Ministers? There ought also to be an Astronomer elected, to observe the nearing of the moon to our globe, for it has made dangerous approaches lately.

Early in March we shall be regaled with a rare treat of composition from the pens of Van Buren, Livingston and J. H. Eaton, over the signatures of A. Jackson, set in type by Duff Green. I intend to read it with attention, then I intend troubling you with a commentary.

If Mr. Clay thinks proper, he can no doubt have a seat in Congress the next Session. If he should, he will, as usual, appear like an Eagle among Crows. May Heaven preserve him. Yours truly, JAMES HEATON.

[*T. M. Drake to Gov. Trimble.*]

OHIO UNIVERSITY, February 14, 1829.

DEAR SIR: Though not personally acquainted with you, I nevertheless take the liberty of addressing you a few lines. I had indulged myself with the hopes of seeing you last fall when I visited Hillsborough, but owing to circumstances was deprived of the satisfaction when I had the pleasure of being introduced to your family.

My principle motive for writing you at this time, is to solicit your attendance, if within your power, at the next meeting of the board, which takes place on the 14th of April. I do not know that there is anything special to be transacted, but together with myself your attendance would also be to many others very gratifying.

I saw Joseph about three weeks ago at Zanesville. He was well and doing good. He will be down in the spring, at the meeting of the Board, I expect. My respects to Mrs. Trimble.

I am most respectfully, yours, etc.,

T. M. DRAKE.

[*John McLcan to Gov. Trimble.*]

POST OFFICE DEPT., February 20, 1829.

SIR: It would afford me very great pleasure to meet the wishes expressed in your favor of the 4th inst., but at present, the means of the Department will not justify any increase of expenditure. By putting new routes into operation and giving increased accommodation on old ones, the expense of the Department has been increased, within eighteen months past, about three hundred thousand dollars. The present expenditure is greater than the receipts, so that it is impossible to increase it.

On reflection you will see the propriety of establishing one principle route, connecting important points, on which the mail should be conveyed with great expedition. Other and parallel routes, between the same places, must be subordinate. If an equal amount of accommodation be given on every such route, as on the principal route, competition for passengers would be carried so far, as to throw the expense of transportation, almost wholly, on the Department. This would paralyze its operations, and greatly limit its usefulness.

In making the late contracts, the bid which was accepted for the route by the way of Columbus, affords so many advantages to the public, that I

could not reject it. The bidders proposed to convey the mail daily, in six days from Washington City to Cincinnati, for about thirty-two dollars per mile. As this offer proposed a much greater expedition than had ever been given to the mail, on this route, at a much lower rate of compensation, the public interest required its acceptance. Stages have been discontinued from the route by the way of Circleville and Wilmington, to Lebanon, and although numerous applications have been made to re-establish them, I have not had it in my power to do so, nor do I consider it would be good policy to pay for stages on this route, to the neglect of other routes having much stronger claims.

I am aware that the mail is transported on the route from Bainbridge to Cincinnati at a very low rate, and, I assure you it will afford me very great pleasure, if in the course of the ensuing spring, the means of the Department shall enable me to add to the compensation, on account of increased expedition on the route, or any other services which will justify it. The Postmaster General is not authorized to pay an additional compensation, except for additional services.

With very great respect, Your obedient servant, JOHN McLEAN.

[Theodore Dwight to W. Whittlesey.]

NEW YORK, February 21, 1829.

DEAR SIR: Early last summer, Gov. Trimble was elected a Vice-President of the American Bible Society, and the fact was communicated to him by a letter from the Secretary of that Institution.

Some time since, I was informed that no answer had been received from him, and of course that it was not known whether he accepted the appointment or not. Whether the letter miscarried, or the matter had slipped his memory, I could not say. But as I feel anxious, having nominated him for the office, that the fact would be ascertained, I am invited to ask the favor of you, if you correspond with him, to mention the subject to him in one of your letters.

Our annual meeting is on the second Thursday of May, previously to which it is desirable for the managers to know whether he will accept this office. With great respect, I am, your obedient servant,

THEODORE DWIGHT.

[Chas. B. Goddard to Gov. Trimble.]

ZANESVILLE, March 6, 1829.

DEAR GOVERNOR: I received Your Excellency's letter of the 3d inst. today, and I write immediately to assure Your Excellency that the sight of your order in the newspapers reorganizing your staff excited in me no other unpleasant sensation than that of never having had any opportunity of showing my zeal in Your Excellency's service by the performance of any duty attached to the office you were so good as to confer upon me.

I did not, of course, conjecture the satisfactory reason which you have assigned, but I attributed the change to reasons which I thought sufficient and which are these. The office of aid to the Commander-in-Chief is merely honorary and conferring a respectable military rank. You had gratified two of your friends by the appointment, and I thought it perfectly natural and proper that at the commencement of your second gubernatorial term, you should select two others of your friends to fill the same office.

These things I had indeed thought of suggesting to Your Excellency when at Columbus, but was deterred by the fear that it might look like indifference on my part to your Excellency's favor and an improper undervaluing of the offices in your sight.

And to tell Your Excellency the whole truth, when I saw the appointment of Messrs. Wheeler and Corwin, I felt much flattered that gentlemen of so much more eminence than myself, would fill an office of this kind after me.

Perhaps I have needlessly troubled Your Excellency in writing thus much upon this subject, but I was truly anxious to convince you that the change had left no unpleasant emotions in my breast.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your Excellency's faithful friend and obedient servant,

CHAS. B. GODDARD.

[*John McLene to Gov. Trimble.*]

COLUMBUS, March 7, 1829.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 4th, inst, was received this morning. Enlosed I send a copy of the Canal land act. The act for the distribution of the V. M. S. fund is printed in the *State Journal*, which I presume you have received.

With respect to the time of sale for these lands, it will be necessary to have reference (as to time) to the provisions of a resolution appointing commissioners, to establish seats of justice in these counties not organized and it is made their duty to locate the seat on the lands lately selected by Your Excellency which with the adjoining lands are not to be offered for sale, notices to these commissioners have only just been sent out and the act providing for fixing seats of justice requires notice to be given for a considerable length of time.

All well. I will send a bundle of blanks by the mail, come next week.

Yours, etc.,

JN. MCLENE.

[*E. Whittlesey to Gov. Trimble.*]

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1829.

DEAR SIR: I shall enclose a letter I lately received from Mr. Dwight of New York.

You will undoubtedly mingle your surprise with thousands of others at the formation of the new cabinet. Gen. Jackson has not in forming it exhibited any of that sagacity which it was supposed he possessed. If the state of our political affairs should be such as to require talent, skill and intelligence to manage them, the President and his Cabinet will be found wholly incompetent to the emergency.

The city is full of office seekers and among them are about thirty printers. The cry of proscription is the order of the day. We have done literally nothing. We have not disposed of the bills reported last session into ninety eight. I am, most respectfully yours, E. WHITTLESEY.

[*Owen Fishback to Gov. Trimble.*]

DEAR SIR: You are aware, no doubt, of the passage of a law at the last session of the Legislature, creating a School Fund for this County, consisting of a portion of the money in the Treasury belonging to the Virginia Military District.

As to the whys and wherefores, that were given to the Legislature in favor of the passage of this law, I yet remain to be informed.

I wish now to know what disposition was made by the Legislature with that portion of the money that remains in the State Treasury if at interest? at what rate? and for what length of time? And whatever may be within your knowledge on the subject will be most thankfully received.

If convenient, a speedy answer is desired. Anything that you may feel at liberty to communicate is intended for my own private use, and will not otherwise be used without liberty to do so.

I remain, Very respectfully yours, etc.,

OWEN FISHBACK.

[*J. C. Brigham to Allen Trimble.*]

BIBLE SOCIETY HOUSE.

NEW YORK, May 10, 1829.

DEAR SIR: It is made my duty to advise you that the Managers of the "American Bible Society" have unanimously elected you as one of the Vice-Presidents of this Institution. It is hoped, sir, that you will be disposed to accept the office thus cordially consigned.

I am happy to inform you that the Society is in a highly prosperous condition. Our income the past year has been over \$150,000 and our distribution of Bibles and Testaments over 300,000 copies.

With the Divine Blessing we hope to accomplish still more during the year on which we have today entered.

Yours with respect and Xian salutation, J. C. BRIGHAM, *Cor. Sec.*

[*E. H. Pierce to Gov. Trimble.*]

EXECUTIVE DEPT. GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, May 23, 1829.

SIR: By the direction of His Excellency, the Governor, I have the honor to transmit a copy of the Laws of Georgia passed at the last session of the General Assembly. I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. PIERCE, *Sec. Executive Dept.*

[*W. Corry to Gov. Trimble.*]

CINCINNATI, June 26, 1829.

DEAR SIR: The sudden and lamented death of Judge Sherman has left a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, which it may become the duty of the Executive to fill.

Under these circumstances I take the liberty of presenting my name as a candidate for your consideration. And should you deem my appointment consistent with the public interest, I would be much gratified with that mark of approbation. Yours respectfully,

W. CORRY.

[*Allen Trimble to John Armstrong.*]

HILLSBOROUGH, O., July 2, 1829.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 26th, ult., communicating "at the request of the Stockholders of the Maysville and Washington Turnpike Company," an invitation to partake of a public dinner on the 4th, inst., in the vicinity of Maysville, where the contemplated road is expected to be commenced.

It will be impossible for me, consistent with previous arrangements, to be at Maysville on the 4th. Whilst I regret the necessity I am under to decline to comply with your polite invitation, I must assure you I would take great pleasure in mingling with my Kentucky friends on so interesting an occasion, and witnessing the commencement of a work of improvement which I doubt not excites an interest in your State commensurate with its importance.

Allow me to hope that your Commencement may be propitious; your success complete; that your example may kindle a flame, which will consume the Monster Party that has hitherto paralyzed the energies of your State.

That the genius, and daring of your citizens so often displayed in support of the interest and honor of the nation may be united, to cherish and unfold the resources, and improve the internal condition of the commonwealth. And that Kentucky may yet exhibit (in works of improvement), trophies of skill and enterprise, that will do honor to the firstborn of the old thirteen.

I tender to the stockholders, my acknowledgments for the honor conferred by the invitation you have politely communicated, which you will please make known to them. And for yourself, accept assurances of my best regard.

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

HILLSBOROUGH, O., August 3, 1829.

DEAR ELIZA: I returned home Saturday and found your mother quite unwell with a bad cold. She is better this morning. The rest of the family are well. When the family heard of the feeling which the pardon of Birdsall had excited in Cincinnati against me and the danger that some taggamullins might be induced to vent their vindictive tempers on any member of the family that might come within their power, they all concurred in the opinion that you ought not to have been left under the protection of females; indeed some of the family thought I ought to have brought you home. I think, however, under all the circumstances it would have been imprudent to have taken you from school for I could not persuade myself that you would be in any danger except from the most profligate and worthless, who would only dare to molest you under circumstances which would shield them from detection and punishment. At Mrs. Keenes they might have had such an opportunity. I therefore, determined soon as the intimations was given of your danger (which was only a few minutes before the stage started), to change your situation and place you where none would dare approach to insult or abuse you.

The mail is waiting for my letter. I must close. Your mother sends her love to Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Jones, Julia and the girls, Rachel and Sarah Starr. I expect a long letter from you tomorrow on the receipt of which I will inform you when to look for me again in Cincinnati.

If you cannot be located to the entire satisfaction of your mother, I will bring you home. Your affectionate father, A. TRIMBLE.

[John McLean to Gov. Trimble.]

CINCINNATI, August 4, 1829.

MY DEAR SIR: Immediately on reading your letter, Mrs. McLean went for your daughter, and we are happy in having it in our power to relieve all your anxiety respecting her. We shall make her situation agreeable. Last night, we arrived from Columbus, and I have been out but little today, but I am sure that there can be very little excitement against you on account of the late act of mercy. It shall be my endeavor everywhere, and on all occasions, to vindicate your cause, as I believe it was right, and I most cordially approve of it. I have not met with a respectable man who differed with me in opinion.

Mrs. McLean joins me in respect to Mrs. Trimble. Would not a journey to Cincinnati be of service to Mrs. Trimble? We should be happy if you could spend some days with us at any time.

Your friend,

JOHN McLEAN.

[R. Wood to Gov. Trimble.]

CLEVELAND, August 24, 1829.

MY DEAR SIR: I write you confidentially, strictly so.

The fact is, that Dr. Jno. Hammi, and myself are both named at Washington as suitable persons for the appointment of Charge des Affairs to Guatemala. If consistent with your feelings, I wish you to write, without delay, a letter to the Secretary of State, in my behalf, stating your acquaintance with me and that I have served in the Senate with you and your belief as to my qualifications, to discharge the duties of that station.

Although of opposite politics to the Secretary, a letter from a person placed in your high official station, would, undoubtedly, have its influence. In haste and respectfully, Your obedient, humble servant, R. WOOD.

HILLSBORO, O., October 28, 1829.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of August last, came to hand. When my feelings were somewhat excited at the power that be. And I would not reconcile it to my views of propriety, to trust to the *present*, in of any

friend of the former administrator of the General Government, disposed however, to you as far as in my power connected with those examples by which I desire to be Governor. "Do good to all men," but especially to my friends. I took the subject under consideration, and after mature deliberation I have concluded it will be not only improper for me (enter-taining the opinions I do, of the course pursued by the present Administration); to write to them in favor of any friend, but that the interest of anyone who may be in favor at Washington, would be prejudiced by my interference in their behalf. Respectfully, etc., ALLEN TRIMBLE.

[S. M. Levenworth to Allen Trimble.]

LEVENWORTH, October 1, 1829.

SIR: I have for several years been attending to railroads and canals, and comparing one system with the other, and am decidedly of opinion, that railroads are greatly superior to canals, in almost every situation, particularly for long distances into the interior of any country, for the purpose of transportation of all kinds of commodities to, and from, that interior. Viewing the map of the United States, and taking into view the real situation of each part, the various productions, the wants and necessities of each, and the natural means of transportation in each, it appears to me, these States ought to have two railroads, one from near the mouth of the Missouri or the Mississippi River, passing through the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts, to Boston; the other from Lake Michigan, passing through Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and South Carolina states to Charleston; passing through all these States, in such a manner, as will best accommodate their real situation, and the nature of the ground will permit. Then perfect the inland communication on the seaboard from Charleston, or New Orleans to Boston. These three routes of internal improvement once in successful operation, would bind strong the Union; make this the most populous, powerful, richest, strongest government upon the globe. Let the railroad be run with steam at high velocity, then all commodities, men and munitions, would pass from one part of the Union to the other, with the same or a greater facility and rapidity, than the wings of the wind now wait the ships upon the ocean. One section would give the raw materials, another would manufacture them; and another would grow the breadstuffs—all would be nearly the same price in all sections. The facilities, rapidity and reduction in the price of transportation, would be so great upon the railroads as to nearly equalize the price in all parts.

Let the South grow the cotton, the middle and northern the wool; the east manufacture them; the west, the great, the productive valley of the Mississippi, the produce, the breadstuffs. America would then manufacture cheaper, and would undersell any nation upon the globe. No other nation has the great water power of the east, the extensive cotton country of the south, or any country like in fertility to the expansive valley of the Mississippi. All that is wanting is the proper internal improvements, to bring all into action. The price of labor and all its proceeds, are, and must be regulated by the price of breadstuffs in all countries, and will be cheapest in that, in which subsistence is the most easily acquired.

It does appear to me, the States of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, unitedly in a joint stock Company, can make this road from Boston to the Mississippi. I am a member of the Indiana Legislature, and will bring it forward this winter in the Legislature. I request you to lay the subject before the Legislature of your State in such manner as you in your wisdom shall think best calculated to accomplish the object. All that can be done this winter, will be to appoint a Commissioner from each state, to meet at some convenient point to be agreed upon, to take into consideration the practicability, and utility of the proposed road, and report to the next Legislature

of the respective States, for their information, and consideration, and agree upon some general principles in what manner the States will unite, to accomplish the object.

It will take time to make all the necessary preliminary arrangements, if we commence this winter, I think it will not be premature. A simultaneous movement in all the States through which the road would pass, is certainly desirable, if the road should be undertaken.

I do believe, all these states unitedly are able in a few years to make this road. But would it be finished in 20 or 30 years, it would be of great utility, and well worth the exertion.

I have no doubt, Indiana can and will, make her part, if she succeeds in obtaining her rights in the public lands in her state.

If you should consider the object chimerical, and impracticable, consider this communication confidential.

An answer is anxiously solicited; with great respect and high consideration, I remain, yours very respectfully, SETH M. LEVENWORTH.

[Eleazar Lord to Gov. Trimble.]

NEW YORK, November 28, 1820.

MY DEAR SIR: I beg leave to congratulate you on the very prosperous condition of your State and especially on the progress and success of your canal enterprise, which is fast elevating the State in public estimation abroad, as well as increasing its wealth and advantages at home; while I make some inquiries concerning which a communication from you will be highly acceptable.

Myself and the other original subscribers to the 5 per cent loan, especially Mr. Rathborn and my brother Rufus, have held the stock ever since and still hold most of it; there having been no time since it was issued when it would sell without a loss. The firmness with which we held it, has had great effect in sustaining confidence here and favoring the negotiation of subsequent loans. The stock of the several loans has now got distributed into moderate amounts, and the price has lately advanced considerably. Sixes have sold at 12 to 13 per cent premium in anticipation of the dividend of 3 per cent the 1st of January, and fives in small parcels at 2 per cent premium. Something more is asked and we hope it will advance to 4 or 5 so that we may get out without loss.

It is of great importance to us now to know, and I therefore beg you do me the favor to state, whether any further loan will be wanted for the completion of the canal; and if so, at what time. Also, whether in your opinion there is likely to be any change in the Canal Commissioners, the Commissioners of the fund, or in the higher officers of the State? It is our opinion that a change in these departments from what is and has been to a political harmony with the general administration of the U. S. would materially diminish the confidence now reposed and increasing in the Ohio stocks. Any intimation you may do me the favor to give on this subject, shall if you desire it, be held strictly confidential with me, my brother and Mr. Rathborn; or as to the source of such intimation it shall not pass from me, should you so require.

May I further presume on your kindness to send to me and Mr. Rathborn each, a copy of the Canal Report and other documents affecting that subject which may be made public by the ensuing Legislature?

As early a reply as your convenience will permit, especially on the question whether any more money will be wanted to be borrowed, is respectfully solicited.

With salutations of personal esteem and respect, and my best wishes for your health and happiness, I remain, your obedient servant,

ELEAZAR LORD.

P. S.—Mr. Rathborn would join me in the above, but he is confined by severe illness, viz.: Rheumatism in his head and eyes. He is, however, getting better and I hope will soon be out. He desires me to convey his respectful remembrances to you.

E. LORD.

[D. Drake to Gov. Trimble.]

CINCINNATI, December 1, 1829.

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in introducing to your acquaintance, my friend, George Graham, Esq., one of the Representatives from our County, in the approaching legislative session. With Mr. Graham's "better half," (formerly Miss Murdock) you are, I believe, well acquainted.

You will find (abating a little of the Jackson fever, which, however, has never raged violently upon him), Mr. Graham to be a gentleman, and sincerely devoted, I trust, to the advancement of the public good.

I shall be gratified with any civilities, which your official engagements may permit you to extend to him.

Wishing you a pleasant winter, I remain, dear sir,

Your friend and obedient servant,

D. DRAKE.

[D. Drake to Gov. Trimble.]

CINCINNATI, December 1, 1829.

DEAR SIR: The bearer of this note, Mr. Disney, is one of our Representatives of the present session of the Legislature. He is a young gentleman of intelligence and respectability, and is as clever and as liberal in his political opinions, as a Jackson man well can be.

I shall feel thankful for any attentions he may receive at your hands, and if you can point out any mode of converting him from his political heresies, you will, perhaps, confer a favor as well upon him as his constituents. With much respect, your friend and obedient servant,

D. DRAKE.

[Governor Trimble's Message.]

Gentlemen of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

Seldom has it fallen to the lot of a community to enjoy so much prosperity and happiness, mingled with so few afflicting dispensations of Providence, as has been awarded to our citizens during the last year. A greater degree of health has at no time been enjoyed. The fruits of a productive soil have been abundant beyond all former example; and the general concerns of the State, were never in a more prosperous condition.

For these distinguished blessings, we cannot be too thankful to the Great Author and Disposer of human life; and, while we acknowledge and adore His goodness, we should not cease to invoke His continued mercy and protection, and the guidance of His wisdom, to direct our understanding, in the discharge of every duty.

Assembled under circumstances so favorable—possessing the confidence of your constituents—a knowledge of their local wants, and enlarged and liberal views upon general subjects; there is much reason to hope that the great interests of the country, committed to your care, will continue to prosper under your direction.

Our State is essentially agricultural. To foster this great interest, by creating facilities, for inter-communication, as well as to encourage manufactures, and the mechanic arts—to provide for the diffusion of useful knowledge—and to extend the benefits and equalize the burthens of government, will be among the prominent duties of the Representatives.

If there is any one subject, which, more than another, claims your attention, as possessing within itself, in a greater degree, the means of preserving our free institutions, of increasing our happiness, and advancing our prosperity, it is Education—a system of general instruction, that shall diffuse its blessings to every class, and shed its enlightening influence on every mind. History is full of examples, where popular liberty has degenerated into licentiousness and anarchy—where powerful factions have grown up to oppress the few—and the people, incapable of governing themselves, to avoid the turbulent rule of many, have submitted to the tyranny of one. All men have the right, but the wise and the good, only, have the power to remain free.

Should the subject of educating youth, receive the attention due to its importance, intelligence will become common, public virtue will accompany it, and, united, they will form a basis, upon which the freedom, future fame and happiness of the country, will rest secure. The system of Common Schools, which has been adopted by the State, like seed sown in a good soil, is taking deep root, and promises a continued harvest of the first fruits of virtue, as well as letters; which we hope, in many instances, to see ripened and refined in our higher institutions of learning. It is regretted, that the number taught in our Common Schools is not known. In the Universities of Athens and Oxford, and Kenyon College, which also deserves to be classed with the Institutions of the State, there are about 400 young men annually taught; and with but small additional expense, instruction might be imparted to double that number.

The Medical College of Ohio is represented as being in a flourishing condition. The buildings completed, are sufficiently large to accommodate 300 students. The number at present attending the lectures is 115—twenty of whom are beneficiaries.

The Asylum for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, located at the Seat of Government under the authority of the State, has commenced a course of instruction. There are at present but few pupils; yet there is reason to hope the institution will flourish. These various schools must depend, for success, upon the patronage of the Government, and an enlightened community; which it is hoped they will receive.

The great work of improvement in which the State is engaged, advances toward completion with a firmness commensurate with its grandeur and the interests it is intended to promote.—The residue of the entire line of Canal is now under contract, to be completed in 1831. As the work has progressed toward its southern termination, the benefits of navigation from the Lake have been extended to the interior, and sensibly felt. It has now advanced near to Newark, a distance of 180 miles—it may be expected to approach Chillicothe in 1830; and in the following year to the Ohio River; making with the Miami Canal, now completed, 375 miles of artificial Canal navigation in the State.

For these invaluable public works, which are fast elevating the State in public estimation abroad, and increasing its wealth and advantage at home, we are indebted much to the enterprise of the age in which we live.—The spirit of improvement breathed upon the nation by the Father of his Country, was permitted to slumber, but to awake with renovated powers. A few intelligent and patriotic men generously stepped forward as pioneers to the achievement by the nation of what had only been suggested in theory. A distinguished citizen of New York, now no more, was among the first to stake his public character, and reputation, upon the result of the first great enterprise of a single State: the success of New York stimulated Ohio to undertakings at first appalling to many, but which we trust will be consummated to the satisfaction of all.

This spirit of improvement is not of a character to be arrested in its march: it cannot be stayed by the rivers Ohio and Potomac, but must and will penetrate beyond them with irresistible force. Prejudice and pride of opinion may for a time impede its progress; but in its appointed time it will burst those feeble barriers, and advance with increased velocity, until it shall have made every section of our Union partake of its advantages. As it opens and enlarges our channels of intercourse, it cannot fail to add new ligaments to the national Union, by uniting the interests of those great branches of industry which are at present by some supposed to be adverse; thus convincing the most sceptical, that the good of the component parts constitutes and cements the good of the whole, and that the surest bond of Union is found in the protection which the common Government affords to the industry of all its citizens.—Happily there is little difference of opinion amongst the people of Ohio, upon these points. They look to extended improvements, and to the protection of Domestic Industry, against foreign competition, as the basis of the independence and prosperity of our common country.

The report of the Auditor, which will be laid before you, will exhibit a comprehensive view of the financial resources, and general revenue of the State.—There remained in the Treasury, on the 15th of November last, \$159,250—\$90,000, thereof being School Funds, is drawing six per cent interest. This fund, the interest upon which is guaranteed by the State, is daily increasing, and by the first of January next, will probably amount of \$150,000. The sinking fund, \$60,000, remains unimpaired; to which may be added the surplus revenue of 1829, and 30, say \$30,000; making a total of \$240,000, that will remain in the Treasury inactive, unless otherwise provided for, by the Legislature. Believing that a due regard for the interest of the State, requires some disposition to be made of these funds, I respectfully recommend that the whole amount be invested in some productive stock.

There was received into the Treasury, before the 30th November last; on account of sales made at the Land Offices at Tiffin and Piqua, of lands granted by the United States, to aid this State in the payment of her Canal debts, the sum of \$36,792.00; which will probably be increased by the amount received at Piqua, for the last quarter not paid, to \$40,000. Whilst the State is realizing the benefits of this grant, it should not neglect that intended to aid the extension of the Miami Canal from Dayton to the Maumee bay; I therefore respectfully suggest the propriety of adopting such measures as will secure to the State the full benefit of this valuable donation.

The proper time for the revaluation of lands subject to taxation, is a question of much importance, that may engage your attention.—When the present system was adopted, it was expected to remain unchanged until the Canals should be completed, after which it was believed a new assessment could be made, that would not soon require a change. If any property has been left out of view which ought to be taxed, it may be added to the grand list without the expense of a revaluation.

During the past year, the pardoning power of the Executive was exercised in behalf of a criminal, under sentence of death, for the crime of murder, committed, as was alleged by the petitioners for his pardon, under the influence of a mental malady occasioned by intemperance. Fully persuaded that the prisoner had been, and continued in a state of mental alienation, and that it would be unsafe to turn him loose upon society, he was placed in the State Prison under the provision of the act, 'to provide for the safe keeping of persons reprieved by the Governor,' where he remains, with a mind still deranged. As cases of a like kind may arise, I advise that provision be made by law to ascertain with more certainty, the existence of this description of malady—also for the confinement of such as are rendered by its influence dangerous to society. Intemperance is an evil as fruitful of misery as of crime; and its ruinous consequences, though often visible, cannot be computed. The convicts of our prison, four-fifths of whom are ascertained to have been its victims, present but an insignificant portion of the depravity and misery produced by its destructive influence; but it may well be doubted how far the severe punishment of its crimes will arrest the progress, or avert the calamities of this great evil. There is much reason to conclude that the application of correctives to its source will be found more effectual. The moral energies of the country have been awakened to the importance of this subject; and powerful efforts are making to arrest, by the force of public sentiment, the progress of this destructive vice. For the reformation of this wide spread evil, as a salutary work, the people have a right to expect the countenance and support of their Representatives. It is true, our elevated notions of personal liberty, which should ever be cherished while they tend to exalt and not debase the man, are opposed to the enactment, and render the execution of laws difficult, that tend to abridge our rights. Such enactments are nevertheless useful and often necessary; and it is a matter of equal surprise and regret, that no provision has been made by law to secure to the families of habitual drunkards, the

property necessary to their subsistence, to which they have equal, and often superior claims, to him who dissipates it in the indulgence of a vicious appetite. I repeat and respectfully urge the recommendation upon this subject, made to the Legislature by my venerable predecessor: that the tax on retailers of distilled spirits be increased; and that effectual means be devised to suppress, through the medium of our grand juries, such disorderly houses as tend to corrupt the public morals.

At the last session of the Legislature, after a patient examination of the concerns and condition of the Penitentiary, a resolution was adopted, which authorized the Governor to obtain a detailed plan of the construction, discipline and management of the New York and Pennsylvania Penitentiaries, and to lay the same before the present Legislature. No information has been received from the last named State. The Governor of New York has politely forwarded documents, containing a full history of the Auburn Prison, which he represents as being, not only the most perfect in its construction, discipline and management, but the only one of the New York Prisons, that deserves to be considered as a model. Intelligent men, who have examined the New York and Pennsylvania Prisons, concur in the opinion, that no one of them has so far succeeded in effecting the great objects of punishment, as that at Auburn. It will, therefore, be the less regretted, that all the information called for by the resolution, has not been obtained. I persuade myself, that the information contained in the documents herewith enclosed, (No. 1), will enable you to prescribe those improvements so often recommended, as necessary to the success of our own institution—the present condition of which will be reported by the Keeper.

The culture of Hemp in Ohio, has attracted much public attention; and our farmers, without experience, upon the subject, have been anxious to obtain a knowledge of the most approved method of growing and preparing it for market. To supply this information, the Legislature, at their last session, authorized the Governor to obtain the best treatise upon the growth and manufacture of this article, with such other information as he might deem useful to the farming and manufacturing interests of the State, and report the same to the present General Assembly. I herewith transmit the information obtained, (Doc. No. 2) I suggest the propriety of carefully collating those papers, and publishing from them, in pamphlet form, such parts as may be deemed important to our agricultural public. Our soil is fertile, and much of it well adapted to the growth of Hemp; and our farmers, if informed of the best method, will be able to cultivate it, as advantageously, as the citizens of the most favored section of the Union.

In order to supply the present General Assembly with the information relative to the Report of the Quartermaster General, of the 13th of December, 1838, which a resolution of the 12th February last, required to be laid before them, the Commandants of Division were called upon to report to the Adjutant General, upon all matters referred to in said resolution. Full returns have not been received—when made, the result, together with the proceedings of the Quartermaster General in relation to the distribution of the public arms, for the past year, will be communicated.

I avail myself of this occasion to inform you, that a new and splendid Map of Virginia, and neat Maps of Missouri and New Jersey, politely presented to Ohio, have been received, through the Executive officers of those States.

Allow me, gentlemen, in conclusion, to recommend in the discharge of your public duties, a spirit of forbearance and moderation; and the exercise of *that* patriotism which will control local objects, sectional jealousies, and party distinctions, and bring all into harmonious subjection to the public good.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 9, 1829.

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

[*Governor's Message.*]

We have been politely favoured by our Representative, John Patterson, Esq., with a copy of the Message of Governor Trimble to both branches of the General Assembly.

We return our thanks to Mr. Patterson for the favor conferred, and take great pleasure in presenting it to our Patrons in our first number.

The friends of Internal Improvement will undoubtedly feel much gratified with the information contained in the Message. The flourishing condition of the Miami Canal, is an incident in the history of this state, that claims general attention. The prospect in favor of the Erie and Ohio Canal is truly flattering.

In the accomplishment of the present prosperity of the Canals in this state, Governor Trimble has been an active and useful instrument. His fame is in a great measure identified with the 'system.' As a member of the Senate, his energy and influence were exerted with great force towards its establishment, and as chief Magistrate he has been indefatigable in the support of its progress. It is hoped that his successor will be equally efficient in the discharge of every duty.

Few men have been able to administer the Government of a state for so great a length of time as Governor Trimble has administered the government of this state, and especially when the political excitement of the time is considered, without encountering more of opposition or disapprobation. There are but few men occupying the station he does in the political world, whose conduct can be assailed with such little prospect of success; nor is it conceded that this is the result of any consideration of unimportance attached to the measures of his administration, but of a happy facility for which he is distinguished, of compromising difficulties and reconciling jarring sentiments.

[*Louis Dwight to Gov. Trimble.*]

BOSTON, December 23, 1829.

DEAR SIR: I send herewith a series of the Reports of the Prison Discipline Society. The facts and documents and plans of prisons, contained in these four Reports, are the results of the labors of the last five years, during which journeys of many thousand miles have been performed and all the principal prisons, in thirteen States, have been minutely examined, and the best of them several times. This series of Reports is now in press, on stereotype plates, and will be ready for delivery, on, or about the 1st of January.

They are now stereotyped, because they are out of print, and the demand is increasing for them from England, Germany, France, South America, and the Southern and Western States. The first Report has gone through five editions, and the second has been reprinted, with slight omissions in England. The Legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey, have purchased them, in different years, for the use of the members, and the State of Connecticut, availing itself of the advantages pointed out in the Reports, in regard to the construction and discipline of Prisons, is already saving more than \$11,000 annually, in the keeping of about 130 convicts.

My object in sending these Reports, and this communication, to the Governor of Ohio, is to offer to the Legislature any number of this series of Reports, in a volume of 330 pages, done up in the style of that which accompanies this letter, from the stereotype plates, for the use of the members, for 50 cts. a copy. The Legislature of Maine purchased 300 copies of the 2d Report, for 20 cts. a copy; the Legislature of Massachusetts, 500 copies of the same for 15 cts.; and the Legislature of New York, 250 copies for 20 cts.; the Legislature of New Jersey, 100 copies of the 1st and 2d for 25 cts.; and the Legislature of Massachusetts, 500 copies of the 3d, and 600 copies of the 4th, for 25 cts. a copy.

The Reports of the three last years contain about 100 pages each, and the first about 50 pages. At the rate, therefore, at which we have sold them to Legislatures, thus far, the series ought to be sold for 75 cts., but in consequence of the improvements, in printing on the power press, we are able to furnish them at 50 cts., which differs very little from the actual cost. But we offer them, at this rate for the purpose of disseminating the information, and promoting more speedily the general improvement of Prisons.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

LOUIS DWIGHT,

Secretary of the Prison Discipline Society.

[Judge Jacob Burnet to Gov. Trimble.]

WASHINGTON CITY, February 28, 1830.

About the National Road, the New Act Committee on Roads and Canals doubtful how they will report. It is understood that they are divided in opinion; they do not all think exactly alike on the merits of the application. You have probably noticed a resolution offered by me on the subject of the grant for the benefit of the Miami Canal. I sent a copy of the bill to be handed you. I think it probable that the bill will pass. We shall have a long session. The appropriation to pay the public printers exceeds the last long session about \$29,000. The allowance for making the census has been in the House, about one-third, and the friends of the Administration in the Senate have proposed to add to it about as much more. If they succeed that operation will cost the nation about two hundred thousand dollars more than the cost of the last. The Senate has not yet settled on any of the nominations to supply vacancies produced by removals.

Yours very respectfully,

J. BURNET.

From Macajah F. Williams, of Cincinnati, we find among the correspondence of General Trimble eight letters and one letter of introduction to William Bayard, Esq., New York, presenting Gov. E. A. Brown, Mr. Ebenezer Buckingham, and General Allen Trimble, Commissioners of the "Canal Fund" of Ohio, who are amongst the first citizens and who bring with them the evidence that they have the full confidence of the people and of the Government of Ohio." This is dated, Cincinnati, Feb. 15, 1825. The other letters date Feb. 21, 1822; June 29, 1822; August 15, 1822; Sept. 6, 1824; April, 1824 (from Zanesville); August 10, 1824; March 13, 1829; August 15, 1830 (from Chillicothe).

Feb. 21, in the year 1822, Mr. Williams says in regard to the appointment of Mr. Atwater as a member of the School Committee that he had conversed with Nathan Guilford, Esq., on the subject whom he found to be "zealously in favor of the object of the appointment." "Indeed," says Mr. Williams, "I know of no other person with equal qualifications." I am highly gratified to find that the proposed examination into the practicability of canal navigation between Lake Erie and the Ohio River during the ensuing season meets with very general approval throughout this part of the state as I have no doubt it does from the intelligent part of a community in every part of the state. A general interest seems to be felt in the appointment of the engineer and in the meeting of the Commissioners. I feel anxious that the gentlemen who opposed us with so much zeal should by the time we meet again have the satisfaction of seeing some physical evidences that everything is not *vision* and *phantom*; but that there is a substantial prospect of carrying the provisions of the law into effect. The result of the question of practicability from actual survey and that there are those who, regardless of the appalling cry of "aerial visions," "phantoms of the imagination," "South Sea schemes," etc., are determined to proceed until the question of 'ways and means' is

ascertained. I am very sensible that no incentives to your zeal on this subject are necessary. We have just learned of the death of John H. Piatt at Washington City."

With sentiments of esteem, your friend,

M. T. WILLIAMS.

(I make selections from these letters again:)

CINCINNATI, June 29, 1822.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: The course pursued by T. Worthington in relation to the engineer as suggested by you would have given me great surprise had I not been previously prepared from an attentive observation of his character to expect anything from him which could reasonably be expected from an insidious and underhanded enemy to the project. If, however, the enemies should think proper to continue operations with a view to a final defeat of the project; its friends must increase their vigilance. A liberal and enlarged scope of policy must govern the interests of the State and the western country at large. These must not be impeded in their progress or endangered by the interference of local interests or sectional feelings. I cannot conceive how much difficulty can arise should it be found practicable to cross the summit level about the center of the State. I do not believe that many well informed persons of the eastern part of the state expect to attempt to descend to the Ohio on the east of the Scioto. It is my impression that Messrs. Tappan and Kelly have no serious idea of that course being found a proper one. As to the particular routes through the west end of the State, that must be left to the investigation now pending. We must be liberal and magnanimous amongst ourselves and must unite in support of such routes as may be pronounced most eligible. (Then Mr. Williams gives his own impression). I commenced only with the intention of speaking of the gentleman from Ross, their views, and their manner of operating on the public mind.

A hasty and indigested scroll from his friend, M. T. WILLIAMS.

[Mr. Williams to Gov. Trimble.]

CINCINNATI, August 15, 1822.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: Your favor of the 7th, inst., was duly received. I yet feel strong hopes that the middle route will not be abandoned. It is in my opinion the most interesting route because it would be more easy to unite the various and opposite interests in the Legislature upon it. But Mr. Geddes will give us further information respecting the whole ground of investigation by the time the Legislature meets. I have had no other evidence than what I wrote last week of opposition. Even this, however, has been sufficient to array against me the batteries of the hero of Tippecanoe, and has no doubt had its influence on. If these things are so it very clearly evinces a smallness in our great folk. In the investigation last winter of the Miami University question I also had to examine the agency of Judge Symmes in the alienation of the original township from the people of the purchase. These things united, I apprehend, have had their agency in producing what is complained of.

I have conversed with several gentlemen on the subject of the gubernatorial election. The opinion and feeling of the members from the Reserve and eastern part of the State as expressed to me last winter, and in May that Mr. Morrow will not get a general support in that part of the State. The opinion is that Mr. Morrow will be more generally supported in this part of the State than any other man who could be started as a candidate. Mr. Collins expressed his satisfaction at your being a candidate and will promote your success as far as he can; in which sentiment I most heartily concur. I have no doubt your prospects will be good in other sections of the State and I trust you will feel assured that I shall be gratified in proportion to your success. Mr. Morrow is so long and so well known in this part of the country he will undoubtedly take the lead in it.

M. T. WILLIAMS.

In a letter of Sep. 6, 1824, Mr. Williams says:

The Senate of the United States is operating a greater influence on our county election in Hamilton than the compensation bill. I voted for Brown three years ago* when to have voted for General Harrison would have elected Worthington. The truth is understood that the General wishes a young favorite to succeed who can be relied upon to support him for the Senate of the U. S. So little with them is the Canal policy regarded that, etc. Your prospects here are improving.

Yours sincerely,

M. T. WILLIAMS.

Again in April, 1824, Zanesville:

I arrived at this place a few days since from our camp on Licking between this and Newark. * * * * The next meeting of the Legislature will truly be an interesting crisis in the history of our State. The attention of the whole nation is turned toward the operations that are going on in Ohio. Much interest is felt by the liberal and enlightened in every State for our success. Our presses show too much indifference. The Presidential question with them seems to occupy their whole attention. Can you not set some of your friends at work on the cause. The public intelligence would decide correctly. In ten days more we shall be ready to commence the Walnut St. and Scioto line to Portsmouth. We expect a Mr. Price in a short time from the New York service to take charge of a second locating party.

Again, on August 10, 1824, from Cincinnati, Mr. Williams writes:

I reached home a few days since from our party engaged between Dayton and Hamilton in the locations of the western line. And have observed the name of Thomas Worthington announced as a candidate for Governor. * * * * I trust you will not change your course in consequence of it. From my intercourse with the people of the State for the last six months I am of the opinion that with Morrow alone you can but succeed. And I do hope friends of the great feature of policy intended to be passed will maintain their ground and not diverted from their original policy by ————. He unquestionably has no hopes of success himself. He can have no other motive than to prevent, if he can, your success by a division. The leading men assure me you would beat him two to one. I am informed he has returned from New York overflowing with zeal in favor of the Canal. He has just made the discovery that the State can procure funds without difficulty in New York, and if you will only let him alone, he will get the money and all kinds of stuff, just as if the State had no information on the subject before. There are, however, a great many in this part of the country who will vote for M. because he is Jeremiah Morrow, and know no other reason.

[M. T. Williams to Gov. Trimble.]

CINCINNATI, March 13, 1829.

DEAR SIR: I enclosed you a certified copy of an agreement of the Board of Canal Commissioners with Mr. Seely for the purchase of a piece of ground at Dayton on which to apply to hydraulic uses the water drawn from Mad River for the necessary supply of the Canal, and a request in behalf of the Board your assent thereto. If you concur with the Board in relation to the agreement please indorse your assent on the certified copy of the order and return to me by return mail to this place. I am much mortified to state to you that a serious breach in the Canal north of this place occurred yesterday; produced probably by the late severe frosts. I am, with much respect, your friend,

M. T. WILLIAMS.

*The death of Senator Wm. A. Trimble, in 1821, occasioned a vacancy in the Senate which was filled by Gov. Ethan A. Brown, and General Allen Trimble, then Speaker of the House, became Acting Governor.

CHILLICOTHE, August, 15, 1830.

[*M. T. Williams to Gov. Trimble.*]

DEAR SIR: I have contracted with John Gregg for the purchase in behalf of the State, for hydraulic purposes, of the one-fourth part of _____, 33 acres of land situated on Lock No. 4 below Middletown on the Miami Canal for the sum of \$150, which requires your assent to enable me to fulfill the arrangement. The site is a valuable one the surplus water being very considerable and the lift of the lock 10 feet.

Yours with much respect,

M. T. WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1830.

DEAR SIR: Your favor has been received, and I set down the following list of books, out of which you may be able to select, perhaps, a few volumes. Burnet's History of the Reformation, 3 Vol.; Wordsworth's Ecclesiastical Biography, 6 Vol.; Limborch's History of the Inquisition, 2 Vol.; History of the Crusades, by C. Mills, 3 Vol.; Bingham's Antiquities of the Christian Church, 2 Vol.; Fletcher's Checks, Wesley's Sermons, Life of St. Paul, by Fletcher, Bridgine's Sermons, Hannah Moore's Works, Simpson's Plea, Bonnet's Enquiries, and Davis's Sermons.

An angry debate in the Senate has grown out of a resolution respecting the surveys of the public lands, which will probably continue for several days, although it has engaged the Senate for some weeks. As no good can result from this debate, I regret it, as it will be the means of producing excitement. The gentlemen who fill offices here, begin to find, that they are not enjoying the quiet which some of them anticipated.

My friends here advised me to suffer the report of my successor to pass without notice. It has nowhere produced much, if any effect. I have seen no paper which highly commended, whilst many assailed it.

'It is sometimes better to submit to an injury than to resent it. If a man attempts to defend himself against every accusation, if he happens to occupy an important or conspicuous position, he will have enough to do. He must, occasionally, rest upon his own character for a refutation of charges made against him. The means of a most complete refutation, will always be at my command, if any circumstances hereafter should render it necessary.

Some of the nominations may probably be inquested, on grounds of objections to the individuals nominated, and I apprehend an interesting discussion will be had in the Senate, before the close of this session on the power of the President to make removals, during the recess of the Senate. Such has been the construction of the constitution, and the practice of the Convention. I should like, myself, to see the President relieved from this responsibility, and I think that by a correct construction of the constitution he ought to consult the Senate in making removals as well as in appointments. He might have power to suspend in the recess of the Senate, and submit the cause of suspension for the approbation of that body.

JNO. MCLEAN.

Under date of March 14, 1830:

The passage of the tariff resolution, the rejection of the resolution complimentary to General Jackson and his message, the failure of almost every party project attempted this winter are events which, considering the decided Jackson majority, may seem extraordinary and such as could hardly have been anticipated at the commencement of the season. They show to my mind that men still preserve their reason, and that it is hard to carry through any scheme or uninterested proscription where nothing is sought but the elevations of one set of men and the depression of another on violent party principles. I have not myself read entirely, either the speeches of Mr. Webster or Mr. Hayne, and though as a matter of course I am with Mr. Webster, yet I feel something like regret at the sentiments of hostile feelings and sectional difference that seem to exist among the heads of the nation.

It is now four years since I have had the happiness of serving you in public business and during this time on my part the respect which I might at the commencement of our acquaintance have felt for Your Excellency has grown into a feeling of personal attachment and esteem. It is with the utmost regret, therefore, that I see approaching the close of your period of public service. I believe I have labored successfully; my first annual return increased the militia of the State nearly six thousand. With every sentiment of respect and attachment, yours,

SAMUEL C. ANDREWS.

A letter on the subject of "the National road from Zanesville west at least to the Wabash would be incomparably more advantage if converted into a railway and that this might be effected at an expense per mile not exceeding that of the macadamized road west of the Ohio River," written from Harrison, Hamilton Co., Ohio, Sept., 1828, and signed by N. Crookshank, must be of great importance if one judges of its value by its length.

Mr. Wm. Creighton, Jr., wrote regarding Mr. Renick, Aug. 1, 1827, very favorably.

[*David Barton to Gov. Trimble.*]

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1830.

DEAR SIR: It is proper that you should know, and if you choose, that your constituents should know, that the report respecting your canal lands purporting to have been made by me, which I believe Judge Burnet is about to send you, was drawn entirely by Judge Burnet, at my request, and reported, by consent of committee as drawn.

These things should be known as they really are. But this statement is not made with the knowledge of the Judge, who would probably not seek any disclosure. Yours respectfully,

DAVID BARTON.

In 1830 Hon. Wm. Creighton, Jr., writes to Governor Trimble from Washington: "You will see by the paper that the President has been compelled to show his hand on the subject of internal improvement. The disguise is laid off. The old Jackson party in Congress is completely broken up. The rumor is the South agrees to run him a second time if he would put his cuts on the Maysville road."

[*Charles C. Paine to Gov. Trimble.*]

PAINESVILLE, April 17, 1830.

SIR: In consequence of the death of Maj. Gen. Bond, the command of the Ninth Division Ohio Militia devolves on me as the Senior Brigadier General. I see, by the 8th Section of the Second Article of the Constitution of this State, the Governor has a right to fill the vacancy of Major General. I have, therefore, thought proper to request you, if you deem it advisable to send me a commission in order that a Brigadier General may be elected in my stead, and I will trust luck for my election by the Legislature. With great respect, your obedient servant,

CHARLES C. PAINE.

[*Joseph D. Garrard to Gov. Trimble.*]

CINCINNATI, May 3, 1830.

Judge Goodnow having determined to resign his office of Judge of the Supreme Court it becomes necessary for an immediate appointment to fill the vacancy. I therefore take the opportunity as a member of the bar of the State to suggest to Your Excellency the propriety of nominating for that office, Calvin Pease. The long experience of the Judge, added to the efficient and satisfactory manner in which he has heretofore discharged the duties of that office, recommend him to you and the confidence of the community generally.

I know not who may be recommended, but I am confident that none will be more acceptable to the people generally and the profession than Judge Pease. Aside from his qualifications, his individual circumstances present a strong claim to a preference. He is now advanced in life and his means of comfortable living rather slender, for one who has devoted so large a portion of his life to the public for a very small compensation.

You are no doubt apprised that the Circuit has commenced and that the whole business must be suspended until another is appointed.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOSEPH D. GARRARD.

[C. Hammond to Gov. Trimble.]

CINCINNATI, May 3, 1830.

DEAR SIR: I learned at Steubenville, a few days ago, that Judge Pease was attempting to obtain practice at the bar, assigning as a reason that he must do something to live. This, with me, is one reason why I wish him appointed in Mr. Goodnow's place. We have not obtained a general recommendation of the bar and for this reason there are certain controversies here about property most of which have been settled by decision. Some of the bar dislike Pease on account of these decisions. Others wish to have a new Judge, in the hope of overturning the established decision. This partial feeling I think ought not to operate upon the appointing power.

The shortest route in point of time, to Warren, is to proceed to Wheeling in the stage, from thence on horseback by Steubenville to Warren, or if a steamboat be at hand, by thence to the mouth of Beaver.

Respectfully yours,

C. HAMMOND.

CINCINNATI, May 28, 1830.

DEAR SIR: We have not yet received any direct information that Judge Pease has refused to accept the appointment of Supreme Judge. There is, however, much reason to fear he will not take it, as we see in the Warren paper of the 20th, a notice that he had not accepted. It is of vital importance to this place, and to us, that we should have a Court, which must meet here on the 7th of June. With this object in view, and fearing that it would be difficult to prevail upon a gentleman you would be willing to appoint to accept the office, we have consulted with William Greene, Esq., who has agreed to accept and perform the duties. If no other arrangement is made by which we can be assured of a court, we will be very glad if Mr. Greene could be appointed, and the Commission reach here by the 7th. Will you be good enough to inform us what is likely to be done in this business, by the return mail?

We are, respectfully yours,

C. HAMMOND,

BELLAMY STORER,

CHARLES FOX,

NATHAN GUILFORD,

JOSEPH D. GARRARD,

[Benj. Page, Jr., and John McLean to Gov. Trimble.]

CINCINNATI, June 10, 1830.

SIR: We beg leave to enclose the *Cincinnati Christian Journal*, of the 18th, inst., by which you will learn, that an association of Christians in this place, of different denominations have organized into a Society styled "The Cincinnati Bethel Union," and chosen you their President.

We are a Committee, appointed by said Society, to solicit your acceptance of said appointment, and, we beg leave to refer you to the publication above alluded to, and to the enclosed pamphlet, for general information as to our objects, believing, that they will meet with your Christian sympathy, and cordial approbation, as you will see, the grand aim of the Union is to carry the Gospel of the Divine Saviour to a useful class of our fellow citizens, who, from various circumstances, growing out of their occupation, uniting with the natural proneness of the human heart to depart from God, are seldom seen to enter his house.

The great success of the labors of this Union, amongst seamen, in different parts of our country, and of the world, gives encouragement to the friends of the Redeemer's cause, (when similar labors are prosecuted on the Western Waters), to look for similar blessings, amongst boatmen.

With sentiments of respect and consideration, in behalf of the Cincinnati Bethel Union.

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

BENJ. PAGE, JR.,
JOHN McLEAN.

[Allen Trimble to Page and McLean.]

June 25, 1830.

GENTLEMEN: I have informed them of the receipt of the letter and I beg you to assure the Society that I am duly sensible of the obligations they have laid me under by this mark of their partiality, and I regret that it will not be convenient for me to render those services which an acceptance of the appointment would impose. I must, therefore, as I do not wish to take any appointment the duties of which I cannot attend to, decline to accept the position which you have so politely solicited me to do. With my best wishes for the success of every measure which has for its object the improvement and happiness of the human race, I subscribe myself with great respect, your most obedient.

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

[Wm. Key Bond to Gov. Trimble.]

CHILLICOTNE, August 16, 1830.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 13th. inst., and unless prevented by something not now anticipated, will be in Hillsborough as requested. Very respectfully yours,

WM. KEY BOND.

[Samuel C. Andrews to Gov. Trimble.]

COLUMBUS, O., October 30, 1830

DEAR SIR: We have now received the return of votes from all the Western Reserve Counties, and ascertain that General McArthur is elected by a very fair majority. Considerable anxiety prevails and prevailed for a time owing to report that Anti-Masonry was operating against the Clay ticket, and that the people in some parts of the Reserve were voting under a mistake, for Lucas supposing him not to be a Mason. The return of votes, however, from all the Counties, except the County of Ashtabula, disproved this, they all, except this County, giving a very full vote, for McArthur. From the returns from Ashtabula, it would seem that Anti-Masonry operated considerably as the whole number of votes given in this populous County for Governor did not reach 750. Lucas, however, got only 31 votes in this County.

General McArthur's majority at this time is 2,400 and the vote stands thus: McArthur, 50,382; Lucas, 47,982.

Dark, Hancock, Munro, Mercer, Union—These five Counties are to be heard from, which cannot very greatly change the result as above stated to Your Excellency.

* * * * *

This great political victory resulting in a majority on joint ballot, and the election of the Clay Governor for us, is an event certainly as important as it was unexpected. It must have an extensive operation abroad; at home it has already produced some good fruits, particularly at Columbus. The partnership between Lazell & Bryan, having been immediately dissolved, upon the fact being ascertained.—Bryan still continues however, as the Editor, with a small salary. He has opened a law office.

I suppose the Five Counties yet to be heard from on the vote for Governor, cannot in all give more than 600 majority against us. I think this will be making a most liberal allowance; if so, a clean and clear majority will be 1800, taking it at this estimate.

Most Respectfully and Sincerely Yours,

SAMUEL C. ANDREWS.

(To be continued.)

THE JOHN NAYLOR FAMILY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Contributed by MRS. H. W. NAYLOR.

In Pennsylvania, the first Naylor records that I can find are "First Robert Nailer, from Manniash, in County Darby, England, in the year 1683." It is said that he married just before he left England. I have record of his descendants which I will take up after John Naylor.

The first record of John Naylor is where he takes up land in Southampton Township, Bucks County, 1683, and he may have been there before this time. John Naylor, of Neskamina, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and Jane Cutler, were married at the house of James Dilworth, 5th month, 11th day, 1685. Jane Cutler may have been a sister of Edmund and John Cutler, who came from Bolland, Yorkshire. Their certificate from Settle Monthly Meeting was dated 4th month, 3rd day, 1685.

John Naylor, of Southampton Township died about 1735.

His wife Jane (Cutler) Naylor was buried 12th month, 11th day, 1727-8.

In the will of John Naylor, dated Feb. 24th, 1732, proved August 16th, 1735: "John Naylor, of Southampton, Yeoman. The legatees were: son John and his son John; son-in-laws Benjamin Scott and Arthur Searle. They were made executors and also guardian of grandchildren, viz.: Thomas and Benjamin Tomlinson (sons of Joseph Tomlinson and Mary (Naylor) Tomlinson, deceased; children of daughter Sarah Evans, by name, Ralph and George Dunn, Thomas Evans and Mary Searle. Four acres of plantation for public burying ground forever, for use of inhabitants of neighborhood on north side of Philadelphia road. Witnesses, Richard Studham; Thomas Eastburn."

Will of Arthur Searle, of Middletown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, date 6th month, 20th day, 1737, proved Oct. 3rd, 1737: "Sons, Thomas, Arthur and John; son-in-law, Samuel Stevenson; daughters, Jane, Mary and Rebecca and Sarah Searle, and Elizabeth Stevenson. Estate bequeathed by father-in-law, John Naylor, deceased. Land in Newtown purchased of Agnes Yeates, to son Thomas. Four hundred acres in Middletown to three sons. Son Thomas, executor. Witnesses, Grace Weastry, Joseph Wildman, Thomas Jenks.

The children of John and Jane (Cutler) Naylor from Middletown Meeting records:

- i. A daughter, first name not given.
- ii. JOHN, born 10th month, 16th day, 1692.
- iii. JANE, born 10th month, 16th day, 1694.
- iv. SUSANNA, born 7th month, 28th day, 1699.

John Naylor and Jane (Cutler) Naylor had two other daughters not recorded in birth records. Some one suggested that he had been married before and had two daughters by first marriage, but this has not been proven.

It is said that the name of the first child of John and Jane (Cutler) Naylor was Mary (though not in birth records). This Mary Naylor married in Bucks County Dec. 22nd, 1708, Joseph Tomlinson. Joseph Tomlinson came early to Bucks County and died in 1723. He was supposed to have been a son of John Tomlinson, of Burlington. John Tomlinson was thought to have been a brother of Joseph Tomlinson, who came to Gloucester County from City of London, England, about 1686 (10th month, 4th day, 1698—Burlington.)

"John Tomlinson and wife and people from these plantations were reprov'd because of not attending Friends Meeting. The reason that they gave for this offense was that they were offended of women speaking in public." (1689, Burlington records).

John Tomlinson was married to Margarate Muggleston. Mary Naylor Tomlinson died before 1735. Joseph Tomlinson and Mary (Naylor), his wife, left two sons, viz.: Thomas and Benjamin.

Jane Naylor, third child (recorded) of John and Jane (Cutler) Naylor first married Eleazer Twining, 10th month, 26th day, 1716. Eleazer was son of Stephen and Abigail (Young) Twining. Witnesses, John Kirk, Thomas Stackhouse, John Wildman and fifty-one others. There seems to have been no issue to this marriage and Eleazer Twining soon deceased. On 2nd day of 4th month, 1725, at Middletown Monthly Meeting, Benjamin Scott, of Southampton, Bucks County, married Jane Naylor.

There were several Benjamin Scotés in Massachusetts. A Benjamin Scote who was one of the Commissioners from London, 1679, to N. J., and in New York records of early settlers of West New Jersey, is this: "Benjamin and John Scott, of Widdrington, County Essex, England."

From births and deaths, Middletown Monthly Meeting, Bucks County: "Scott—Children of Benjamin and Jane (Naylor) Twining Scott:

- i. JOHN, born 2-7-1706.
- ii. JANE, born 11-4-1727.
- iii. BENJAMIN SCOTT, born 9-29-1729.
- iv. REBECCA, born 8-25-1731.
- v. HANNAH, born 12-13-1733.

In Bucks County records is this: "Sarah Naylor married first, Dunn, then Thomas Evans, then Arthur Searle. "This is incorrect. Sarah married, first, Thomas Searle. From Abington Monthly Meeting of Friends, under date of 7th month, 26th day, 1709, a certificate was granted Thomas Searle in order to proceed in marriage with Sarah, the daughter of John Naylor.

Then Sarah (Naylor) Searle married Ralph Dunn. He died, leaving two sons, Ralph and George Dunn. In Burlington records of marriage is this: "Sarah Dunn and Thomas Evans, both of Pennsylvania, 27th of August, 1728." They afterwards became citizens of New Jersey, because in his (Thos. Evans) will, Township of Chester, County of Burlington, 15th February, 1748-9, he speaks of himself being weak of body and of his beloved wife Sarah. He asks his son Thomas to give half the legacy that he received from his grandfather John Naylor to his brother Jacob. In case that he complies, then he (Thomas) is to have a double portion of land in Burlington County.

Dunn, in York County, England, records.

Ralph Dunn, Feb. 8th, 1631, Aldorought (folio 150).

Holderness, in folio 138, July 13th, 1630. William Dunn, ———, Holderness, William Dunn, States New Castle, 1684.

William and Ralph Dunn, in Bucks County, Penna.

Susanna, fourth child (recorded) of John and Jane (Cutler) Naylor, died Sep. 27th, 1699. She was the sixth person buried at Middletown.

Arthur Searle, son of Francis and Joan Searle (from "Our Family Ancestors," by Maxwell Potts), married a daughter of John and Jane (Cutler) Naylor. No first name given. He with his brother-in-law, Benjamin Scott, were made executors of John Naylor's estate. Arthur Searle inherited the home plantation of 300 acres in Bensalun Township, Bucks County. There is a record in deed book S, at page 602, at Morristown, a deed from Arthur Searle, of Bensalun, Bucks County, and Henry Walmsley and wife Mary to Abraham Tyson, in Abington Township, Montgomery County.

The petition between Francis Searle and John Carver is recorded at Philadelphia in deed book E 5, Vol. 7, page 283. Date, June 5th, 1700. Francis Searle died 1722. In his will gave the Abington tract to his daughter Mary, wife of Henry Walmsley. Date of deed, June 16th, 1722.

Arthur Searle was a maulster.

Children of Arthur Searle and ——— (Naylor) Searle:

- i. THOMAS SEARLE.
- ii. ARTHUR SEARLE.
- iii. JOHN SEARLE, who married Mary Hicks (2), 1749.
- iv. ELIZABETH SEARLE, who married Samuel Stevenson, ——— month, 26th day, 1730.
- v. JANE SEARLE.
- vi. MARY SEARLE.
- vii. REBECCA SEARLE, married William Hayhurst (?), 1745.
- viii. SARAH SEARLE.

Samuel Stevenson, son of Thomas and Sarah (Jennings) Stevenson, was born 6th month, 25th day, 1708, in Bucks County. He removed to Hunterdon County, New Jersey, as the records show him to have been a resident from 1737 to 1758.

John Naylor second child born to John Naylor (1st) and Jane (Cutler) Naylor, his wife, born July 16th, 1692, married Mary Lane, daughter of Bernard Lane (of Burlington, who died 1715, and left three daughters, Ellen Cutler, Mary Naylor and Sarah Lane). In 1717, his father, John Naylor (1st) conveyed to him a farm in Southampton Township of 105 acres, on which he resided until his death in 1743. Letters of administration were granted on his estate on April 8th, 1743 to his widow Mary, who filed an account of her administration June 1st, 1745, in which she claims credit for her thirds amounting to 73 pounds, 3s., 11½ d., and for payment to her son, John Naylor, of his double share of the personal estate as eldest son, 29 pds., 3s., 4½ d., and to her son-in-law, Thomas Edwards, his wife's share, 14 pds., 14s., 2¼ d. Same amount to Jeremiah Woolston, for his wife's share, and shows a balance in her hands of 46 pds., 76s., 6d. She took out letters of administration on the estate of her daughter, Sarah Naylor, in the same year (1745) and filed an inventory, amounting to 14pds., 14s., 4½d., her share of her father's estate.

Mary Naylor, the widow, died in October, 1751. Her will, dated Oct. 16th, was proved at Philadelphia, Oct. 26th, 1751, as "Mary Naylor, of Southampton, Bucks County, widow. It mentions her son John, daughter Hannah, son Samuel, son Lane, Grandchildren Edward and Rachel Edwards, son-in-laws, Thomas Edwards and John Carver. Executors, John and Rachel Carver.

The children of John (2nd) and Mary (Lane) Naylor, were:

JOHN NAYLOR (3rd), of whom presently.

HANNAH NAYLOR, second child, married Jacob Van Boskirk. (The history of Van Boskirk presently.)

MARY NAYLOR married, at First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Feb. 5th, 1743-4, Jeremiah Woolston, and died prior to 1752, leaving one child (Woolston presently).

REBEKAH NAYLOR married, April 29th, 1743, at First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Thomas Edwards, and died prior to 1752, leaving two children, Edward and Rachel. In some records it is said that Mary (Naylor) Woolston left 2 children.)

RACHEL NAYLOR (daughter of John and Mary Lane Naylor) married, April 15th, 1747, John Carver. (Carver record afterwards).

SAMUEL NAYLOR (son of John and Mary) of whom there is no further record in Bucks County after the division of his father's real estate in 1753.

SARAH NAYLOR, who died about 1744, unmarried, was the youngest child of John and Mary Naylor.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN NAYLOR, JR., OF SOUTHAMPTON,
BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

At an Orphans Court, of Buck County, held Sept. 27th, 1752, Thomas Edwards, who had married Rebekah Naylor, daughter of John Naylor, later of Southampton, deceased, and Jeremiah Woolston, who had married Mary Naylor, another daughter of said John Naylor, deceased, each present petitions for the division of the real estate of the said John Naylor, among his children and his grandchildren, said Rebekah Edwards being deceased, leaving two minor children and Mary Woolston, being also deceased, leaving one child. The Court appoints the respective guardians of their minor children, but does not grant partition of the real estate, for the reason that it is not stated whether John Naylor died intestate, or left a will.

On December 12th, 1753, a petition is presented to the same Court, by John Naylor, eldest son of John Naylor, late of Southampton, deceased; Thomas Edwards, Jeremiah Woolston, John Carver and Jacob Van Buskirk, who had married daughters of the said John Naylor, deceased, setting forth that John Naylor died intestate seized of 105 acres of land in Southampton and that the petitioners and the other heirs of John Naylor, have mutually agreed to set apart to John Naylor the eldest son thirty-five acres of the 105 acres, as shown by a draft presented with the petition, and pray the confirmation thereof and a division and valuation of the remainder of the tract. After some controversy this petition is withdrawn the same day and a petition is presented by John Naylor, the son, for a partition of the whole tract, ignoring the arrangement to set apart the 35 acres to him and setting forth that said John Naylor left 8 children as set forth, viz. John, the petitioner; Rebecca, who married Thomas Edwards, and is deceased, leaving a son and a daughter; Rachel, wife of John Carver; Samuel Naylor; Hannah, wife of Jacob Van Buskirk; Lane Naylor and Sarah Naylor, who died a minor.

The real estate being valued by the sheriff and jury under this petition, John Naylor declares it is valued too high, and refuses to accept, and it is adjudged to John Carver, in right of his wife Rachel.

The petition first presented and withdrawn is signed also by William Dunkan, but there is no explanation of his connection with the case. There seems, however, to have been nine children, as the personal estate was evidently divided into ten shares, two to John, as eldest son, under the then intestate laws. Note that the thirds of the widow is 73 pounds, making 2-3 of 146 pounds, which is divided into 10 shares.

Inheritance of Mary Naylor, from her father Bernard Lane, In Liber E: B. page 176, New Jersey Deeds, 29th Oct., 1717. Quit Claim Deed, of John Naylor (2nd), of Burlington. Quit Claim Deed (all manner of actions, suits, bills, bonds, writings, obli-

gations, debts, legacies, etc.) to Thomas Cutler and Allen Cutler (his wife) and Sarah Lane.

This John Naylor (the third), son of John and Mary, was nearly if not quite of age at the death of his grandfather in 1735. He was devised a legacy by the will of his grandfather to be paid when the real estate of the testator was sold and the purchase money collected and at an Orphans Court held June 17th, 1737, he presented a petition that the executors Arthur Searle and Benjamin Scote had neglected to sell the real estate and pay him his legacy, and asked for an order of Court, compelling them to pay his legacy.

John Naylor (2nd) did not appear to have retained his membership in Middletown Monthly Meeting of Friends to which his parents belonged and in which he had a birthright membership, as there is no record there of him, except his birth and the marriage of his daughters.

John Naylor (3rd), son of John (2nd) and Mary Lane Naylor, on March 1st, 1743-4, requested to be taken under care of Middletown Monthly Meeting of Friends, and after his case had been considered, he was finally admitted on the 4th of June, 1744. In 1750, he was charged with keeping "idle and vain company" and in 1751 was disowned, but he presented a paper afterwards, condemning his early misconduct and was reinstated. In 1758, Feb. 2nd, he was given a certificate to Gunpowder Monthly Meeting in Maryland, and with his family moved to that state. He was doubtless married prior to becoming a member of Middletown meeting in 1744, but so far, I cannot find whom he married, or where. His father married Mary Lane in Burlington, New Jersey and he may have married in the same place. There are records of marriages of John Naylor in Pennsylvania, but Robert Naylor had a son John and grandson John, and it seems impossible to separate them.

Mary Naylor, wife of John Naylor (2nd), was daughter of Bernard Lane, of Burlington, New Jersey, by his wife, Jennett Cowgill (daughter of Ellen Cowgill). Bernard Lane and Jennett Cowgill were married at Burlington meeting house, 12th month, 2nd day, 1687. They were both of Burlington. Among witnesses were John and Ralph Cowgill, Stephen and Jane Sands.

Ellen Cowgill, the mother of Jennett, a widow from Settle, Yorkshire, came in "The Welcome" with William Penn. She, Ellen, was included in a certificate deposited at Middletown with several others of the most prominent settlers of lower Bucks County,—the Hayhursts, Croasdales, et al., but the names of her children are not given. Henry Pemberton, of Philadelphia, a descendant of Ellen Cowgill, has made exhaustive searches to learn something of her and her English ancestry without success.*

*In records of York County, England. Oct. 4th, 1599, Bryan Cowgill Thornton in Craven, July 13th, 1599 (Vol. 27th, folio 697). There are also records of Cowells in "Bessie's Sufferings of Quakers."

Mr. Oliver Hough, of Philadelphia, in his history of Atkinson family, says this: "Joseph Atkinson married 1st, Dec. 8th, 1743, at Burlington Meeting, Jennett Cowgill, of the City of Burlington, daughter of Edmund Cowgill, then deceased. Joseph had asked Falls Monthly Meeting, 6th month 3rd day, 1743, for a certificate to Burlington Monthly Meeting, to accomplish this marriage. It was granted 7th month, 3rd day.

Ralph Cowgill arrived in the "Friends' Adventurer," 7th Month, 28th day, 1682, and settled in Bucks County. Later he married first Sarah, daughter of Randall Blackshaw, of Bucks County, and second Sarah Pancoast, of the town of Burlington; after which he moved to Burlington County. That Ralph was brother to Jennett Cowgill, is proved by the daughter, Sarah Lane (who was the daughter of Bernard Lane and Jennett Cowgill, his wife), asking the Court to appoint her uncle, Ralph Cowgill, her guardian. Her father died 1715, and his wife, Jennett, prior to this time. It is conceded by those who have studied that the names of Ellen Cowgill's children were: Ralph, Jane, Jennett, John and Edmund, and that this good woman was the progenator of all of this name in the United States.

Jane Cowgill, of Neshamina Township, Bucks County, married 8th month, 25th day, 1685 (at the house of Nicholas Waln), Stephen Sands of same place. Among witnesses were John and Jennett Cowgill:

JOHN COWGILL married, first, 8th month, 19th day, 1693, at Neshamina Meeting, Bridget, daughter of Thomas and Agnes (Hathornthwaite) Croasdale, of Neshamina; also "Welcome" passengers; second, 1703, he married Rachel, widow of Job Bunting, and daughter of Henry Baker.

EDMUND COWGILL, of Newtown Township, of Bucks County, married, 3rd month, 29th day, 1702, at Middletown Meeting, Catharine Blaker, of said County. They had a son Edmund, born 1st month, 10th day, 1702-3; died 1st month, 22nd day, 1702-3. Catharine, the wife, died 2nd day, 2nd month, 1703. After his wife, Catharine's death, Edmund moved to Burlington, where, in 1707, he married Ann Osborne. Jennette, who married Joseph Atkinson, was no doubt daughter by this second marriage.

In 1750, a descendant of Ralph Dracot (who came to Southampton Township, Bucks County before 1712—probably of French descent), discovered black lead on the farm belonging to John Naylor (3rd). He kept the secret to himself for some time, quietly extracting the lead, which he sold in Philadelphia, and when the owner found it out, he generously permitted him to get what lead he wanted. The lead was said to be of good quality. The property is now owned by the estate of Isaac Hogland.

John Naylor (1st) only had one son, viz.: John. The families who married the daughters of John Naylor (1st)—Twining (from "The Pioneers of Massachusetts," by Pope.)

William Twining, of Yarmouth, Alba, 1643, served against the Narragansetts in 1645, from the 3rd of June, 1652. He removed to Eastham, 1655. He died at Eastham, 15th April, 1659. His children were Stephen (born 6th Feb., 1659) and William.

In history of Bucks County, Pa., by Davis, is this: "Stephen Twining, Sr., with his father, William, came from Eastham, Mass. in 1695, bought a large tract of land in Newtown Township, lying west of Newtown Creek, adjoining the Neshaminy. Wife of Stephen Abigail Young. Wm. Twining and father William are believed to be first of Twining name in this country. Came from England in year 1640 to Cape Cod, Mass. Removed to Eastham, Mass., in 1645, and from thence Wm., Jr., and son, Stephen, came to Newtown, Bucks County, 1695. There was no issue from the Naylor connection..

Of Bernard Lane, who was father of Mary Naylor, wife of John Naylor (2nd), there is no previous record, only that at various times he bought and sold land in Burlington County, N. Y., and that he was a Friend. John Carver, who came to Bucks County, Pa., had a wife, Mary Lane, whom he married in England before coming to the Province. Bernard may have been a relation. Of the wife of Bernard Lane, Jennett Cowgill, there is a full record.

This is now the record of John Naylor (1st) children:

John Naylor (1st) m. Jane Cutler, 1685. Children:

- i. JOHN (2nd) m. Mary Lane previous to 1715.
- ii. A daughter MARY m. Joseph Tomlinson, 1708.
- iii. JANE, m. (1st) Elizer Twining (no issue), then Benj. Scote.
- iv. SARAH m. (1st) Thos. Searle, then Dunn, then Thos. Evans.
- v. A daughter (no name) m. Arthur Searle.

Children of John (2nd) and Mary (Lane) Naylor:

- i. JOHN —.
- ii. HANNAH m. Jacob Van Buskirk, 1747.
- iii. SAMUEL m. Sarah Evans, dau. of Daniel Evans, who was son of Louis Evans.
- iv. LANE m. Ann Vaughan 1761.
- v. REBECCA m. Thomas Edwards, 1743.
- vi. MARY m. Jeremia Woolston, L. 12-5, 1743.
- vii. RACHEL m. John Carver, 1747.
- viii. SARAH, died unmarried.

JACOB VAN BUSKIRK, who married Hannah Naylor was a descendant of Lawrens Andriesen Van Boskerck who came from Holstein, Denmark, in 1655. His name appears in records of New Amsterdam June 29th, 1656, in a deed for a lot on Broad Street. He was a man of more than ordinary ability.

VAN BUSKIRK.

There is this notice of marriage, Dec. 12th, 1658, New Amsterdam: "Laurens Andries leift Holstein M. Jannetje Jans—wide Van Christain Barents.

Janntje Jans married Christian Barentein in Hoorn, North Holland. Came to New York, 1653, with one child. She had other children when she married Laurens Andries Van Buskirk four and one-half months after her sad bereavement. She also owned the ground on which Trinity Church stands in New York for which her heirs in succeeding generations have fought in the Courts to acquire. *Her was Anneke Jans.*

Handwritten: Jacob van Buskirk, who moved to Penna. was son of Andrew 1st son of Andrew L. van Buskirk.

no. — Laurens Van Buskirk, second son of Laurens Andriessen, came into the County of Bucks, Pa., from Bergen, New Jersey, and bought a large tract of land in Hilltown Township in 1707.

Jacob Van Buskirk was married 1727 and was father of five children. Jacob, the 4th son, born 1730, was a Lutheran minister. He married Anne Marie Hollersbach. I cannot say from which son of Laurens Van Buskirk came Jacob, who married Hannah Naylor, or whether they left descendants.*

CARVER FAMILY.

The name of the Carver family goes back to the year 1100. Members of the family bore arms in the Crusade.

John and Mary Lane Carver came from Hertfordshire, England, in the year 1682 with his brothers, William, Joseph and Jacob, and settled in Byberry, now the 23rd ward of Philadelphia, and took up 700 acres of land along the Poquessing Creek. It included the site of the old homestead, which has remained in the family for 8 generations, and descended successively from father to son, all of whom were named John, until 1804.

The pioneer, John Carver, died 1714. He had four children. John was the second child and married Isabel Weldon, by whom he had three children. John, his first son, married Rachel Naylor, daughter of John 2nd, of Southampton, Buck Co., Pa. They had ten children, of whom John the eldest married Mary Buckman, of Wrighttown. He had ten children, of whom John was the third child and first son. He married Elizabeth Briggs, of Wrighttown, daughter of John and Letitia (Buckman) Briggs. They had four children. John married Phoebe A. Tomlinson, of Philadelphia, and 2nd child Mahlon, Esther and Eliza (Mrs. Richard Wilson). All except John are residents of Bucks County. Mahlon was reared in Byberry, where he resided until 1807. In 1800 he removed to Carversville, where he has since resided. He married Susanna G., daughter of Daniel and Catharine (George) Hillwig, of Solebury.

EDWARDS.

Hugh Edwards came from Wales when Wm. Penn came to Pennsylvania and settled in the southern part of Bucks County. The part is now occupied by Milford and Richland Townships. He was a Quaker preacher in the early part of the 18th century.

In Richland Township, Bucks County, Penna., the earliest certificate of marriage is: "William Edwards of Milford Township and Martha, daughter of Hugh Foulke, Oct. 4th, 1738. Among names of witnesses, Edward, Foulke, Roberts, Griffith, Lester, Ball.

Thomas Edwards was likely grandson of Hugh Edwards and son of His wife Rachel (Naylor) Edwards, died before 1752, leaving children, Edward and Rachel Edwards. In 1750, 10th month, 18th day, removed to Goshen meeting.

In 1781 eleven members of Friends meeting were disowned for taking oath of allegiance to new government (Richland Meeting, Bucks County, Quakertown). They were Samuel Foulke, James Chapman, Thomas Edwards, Enoch Roberts, Everard, John and Thomas Foulke, Thomas and John Thomas, John Lester and Wm. Edwards. Thomas Edwards bought land in New Britain Township, 1720.

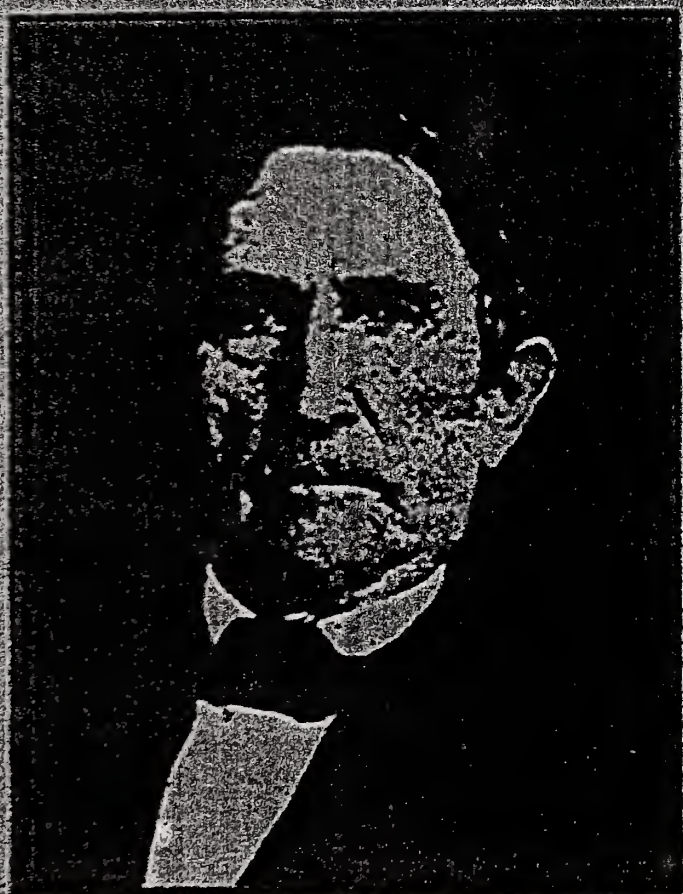
In 1771, in New Castle, Delaware, records, is this: "Jan. 24th, Thomas Edwards and Hannah, Philips, married."

WOOLASTEN.

In History of Delaware and Chester County, Pa., by Gilbert Cope, Thomas Woolsten of New Castle in Delaware, is mentioned as one of the executors of the will of Ralph Hutchinson dated Feb. 16, 1679-80.

The family does not appear to have been Friends at first, but in 1710 William Woolsten and Charity Sharpley "accomplished their marriage"

*Battelle's History of Bucks County, and New Jersey History Magazine, Vol. 1.



SAMUEL BANCROFT.

at Newark meeting in Brandywine Hundred. Richard, Thomas and Jeremiah Woolston are also mentioned about this time and were probably sons or grandsons, of Thomas Woolston, mentioned above.

Thomas Woolston married Eleanor Kinsey.

Jeremiah Woolston, of the County of New Castle, on the Delaware, yeoman, and Catharine Robinson, of the same County, were married on the 9th month, 21st day, 1716, at Newark meeting. She appears to have been the daughter of George and Catharine Robinson and granddaughter of Valintine Hollingsworth. They had seven children.

Jeremiah Woolston, who married Mary Naylor (daughter of John 2nd and Mary Lane Naylor), license 12th month, 5th day, 1743, in Baptist Church, Philadelphia, was the grandson of the first Jeremiah Woolston; as we cannot find record of a son of Jeremiah. In Burlington, New Jersey, there are early records of persons of this surname, but no Jeremiah.

JUDGE SAMUEL BANCROFT.

Contributed by MRS. L. BANCROFT FANT,

"Born Sept. 16; 1778, at Granville, Massachusetts.

Died Jan. 27, 1870, at Granville, Ohio."

"Names we loved to hear,

Which have been carved for many a year
On the Tomb."

Generation after generation to a certain point of interest is usually spoken of as a descent, but in the case in question, it was simply a maintenance of the honor and integrity of a family. The Bancrofts in England were known for their intellectual attainments and good moral qualities. They took more naturally to acquiring knowledge than money, though they left their families snug sums for the time in which they lived.

Richard Bancroft, born in 1544, was Queen Elizabeth's spiritual adviser, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford. A nephew, John Bancroft, was Bishop of Oxford in 1632 and built Cuddenden Palace for Bishops. These notables were related to the families of the same name residing in the adjoining shire of Derby.

There is evidence of one Roger Bancroft's being in Boston in 1600, his home having passed into the possession of the poet Longfellow; but the lineage to John and Jane Bancroft and to the early families in England is established without a break by Church records, records of births and baptism, and wills probated.

John and Jane Bancroft sailed from London on the "James," arriving June 12, 1632, in America. They settled at Lynn, Mass. Their son Thomas was born in England in 1625; m. (1) Margaret Wright, (2) Hannah Gardner. He was one of the first settlers of Thompsonville, Conn., and a selectman. Among the 10 children mentioned in his will is Nathaniel, who m. Ruth Haile. He was born October 24, 1683, and after his marriage, settled at Springfield, Mass., where the births of the children and a will are recorded. His son Samuel, born July 8, 1711, was the first settler of Granville, Mass.

He lived in such a way as to leave a quantity of data upon the records of the village. He built a hewn-plank house or fortress for the protection of the villagers against the Indians and was on the Board of Selectmen. In 1775 he was chosen representative to the General Court assembled at Watertown. One historian says: "Mr. Bancroft was a facetious, kindhearted and industrious man, slightly below the medium height. He had as many as 89 descendants bearing his name living at East Granville, Mass., whose characteristics were industry, intelligence and integrity."

He married Sarah White, of Hadley, Mass. His son, Samuel, born April 22, 1737, married Elizabeth Spelman, who became the parents of Judge Samuel Bancroft, of Granville, Licking County, Ohio.

Both parents were well educated for the time in which they lived; and their children were surrounded with all the agencies which tended to build and develop the best qualities of character in life. The boy Samuel, with his brothers and sisters, was given special attention in things moral and religious, such as most of the youth reared in a puritan home received, but added to this was all the daintiness of social custom and culture. In such a home atmosphere Judge Bancroft grew to manhood and became a teacher.

During the Autumn of 1806, he left home riding horseback to Granville, Ohio. A lone traveler in that day was harassed by many skulking Indians, wild beasts, snakes, bridgeless streams and every imaginable discomfort. Even the road was but dimly marked upon an uncertain map, while most of the touring was done upon the authority of some verbal account of how to "move on" and "get to the next tavern." Yet it appears that a part of the makeup of a New Englander was to face undaunted any foe.

Judge Bancroft had many relatives among the founders of the village named for this home place, and word may have been sent him about the "Great opportunities in the new settlement," but tradition has it that Cupid guided and guarded a lover through the wilderness of trees and brought him safely to Miss Clarissa Rose, a daughter of Timothy Rose, who had emigrated with the first colony settling at Granville, Ohio. However, the fact remains that their marriage was the first solemnized in the colony, the event occurring on May 28th, 1807.

Judge Bancroft's sterling abilities as a representative citizen were recognized and he was urged to accept public places of trust and was made active in public affairs. He studied law and acted as Licking County's first Clerk of the Court during the years 1808 and 1809. In 1810 he became the County tax collector.

Licking County villages, and especially Granville, were stirred with what has been termed "the revival of 1808." Upon the old records of the Presbyterian church can be found the date.

when this influence prompted Judge Bancroft to act, for on "Oct. 16, 1808," he "joined this church on examination."

His life had been exemplary prior to that time, but was ever after marked by a more devout sentiment and activity in Christian work. He was ever helping the needy, befriending the neglected and contributing freely to the benevolences of the church, without the least ostentation. The spirit of love surcharged his heart, making such acts a natural fruitage. Is it surprising that he became a great help to the pastors of this early congregation? We find him acting as clerk, aiding at Baptismal services, leading the choir and on all important committees. One instance is truly characteristic of those days:

"Minutes: voted that Silas Winchel, Amasa E. Howe, Hiram Rose and Samuel Bancroft (Clerk) be a committee with Rev. Jenks to inquire what members there are who have absented themselves from the Communion."

Among the relics owned by the "Granville Historical Society," is an old fashioned musical instrument marked "Bancroft, from Granville, Mass." The Granville Band was the first band organized west of the Allegheny mountains. It accompanied the volunteers in the war of 1812, and ludicrous are some of the stories attached to its history, while the members were prisoners at Detroit. The instrument referred to is a bassoon, the property of Judge Bancroft, who brought it from New England, and upon which he was an accomplished performer. The records of the war of 1812, kept in the War Department at Washington, show that "Samuel Bancroft served as musician of Capt. Shark's Co., 3rd (Cass) Reg. Ohio Volunteers and Militia. His services commenced June 10, 1812, and expired Feb. 10, 1813." Upon returning to Granville, O., after his expedition, Judge Bancroft again became active in public affairs, serving as Justice of the Peace for 18 years, and Associate Judge from 1824 to 1845. This office was then nearly the same as the present Probate Court.

In the Recorder's office, at Newark, Ohio, is evidence of large transactions in Real Estate. Land was cheap prior to 1840, but the ability of the dealers to make a neat margin was just as evident as now.

In this same office can also be found numerous instances when he acted in a legal capacity for others. The usual and ever present witness, "Clarissa Bancroft," must have been in an adjoining room to that Justice of Peace's office, so much in evidence is she.

About 1834, the managers of the Granville Female Academy (of which Rev. Jacob Little was President by virtue of being

* The following is one of many similar entries in the records of the office:

"May 14, 1830, witnessed, Samuel Bancroft, Clarissa Bancroft.

Lyman M. Bancroft, Emeline Bancroft.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand officially this 15th day of May, 1830.

SAMUEL BANCROFT, Official Judge."

"Samuel H. Bancroft, a justice of the peace," administered the oath of office to the first Board of Education of Newark, O., Aug. 16, 1848. The "H" is an error, as Samuel Harris Bancroft never was a J. P. The same mistake occurs in a copy of the Presbyterian Church records as published in the Granville Centennial number of The "Old Northwest," both being mistakes of copyists. It was Judge Samuel Bancroft who administered the oath of office to the first Board of Education of Newark, O."

pastor of the Presbyterian church) discovered that the institution was nearly bankrupt, and a change was made with the view of strengthening the Board of Trustees and raising funds to continue the school. In that year (1834) Judge Bancroft was made Vice President and Treasurer of the institution, and this relationship continued until 1858, when he requested to be relieved on "account of advanced age." He was eighty years of age at the time. Appreciating his valuable services of 24 years' duration, the Board made him an "Honorary Member."

While Judge Bancroft had a good executive ability, was a resourceful and good manager of the business interests of the school, he also had great faith in God and the efficacy of prayer. He firmly believed in God's promises and applied them to his every day life. The simple mandate, "Ask and ye shall receive," engendered a faith that became the sub-strata of his existence. He once said, "'His promises are yea and Amen to them that believe.' I believe."

"May 25, 1836. Minutes: On motion of Hon. Samuel Bancroft, it was resolved that the Board of Trustees meet once in two weeks for prayer to Almighty God in our effort to sustain the school."

The record for religious zeal and sound learning of this school has seldom been equaled. Many of its graduates became missionaries in foreign lands; others joined the ranks of instructors in numerous institutions, while a few chiseled their names in the hall of fame. Is it bazarre to attribute much of this to the spirit that prompted that motion on that May day in 1836?

Judge Bancroft possessed a peculiar charm of manner and every movement bespoke ease and dignity. His genial, gentlemanly, christian deportment and good judgment made him esteemed and honored by all. "His integrity was above suspicion" say the erities. People went to him for advice and to unburden their hearts as to a father confessor with full knowledge their confidence would never be betrayed. In conversation his voice was melodious, giving no hint of its power and volume as a singer. He was particular about his personal appearance, not foppish in dress, but extremely neat and in accordance with the prevailing style. The figure was tall and rather slender and erect. Though never of a rugged constitution he attributed his longevity to "temperate habits." The cares (burden) of 92 years of activity never blurred his mind nor bowed his figure. Age had no perceptible effect upon him. His faculties were as active and clear until near the last as when life lay in the season of promise. When stricken with his last illness a few intimate friends knew for days that the Judge was "nearing the end," and a sense of loss and sadness was occasioned by the announcement of his death by the tolling of the bell.*

The "New York Observer," for which he subscribed for 35

AUTHORITIES: Mrs. Helen A. Rose, Miss Amelia Bancroft, Howard W. Howe, of Granville, O.; Rev. H. B. Barks, Centralia, Mo.; Graham's History of Licking County; Bushnell's History of Granville, IO.; Licking County Bar Association Record, John M. Bancroft, Bloomfield, N. J., and Mrs. A. E. Bancroft, Newark, O.

years said, "Few have left this vale of tears with so blameless a life as Judge Samuel Bancroft." Such a record is more valuable to posterity than earthly store, and such men are honored and revered by all. His wife was a woman of excellent mind and noble character, and their 50 years of wedded life was ideal. They

"Two were so united, So happily allied."

Her father was Sergeant Timothy Rose, who enlisted in the Massachusetts State Troops July 27, 1779, when 17 years of age. In the siege of Yorktown he captured a British officer and relieved him of his sword. He was agent to Ohio for the Licking Land Co., was the first deacon in the Colony's first church at Granville, O., and was one of the first judges. Children:

- i. SAMUEL HARRIS BANCROFT, b. Dec. 14, 1808, was educated at Granville, O., and later embarked in the hardware business with C. W. Winegarner at Newark, Ohio. He was married to Rachel Taylor April 8, 1834. Rev. Dr. Wiley, of the First Presbyterian church, Newark, Ohio, performed the ceremony and the records of the church show them both as prominent in all its activities. He was Recorder of Licking Co. in 1834, and one of the Trustees of the City of Newark; from 1835 to 1838, inclusive.
He died in California April 14, 1860; she died Nov. 9, 1899. They are buried with their two sons who died young, at Cedar Hill Cemetery, Newark.
- ii. Clarissa Bancroft b. Feb. 21, 1814. She graduated from the Granville Female College, was an accomplished musician, and a person of many fine qualities. She married Horace Hamlin, May 7, 1834. They had one son, Samuel Bancroft Hamlin, b. Feb. 20, 1835. She always lived in Granville, and after her mother's death resided with Judge Bancroft until his death. She died Aug. 8, 1873, and in 1876, July 6, Horace Hamlin married Mrs. Lizzie Garvin, of Gratiot, Licking County, O., Samuel B. Hamlin married Lydia Clark, Sept. 16, 1856, and for years taught music in a Seminary in Painesville, O. He died Jan. 11, 1894. They had no children. Clarissa, Horace and Samuel B. Hamlin are buried in Maple Grove Cemetery at Granville, O.
- iii. DIANA LYDIA BANCROFT, b. Oct. 13, 1821. She graduated from the Granville Female College "with honor," was a person of attractive personality, affable and kind to all. She inherited many of the superior qualities of her parents and imbibed their religious zeal. In September, 1848, she married Rev. Joseph V. Barks, a Presbyterian minister, and they both became missionaries upon the frontier, settling first at Warsaw, Mo. The State of Missouri, like all the states new to civilization, was, in 1850, "dubbed" a wilderness and possessed few conveniences. The work was demoralized by the Civil War, but they continued devoting their best years of life and strength to their chosen calling. The love and sympathy felt for each other and both for their work strengthened and encouraged the soul and lessened the hardships of frontier life. They had specially equipped themselves for the mission field. He graduated from Granville College and then attended Marietta College and Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, O., with 1 year at Andover, Mass. She died March 18, 1900. He was born September 15, 1817, in Fairfield Co., O., and died March 28, 1898. Both buried at Odessa, Mo.

They had children:

- I. HORACE BUSHNELL BARKS; b. Oct. 4, 1849. He was educated at Westminster College, Missouri, and Theological Seminary, Va. Married Nov. 17, 1880, and has two grown children. He is a Presbyterian minister at Centralia, Mo.
- II. CLARA E. BARKS; b. April 3, 1851, unmarried and living at Odessa, Mo.
- III. SAMUEL BANCROFT BARKS, born Aug. 20, 1853. Educated at Keokuk, Iowa, a physician by profession. Married, had two children. Died 1882, buried at Ladonia, Mo.
- IV. WILLIAM WIRT BARKS; b. June 20, 1855, educated at Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., teacher. Married and has two children.
- V. JOSEPH McKIM BARKS; b. Feb. 18, 1860, married and has two children. Is engaged in editorial work at Sweet Springs, Mo.
- VI. SARAH C. BARKS; b. June 1, 1861. Died in infancy.
- VII. MARGARET DUNN BARKS; born Aug. 18, 1862, died at 12 years of age

AFFIDAVIT FOR PENSION.

Contributed by N. W. EVANS, Esq., Portsmouth, O.

CLARENCE E. PIERCE, Springfield, Mass. NATHAN WHEELER, 1751-1823, Nathan Wheeler, Ensign, commenced Aug. 16th, 1819. Certificate 15163. Act March 18th, 1818. File 40686. Pension.

I, NATHAN WHEELER, formerly of Royalston, the State of Massachusetts, now of Bethlehem, in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, of 68 years of age, deposes and says, that in April, A. D., 1775, I enlisted for eight months into the revolutionary army in Capt. Abel Wilder's company in Col. Doolittle's regiment, which time I served, and immediately after the expiration of it, and before I returned home, I enlisted again in the revolutionary army, in the Continental establishment as a sargeant, into Capt. Micajah Gleason's company in Col. John Nixon's regiment, it being the 6th regiment in the Massachusetts line, for one year; which time I faithfully served, and immediately on its expiration, I again enlisted as a quartermaster's sargeant for three years and was attached to Capt. Adam Wheeler's company in the 6th Massachusetts regiment then commanded by Col. Thomas Nixon, which term of three years, I faithfully served my country in said regiment, and from January, 1780, the period when my first three years expired, I continued to serve and do duty until the 5th day of October, 1780, when I was discharged at Tappan, in the State of New York. I further testify and say that during this last three years service I was appointed and received an Ensign's commission in said regiment in November, 1779, but my commission bore date five or six months previous to the month of November, 1779, when it was received, and I did the duty of an ensign for eighteen months or more previous to the 5th of October, 1780, the time I was discharged. I further testify and say that the small portion of my commission which is attached to my son's Luther Wheeler is all that remains of my commission in my possession on knowledge and I have received no other evidence of my said services; in the first eight months service I was in the battle at Bunker's Hill; in the other service I was in the battle of Trenton, Princeton, and Woodbridge. I further testify and say that I am in indigent circumstances and stand in need of assistance from my country for support.

August 16th, 1819.

NATHAN WHEELER.

State of New Hampshire, Grafton, ss:

August 16th, 1819, Nathan Wheeler, Esq., personally appeared and made oath to the truth of the foregoing declaration by him subscribed, before me.

EZRA BARTLETT, Justice Peace.

Nathan Wheeler died July 15th, 1825. Nathan Wheeler transferred from New Hampshire to Ohio, 20th March, 1822, from the 4th March, 1822, Scioto County. Children, Levi Wheeler, Luther Wheeler, and Almira Chaffin.

(Signed) C. E. PIERCE.

Was it not contemptible in our government requiring this kind of evidence for a pension?

EVANS.

Monumental Inscriptions from Green Lawn Cemetery, Columbus, Ohio.

— Notes by D. E. PHILLIPS.

(Continued from Vol. X, page 360.)

One of the most quaint and original inscriptions and noted in Martin's history fifty years ago, is as follows:

Minor—J., born in Massachusetts, Nov. 15, 1780.

"I owed the world nothing; it owed me a small amount, but on the 4th of March, 1854, we balanced all accounts."

Jeremiah Minor and his brother Isaac were natives of Massachusetts, where they were born (Isaac in 1778 and Jeremiah in 1780). They migrated first to New York State thence to Franklin Co., O., where they arrived in 1800. Isaac was called Judge Minor, and for a time lived upon Deer Creek in Madison Co. He was an active and energetic business man and was very successful in his undertakings. His later home was upon the "Minor farm," southwest of Columbus, where he died in 1831, aged 53 years. A section of this farm became the site of Green Lawn Cemetery. The Minor homestead is still standing and occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Wharton, who, in the summer of 1900, celebrated the centennial anniversary of her father's migration to this place. This occasion will never be forgotten by those who participated in that interesting event.

Jeremiah Minor is spoken of by his contemporaries as an honest, independent and somewhat eccentric man. He was unmarried and died in Wyandotte Co., Ohio. His remains being brought to this Cemetery for burial.

Newbury—Wm., died March 20, 1880; age 59 years.

Harriet S., wife of Wm. Newbury, died Aug. 15, 1881, aged 55 years.

Elinor V.,

"Our Only One."

H. S. Newbury.

"The Lord Will Provide."

N. A. Newbury, died Feb. 24, 1873, aged 83 years.

"There is rest for the Weary."

Mankin—J., son of N. J. Gibbons, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Aged 22 y. 11 m. 22 d.

Co. H, 40th O. V. I.

Hosack—Robert, born in Ulster Co., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1802, died March 9, 1881.

Anna Merritt, wife of Robert Hosack, born in Green Co., N. Y., March 9, 1794, died in Columbus, July 11, 1884.

Robert Hosack was a carpenter in 1843, also a mill-wright in 1852.

Hoover—Isaac M., born Nov. 9, 1815, died Aug. 3, 1885.

Sylvia Pond Hoover, born Aug. 28, 1820, died April 17, 1891.

Parents of Gilbert M. and Seth L. Hoover.

O. F. Hoover, born Oct. 8, 1838, died Jan. 14, 1875.

On an old sandstone monument on all four sides, are inscribed as follows:

Matthews—M., died March 16, 1842, aged 51 yrs. 6 mo., 10 days.

Lucy Kilbourne, wife of M. Matthews, died Dec. 18, 1837, aged 44 yrs. 10 mos., 18 days.

Dorence, son of Matthew and Lucy K. Matthews, died March 25th, 1845, aged 31 yrs., 10 days.

Adeline, dau. of M. and L. K. Matthews, died Jan. 29, 1835, aged 18 yrs., 9 mos.

Ida L. Irwin, wife of F. J. Matthews, died March 22, 1845, aged 24 yrs., 3 mos., 24 days.

This old monument is of more than usual interest on account of the local prominence of the family in their time. Lucy Kilbourne Matthews was the second child of Col. James and Lucy Fitch Kilbourne, born at Simsbury, Conn., and was hence ten years old when the family migrated to Ohio. Her husband, Matthew Matthews was her father's confidential clerk and manager for some years, and was the first Post Master of Columbus. After the death of his wife, he removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where he died.

Dorrence Matthews married Gloriana Covles, of Connecticut; and left two children, Geraldine and Dorrence, Jr.

Ida L. Irwin was the wife of Fitch James Matthews (son of M. Matthews) (See Vol. VI, page 183, and Vol. X, No. 3.)

Upon one of the most elevated spots in the grounds stands an imposing monument of Ohio freestone, upon which is inscribed the well remembered name of:

Medary—Samuel, born in Montgomery Co., Pa., Feb. 25, 1801, died at Columbus, O., Nov. 7, 1864.

"In commemoration of his public services, private virtues, distinguished abilities, and devotion of principle, this monument is erected by the Democracy of Ohio."

He has been called "The Ajax of the Democratic Party in Ohio." He was for many years editor and proprietor of the Ohio Stateman. Held office of State Printer, Postmaster, Governor of Kansas and Minnesota when they were territories and was without doubt the most active Democratic politician of his time.

McCoy—Robert W., born Jan. 4th, 1787, died Jan. 15, 1856.

Martha McClellan, wife of Robt. W. McCoy, born Aug. 3, 1794, died Aug. 10, 1824.

Mary S. Sharon, wife of Robt. W. McCoy, died Jan. 13, 1833, aged 25 yrs.

Isabella C. Murdock, wife of Robt. M. McCoy, born Oct. 10, 1800, died Oct. 31, 1862.

R.W. McCoy was born in Franklin Co., Penn., came to Franklinton in 1811, where he opened a store and five years later removed to Columbus. He was a leading merchant for forty years at the corner of State and High St. He was also President of the City Bank. He was a member or president of the Council, 1816-53. He was an uncle of Col. J. C. McCoy.

GRANDSTONE MONUMENT—WRIGHT-MARTIN.

Martin—Wm. T., born in Bedford Co., Pa., April 5, 1788, came to Columbus, O., 1815, departed from life, Feb. 19, 1866.

Amelia, wife of W. T. Martin, died Jan. 15, 1885, aged 94 yrs.

He and his wife conducted a school in 1816-17 and is spoken of in the highest terms as a teacher and kind disciplinarian.

W. T. Martin, was the historian of Franklin County, and to him is due the preservation of most of the data which is the foundation of our early history. Coming to Columbus only three years after it was laid out he became early identified with the local government, serving as councilman, recorder, etc. His intimacy with the early settlers gave him many opportunities of hearing from their lips the stories incident to the beginnings of our pioneer history, much of which he put on record in various publications, the last of which was his History of Franklin County, published in 1858.

Benjamin F. Martin, born Jan. 22, 1819, died April 18, 1904.

He was a well-known attorney, practicing his profession up to the time of his death. He was a son of Wm. T. Martin, the Columbus historian.

Davies—Jenkin, born June 14, 1824, died Dec. 15, 1892.

Mary, his wife, born in Wales, died Feb. 24, 1876, aged 45 yrs., 5 mos., 10 days.

Demorest—Gillimus, born April 15, 1811, died Jan. 12, 1877.

Lucinda, his wife, born Aug. 27, 1813, died June 20, 1859.

Juliett P., his wife, born May 31, 1820, died Jan. 12, 1896.

Doherty—John W., born Aug. 30, 1837, died May 17, 1883.

Cornelia C. Doherty, born July 12, 1842, died Nov. 21, 1884.

Dowdall—Joseph, born June 3, 1824, died April 7, 1882.

Founder of Joseph Dowdall Lodge, K. of P.

Elizabeth A. Dowdall, born April 9, 1826, died Dec. 22, 1895.

Edward I. Dowdall, born Feb. 22, 1854, died April 5, 1890.

Son of Joseph Dowdall.

Wright—Smithson E., born in Belmont Co., 1807, died in 1891.

He was proprietor and editor of the Ohio State Journal in the 1830's. He was twice elected mayor of Columbus and served two terms at County Auditor, was Clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives, was Secretary-Treasurer of the Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia Ry. Co.

Matilda M. Wright, born in Columbus, O., 1815, died 1897.

She was the daughter of W. T. Martin.

Their sons—

W. Martin, 1839-1870.

Joseph, 1842-1883.

Ambrose—Wm., born April 28, 1824, died Nov. 13, 1890.

Deshler—David W., born in Allentown, Pa., Jan. 19, 1792, settled in Columbus, O., 1817, died July 30, 1869.

Eliza Green, wife of D. W. Deshler, mother of John, Charles and William Deshler, born April 18, 1797, married June 17, 1817, died Aug. 2, 1827.

Margaret Nashee, wife of D. W. Deshler, born Sept. 9, 1809, married July 20, 1829, died June 1, 1854, leaving one son and seven daughters.

David W. Deshler and his wife came to Columbus when the town was five years old. Their hardships and experiences during those first years have been graphically told in the letters written by the young wife to her parents in the east at that period, which have already been printed. The site of their first home near the corner of Broad and High Streets, is still in the possession of their posterity. The book shelves made at that time by this young cabinet maker now constitute the "Deshler Alcove" in the Columbus Public Library. Of their children, William G. Deshler, one of Columbus' best known and honored citizens, is the only survivor.

John G. Deshler, born in Columbus, O., Dec. 5, 1819, died Jan. 8, 1878.

M. Louise, wife of John G. Deshler, born April 16, 1816, died Feb. 12, 1878.

He was son of David W. and Eliza Green Deshler. Their home in Broad Street west of Third Street is well remembered by our older citizens.

Elliott—W. H., born Feb. 9, 1847, died Dec. 31, 1884.

Field—Henry A., died Oct. 21, 1850, aged 28 years.

Arthur Field, died Feb. 10, 1853, aged 28 years.

Mrs. M. L. Field, died March 24, 1858, aged 32 years.

Ferson—John J., born March 5, 1826, died June 4, 1879.

Sarah J., wife of Nathaniel Mather, born Dec. 4, 1797, died April 6, 1865.

Julia M. Mather, born June 21, 1821, died Jan. 28, 1901.

J. J. Ferson was clerk in Ridgeway's foundry in 1852, later became a successful manufacturer and capitalist. The Denig and Ferson Block is a part of his estate.

Goss—Mark, born Oct. 11, 1789, died June 17, 1851.

Charles H. Goss, born Sept. 1, 1817, died March 9, 1863.

Kate M. Goss, born June 28, 1845, died July 24, 1884.

Gooding—Mathew, born Aug. 7, 1804, died Feb. 21, 1886.

A merchant in 1852.

Gorton—Silas C., born April 7, 1794, died June, 1841.

Sophia M. Gorton, born April 22, 1796, died Feb., 1836.

Ira M. Gorton, born May 29, 1826, died March 26, 1871.

Grant—Hugh, died Dec. 23, 1883, aged 76 yrs., 5 mos., 23 days.

Leah, wife of Hugh Grant, died June 8, 1859, aged 43 yrs., 10 mos.

Hawks—Dr. W. B., 1812-1883.

Emma P., wife of Dr. W. B. Hawks, 1828-1877.

Dr. Hawke was prominent in business in Columbus for many years, being engaged in the grocery and provision trade with H. C. Nye, and was owner of stage and omnibus lines to points not reached by rail in the 1860's and 1870's. He was the founder of Mt. Carmel Hospital, he having bequeathed land and money for that purpose, and for some years after the first buildings were erected it was known as Hawks' Hospital.

Hallack—Polly, born June 11, 1791, died Feb. 10, 1877.

In memory of George Nashee, printer to the State of Ohio, born Sept. 26, 1786, died May 26, 1827.

He was a prominent and influential man of his time, and one of the proprietors of the Ohio State Journal for several years. Previous to coming to Columbus he resided in Chillicothe, was mayor of that town and represented Ross Co. in the General Assembly.

Hurd—Joanna, wife of Hinmon Hurd, died Feb. 9, 1841, aged 43 years.

Mr. Hurd was proprietor of the "Buckeye House," site of the Board of Trade Building, in the early 1820's.

Hinman—Edward L.

Manufacturer and Capitalist.

Isabella G. Simers, wife of E. L. Hinman.

High—Hosea S., died Sept. 24, 1874, aged 77 yrs., 8 mos., 21 days.

Mary A. High, his wife, born Nov. 11, 1802.

Jaeger—Frederick, died Oct 27, 1897, aged 63 yrs., 22 days.

A prominent South Side business man.

Louise P. Herancourt, his wife, died Feb. 1, 1902, aged 59 yrs., 6 mos., 17 days.

Mangold—John, 1812-1900.

Elizabeth, his wife, died Sept., 10 1860, aged 37 yrs., 10 mos., 10 days.

He was a shoemaker, in business in 1852 on High Street, near Gay Street.

Mather—W. W., LL. D., died Feb. 26, 1859, aged 54 years.

Mary Harris, his wife, born Jan. 30, 1815, died July 16, 1888.

The City Directory for 1852 calls him a "Geologist and Chemist."

(On Mather Monument.)

Lanson Curtis, died Feb. 9, 1851, aged 60 years.

Mead—Henry C., born at Rochester, Vt., Feb. 8, 1829, died July 14, 1858.

Myers—Dr. Geo. T., born March 11, 1827, died Dec. 16, 1863.

Edwin A. Myers, born June 30, 1833, died Nov. 22, 1895.

L. D. Myers, A. Q., U. S. A., born June 7, 1838, died Jan. 12, 1901.

Medbery—Nathaniel, died Feb. 11, 1846, aged 42 yrs., 5 mos.

Caroline E., wife of N. M., born Aug. 20, 1806, died Feb. 3, 1871.

Children of above—

Chas. A., Sept. 4, 1836, aged 18 mos.

Marcia A., Sept. 28, 1836, aged 4 years.

m W. A., April 2, 1841, aged 13 mos.

Chas. H., April 5, 1841, Aged 3 yrs., 7 mos.

Albert W., Feb. 20, 1842.

In 1843 they lived at the south-west corner of Friend and Third Streets.

Myers—Joseph, died July 31, 1878, aged 58 yrs., 8 mos., 13 days.

Sarah Jane, his wife, died Nov. 14, 1905, aged 76 yrs., 3 mos., 22 days.

Needles—Wm. D., born Jan. 20, 1799, died Jan. 6, 1868.

Mary, his wife, born Nov. 22, 1801, died June 25, 1881.

Nelson—David, died April 26, 1847, aged 51 yrs., 3 mos.

Mary Taylor, wife of David Nelson, died Jan. 21, 1850, aged 46 yrs., 6 mos.

He was one of the first settlers in Marion Township on Alum-Creek. Their children married into well known families and settled along the same stream.

Parsons—Samuel, born July 30, 1786, died Dec. 30, 1857.

Jane McClellan, his wife, born Sept. 30, 1797, died June 28, 1828.

George McClellan Parsons (son of above), born July 8, 1818, died Sept. 19, 1895.

Jane Swan, wife of above and dau. of Gustavus Swan, born Feb. 24, 1828, died Nov. 7, 1900.

Dr. Samuel Parsons, born in Reading, Conn., was educated there, came to Franklinton, Jan. 1, 1811, practiced there, and in Columbus, until 1831. He enjoyed a high reputation and was universally respected. He was State Representative in 1843 and President of Franklin-bank.

He built the Parsons Mansion at Town Street and Parsons Avenue, so familiar to Columbus residents during the past sixty years.

Powell—Jeffrey, born at Newport, Eng., Nov. 1, 1814, died Oct. 24, 1890.

He was a wagon maker, having his works in 1843 in Scioto Street. He lived in Mound Street, and build good substantial vehicles almost up to the time of death.

Elizabeth Powell, born Jan. 7, 1814, died May 28, 1895.

Price—Timothy J., born Feb. 15, 1810, died Oct. 12, 1892.

He owned most of the valuable quarries at Marble Cliff and was for many years the most prominent dealer in that variety of stone. He was also an extensive manufacturer of lime. He was the first to open up to the public that most beautiful suburb of Columbus, known as "Arlington," where he built the home in which he spent his last years of his life.

Mary Price, born Jan. 12, 1810, died Feb. 22, 1890.

She was the wife of Timothy J. Price, and sister of Mrs. B. E. Smith and Mrs. W. L. Hughes. Both Mr. and Mrs. Price were born in Wales, but came to this country in childhood.

Phillips—Jonathan, 1800-1854.

Henrietta Phillips, 1802-1885.

John Phillips, 1834-1862.

Mary Phillips, 1835-1854.

Jonathan Phillips (1843) was a printer and lived at the south-west corner of Mound and 5th Streets. In 1862 he lived one square to the east of his first named home.

The same authority (1843) mentions George Phillips, portrait painter, probably brother of Jonathan as their homes were near each other.

Perkins—O. B., died July 6, 1903, aged 88 yrs., 7 mos., 20 days.

He was a car builder and in 1866 was superintendent in the B. & O. Ry. shops.

Rebecca Matilda, his wife, died Feb. 2, 1846, aged 25 yrs., 5 mos., 15 days.

Francis B., wife of O. B. Perkins, died Sept. 23, 1891, aged 76 years.

Park—J. F., born in Hebron, Licking Co., O., July 22, 1825, died Jan. 11, 1876.

Martha A., wife of J. F. Park, died March 18, 1883, aged 51 years.

Phillips—Stephen, died June 26, 1842, aged 77 years.

Rachel, consort of Stephen Phillips, died March 15, 1843, aged 67 yrs.

(On Mather Monument.)

Stephen Phillips, Jr., died March 12, 1841, aged 27 years.

John A. Phillips, died Sept. 8, 1863, aged 26 years.

Platt—Wm. A., born at Lanesborough, Mass., March 7, 1809, died at Columbus, O., Aug. 8, 1882.

Fanny A. Hayes, wife of Wm. A. Platt, born at Delaware, O., Jan. 20, 1820, died July 16, 1856.

Wm. Platt, father of the above, came to Columbus in 1815, and established the first "Silversmith and Jeweler Shop," and was succeeded by his son, who in 1843 and for many years was a leading merchant and capitalist.

Mrs. Platt was a sister of Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, and was born in the old Hayes home in Delaware, where her illustrious brother was born.

Roston—Isaac C., died May 19, 1854, aged 37 years.

Ellen, wife of Isaac Roston, died April 12, 1856, aged 40 years.

J. P. Roston, born Oct. 25, 1818, died March 7, 1890.

E. J. Ricketts, wife of J. P. Roston, born Nov. 10, 1824, died April 24, 1901.

Alice Roston, wife of Josiah Medbery, born Feb. 2, 1854, died Jan. 30, 1902.

Mr. Roston Medbery, son of the last named, is an active and useful member of this society.

(Roberts Monument.)

Roberts—Owen, died Jan. 25, 1854, aged 70 years.

John Roberts, his son, died Sept. 18, 1836, aged 18 years.

Thomas Roberts, died Feb. 10, 1870, aged 60 years.

Pauline, his wife, born March 8, 1814, died July 6, 1895.

Thomas Roberts, probably a son of Owen, was (1852) an edge tool manufacturer at Front and Mound Street, (1867) a harness maker in East Town Street.

Ross—J. W., died March 23, 1850, aged 67 years. Representative from Gallia Co., O.

Erected by the Legislature of Ohio.

Riddell—Jackson, born Feb. 11, 1815, died Oct. 1, 1855.

Huldah, born Feb. 11, 1820, died March 10, 1881.

Sackett—James Hoge, born Sept. 17, 1849, died Feb. 18, 1873.

Scott—John, printer, died Dec. 3, 1832, aged 50 yrs., 10 mos., 29 days.

Shilling—Wm., a native of Frederick Co., Maryland, died Feb. 18, 1839, aged 48 yrs., 1 mo., 24 days.

A ploughmaker who lived in Long Street near Third.

Hannah Shilling, born July 10, 1793, died Feb. 9, 1875.

Samuel M. Shilling, born April 23, 1833, died April 28, 1883.

In a group of clergymen of the M. E. Church, are the following interesting inscriptions:

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Russell Bigelow, who for more than 30 years was a follower of Christ and more than 20 years a faithful minister of His Word. He was born in Chesterfield, N. H., 1793, and died in Columbus, July 1, 1835.

"He shall shine as the stars forever and ever."

Russell Bigelow came to Worthington, O., at the age of 19. In 1814, he joined the Ohio Conference of the M. E. Church and from 1820 to 1822 was pastor of the Town Street M. E. Church. In 1827 he was a missionary to the Indians at Upper Sandusky, preaching in the Stone Mission House, which had been recently built, and which is still standing, having been restored some 18 years ago. At the time of his death in 1835 he was Chaplin of the Ohio Penitentiary, having been appointed that year. He was a preacher of great power and is called a "Prince among Pulpit Orators."

Felton—Cyrus E., D. D., born Sept. 27, 1827, died Oct. 17, 1898.

Joanna Brooks, wife of Rev. C. E. Felton, born Jan. 11, 1831, died Dec. 2, 1869.

Dr. Felton was pastor of Wesley Chapel, 1864 to 1867 and was a most successful and popular preacher. He subsequently filled the pulpits of some of the largest churches in Pittsburg, St. Louis and other cities, retiring from the ministry some years before his death.

Westerman—Rev. Nathaniel, of the Ohio Conference M. E. Church, born March 10, 1806, died in great peace, Feb. 29, 1884. Fifty years a faithful preacher, forty-two years in the itinerancy.

"A man of one work."
"Servant of God, well done."

Sarah Meaken, wife of Rev. Nathaniel Westerman, born May 23, 1811, died May 17, 1889. She was gifted, faithful and useful, a loving wife and mother.

"Thou art crowned at last."

Powell, Wm., 1793-1854. (Father.)

Harriet D. Powell, 1794-1867. (Mother.)

(Son.)

Arthur Powell, 1826-1848.

Wm. Powell was born at "The Hazels" in Shropshire, Eng., came with the family to Columbus in 1841. They were the grandparents of Mr. Frank E. Powell, the well known lumber merchant.

Pinney—A. H., born in Franklin Co., O., Dec. 5, 1805, died in Jackson, Mich., Oct. 21, 1857.

Manufacturer of woodenware and farmers' tools (1843) at High and North (Chestnut) Streets; also in 1852.

Smith—Benjamin E., born March 1, 1825, died Oct. 13, 1885.

A prominent railroad builder for many years, whose home is now occupied by the "Columbus Club."

Catharine R., wife of Benjamin E. Smith, born Aug. 21, 1825; died Dec. 9, 1901.

She was a sister of Mrs. Timothy J. Price and Mrs. W. L. Hughes.

Unobtrusive and simple are the modest but lasting memorials to one of our most distinguished citizens and his life-long partner:

Thurman—Allen Granbery, born Nov. 13, 1813, died Dec. 12, 1895.

Mary Anderson Thurman, his wife, born May 2, 1812, died Oct 17, 1891.

He was born in Lynchburg, Va. His father was a clergyman, Rev. P. Thurman, and his mother (who was a sister of Governor Wm. Allen) was the only daughter of Col. Nathaniel Allen, of North Carolina, nephew and adopted son of Joseph Hewes, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His early education was largely received by private instruction from his mother. He studied law with his uncle, William Allen, and Noah H. Swayne, and was admitted to the bar at the early age of 22. After a successful practice of his profession for 9 years, he began his public career which covered a period of 44 years. He served successively as member of the House of Representatives in Congress, as Supreme Judge, and Chief Justice of Ohio, and in the United States Senate. He was a candidate for Governor of Ohio and Vice President of the United States. While a southerner by inheritance and birth, he worked and voted for the "Wilmot Proviso" in the 29th Congress and opposed the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise." He was held in the highest estimation as a pure and honest statesman and fought corrupt practices and fraud in politics with a fearless energy.

He was elected the first honorary member of the Columbus Board of Trade, and was held in the highest esteem as our most distinguished citizen to the time of his death.

Waite—Christopher C., 1843-1896.

He was a son of Judge Waite, of the U. S. Supreme Court, prominent in railroad business, being for years president of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Ry. Co.

Lillian G. Waite—1846-1905.

Ellison G. Watie, 1880-1905.

(Son of Christopher C. Waite.)

Billingsley—Elizabeth, died Sept., 1873, aged 76 yrs., 3 mos., 9 days.

Trevitt—Henry, 1755–1850.

Jane, wife of Henry Trevitt, 1761–Oct. 28, 1816.

Buried in Mount Vernon, N. H.

Henry Flint Trevitt, born Nov. 29, 1787, died April 20, 1862.

William Trevitt, Surgeon U. S. Army, Feb. 7, 1809, Feb. 7, 1881.

Lucidna B., his wife (no inscription).

John Trevitt, Surgeon U. S. A., born Feb. 26, 1790, died Aug. 18, 1825.

(Buried in Augusta, Ga.)

Mary J. Trevitt, born July 19, 1805, died May 8, 1830.

(Buried at Bow, N. H.)

John Noble, son of W. and L. B. Trevitt, born Dec. 25, 1840, died May 20, 1875.

Butler, son of Dr. W. and L. B. Trevitt, born Nov. 20, 1852, died Dec. 6, 1900.

William Jr., son of Dr. W. and L. B. Trevitt, born March 20, 1843, died Sept. 16, 1887.

(Father and Mother.)

Brown—Wm. B., of Norfolk, Va., died March 30, 1863, aged 59 years.

Jane Scott Brown, of Fauquier Co., Va., died Sept. 21, 1881. Aged 73 years.

Curtis—S., M. D., died Jan. 14, 1844, aged 50 years. A native of N. H.

A native of N. H. He lived on Front Street, near Mound Street.

Fanny French, wife of Dr. S. Curtis. A native of Mass.

Cressy—Mary P., wife of Rev. T. R. Cressy, born in Royalston, Mass., Oct. 19, 1802, died Sept 15, 1838.

Decker—Michael, born Aug. 23, 1786, died July 14, 1859.

He was the manufacturer of mill stones and fences and lived in Main Street, near High Street.

Mary Decker, born Feb. 27, 1791, died Oct. 1, 1848.

Augustus Decker, born July 20, 1818, in West Hanover, Pa., died May 7, 1872, in Columbus, O.

Martha L. Crum, his wife, born Jan. 24, 1820, died June 5, 1896.

Catharine Decker, wife of Rev. Adolph Ketter, born March 18, 1810, died July 8, 1882.

Espy—Josiah M., died 1847, aged 75 years.

Maria M. Espy, died 1864, aged 76 years.

David Landon Ely, M. D., born in Cayuga, N. Y., March 31, 1835, died March 21, 1863.

Fell—Wm. J., died May 16, 1871, aged 53 yrs., 26 days.

Susan Adaline, wife of William J. Fell, died Sept. 3, 1899, aged 72 yrs., 5 mos.

Harris—James, died May 5, 1861, aged 81 years.

Tirzah, wife of J. Harris, died Dec. 23, 1851, aged 69 years.

Howard—R. L., M. D., died Jan. 16, 1854, aged 44 years.

Elizabeth, wife of Dr. R. L. Howard, born Dec. 10, 1819, died Sept. 3, 1889.

Hunter—Joseph, Esq., born Aug. 8, 1863, died June 6, 1834.

Eunice Hunter, wife of Joseph Hunter, born July 27, 1791, died Jan. 19, 1831.

Knox—William, born April 16, 1798, died June 30, 1877.

Mary, wife of Wm. Knox, born May 25th, 1799, died Sept. 16, 1872.

Lenox—James, Sr., died Feb. 12, 1857. Aged 42 yrs., 6 mos., 7 days.

Robert W. Lenox, died Jan. 26, 1879, aged 42 yrs., 10 mos., 26 days.

James Lenox, Jr., died April 4, 1860, aged 22 yrs., 8 mos.

Miller—Obed, born Jan. 1, 1801, died Dec. 30, 1883, aged 82 years.

Margaret Miller, born Jan. 8, 1809, died Jan. 2, 1884. (Perhaps sister ?)

Elizabeth, wife of Obed Miller, 1807-1866, aged 59 years.

"First the toil, then the rest,
First the grace, then the glory."

Mills—J. Virginia, born Jan. 2, 1825, died Feb. 5, 1902.

Henry Z. Mills, 1812-1876.

Laura W. Mills, 1812-1840.

Cynthia O. Mills, 1818-1858.

Henry E. Mills, 1842-1857.

Charles W. Mills, 1854-1886.

Wm. A. Mills, Jr., 1883-1900.

Zachariah Mills, born Aug. 8, 1770, died Oct. 10, 1851.

Marcia Crocker, wife of Zachariah Mills, born Sept. 1, 1773, died July 23, 1833.

Myers—Rev. Jacob, born Dec. 2, 1801, died April 8, 1877.

Eliza Eby Myers, born Jan. 13, 1805, died April 24, 1882.

Merion—Wm., died May 13, 1837. Aged 50 yrs., 7 days.

Sally, his wife, died Jan. 21, 1856, aged 66 yrs., 6 mos., 2 days.

Rose—C., born in Granville, Mass., Oct. 20, 1803, died July 19, 1848.

Platt—Lucy, wife of Benjamin Platt, died Jan. 31, 1873, aged 89 yrs., 28 days.

Porter—Mary, wife of A. M., Porter of Sandusky City, died April 27, 1838, aged 40 years.

Parsons—Albert, born April 8, 1820, died Feb. 13, 1868.

Thomas—A. H., born Aug. 21, 1803, died April 20, 1887.

White—Martin, 1812-1897.

Maria White, 1823-1896.

Mills—Thomas L., died Jan. 5, 1872, aged 62 years.

Eliza, wife of T. L. Mills, died Feb. 9, 1862, aged 52 yrs. 11 mos., 5 days.

Mayle—Ebenzer, born April 8, 1818, died June 52, 1887.

Ann Mayle, his wife, born Aug. 22, 1820, died June 10, 1902.

Lord—Col. Abner, died May 2, 1821.

Duvall—Benj., born in Bedford Co., Pa., July 12, 1782, died Sept. 15, 1864.

Asbury—Rev. Thomas, died Nov. 26, 1860, aged 82 years.

"Self-educated, with simplicity of life, incorruptable integrity, diligence and prudence. He had the dignity of conscious power."

Sarah H., wife of Thomas Asbury, died Aug. 26, 1872, aged 97 yrs., 4 mos., 22 days.

The Columbus daily papers of Nov. 27th, 1860, state that he had been retired from the ministry for some years and was possessed of considerable property, having many tenants, etc. He was a man of strong and vigorous mental powers and great business energy. A man of marked character. His home was on High Street. His wife died twelve years later at the great age of 97 years, residing at that time at 243 Rich Street. They had one son, a physician.

(To be continued.)

Monumental Inscriptions, West Jefferson, Madison County, O.

Copied July 23, 1901, by D. E. Phillips.

Eliza Belas, d. 3-23-1862. Age 62-4.
Sarah Furry, d. 5-13-1864. A. 65-1-2.
Sgt. F. M. Ingals, Co. A, 40th O. V. I.
B. E. Clark, Co. D, 186th O. V. I.
Jimmie Garrabrant, son of James and Annie, d. 6-11-1879. A. 7-9-24.
Morrill Lynn, d. 7-22-1868. A. about 60 yrs.
Mary J. Lynn, d. 3-25-1873. A. 20-2-14.
Lina Lynn, dau., died 10-22-1876. A. 18-2-18.
Willie H. Lynn, son, d. 11-30-1869. A. 2-3-8.
Rosana Angsferger, d. 3-27-1865. A. 66-1-15. Our Mother.
Margaret Ransomer, wife of George, d. 5-7-1858. A. 31-5-2.
Ione Harriet Parks, dau. of J. and A., d. 4-8-1851. A. 2-9-10.
Mary Wilcox, d. 11-11-1855. A. 67-1-22.
James Curry, b. 8-12-1825., d. 7-16-1860. 2 children of J. and R. S.
Curry, d. 1851-1858.
Jos. Watson, Co. B, 95th O. Inf.
Martha Culbumber, dau. of Thomas and E. S., d. 2-15-1851. A. 9-3-2.
Charlotte Hukill, dau. of J. and J., d. 2-25-1853. A. 16-2.
Zebulon Hukill, d. 3-31-1854. A. 57-11-15.
Charles McNeal, son of Jacob and Mary, d. 11-12-1849. A. 1y-22d.
Isabel McNeal, dau. of J. and M., d. 3-19-1852. A. 1-1-2.
Mary Ann McNeal, d. 10-19-1850. A. 22-9-27.
Rebecca Lilly, wife of A., d. 1-2-1851. A. 71-2-22.
Malinda Culbumber, dau. of J. and M., d. 1837. A. 1-4.
Patsy Culbumber, wife of John, d. 7-19-1841. A. 16-4-9.
In memory of John Culbumber, d. 4-11-1845. A. 66-3-17.
Phenus Culbumber, son of, d. 1848. in his 17th year.
Orin Quality, son of Wm. and Sarah M., d. 5-13-1835. A. 17-8-13.
Stephen Foss, son of Ebenezar and Hannah Jane, d. 8-22-1834. A. 7-11-10.
Foss, an infant son of E. and H. J., aged 6 1843.
Cynthia Penny, wife of Henry 6-11-1838. A. 23.
Mary Blair, wife of Nathan B., d. 10-18-1850. Age 21.
Ann Levina Elliott, dau. of Willis and Nancy, d. 4-20-1842. A. 2-9-6.
Sarah Hare, wife of Abram M. and dau. of F. H. and Rhode Olmsted.
Orris Olmsted, d. 10-14-1837. A. 23 yrs., son of F. H. and Rhoda.
Emily Olmsted, d. 8-30-1834. A. 21-1, dau. of F. H. and R.
Anna Hann, wife of Jacob, d. 5-30-1832. A. 67 yrs.
Levi Hann, Co. A, 40th O. Inf.
T. H. Boone, Co. A, 26th N. S. C. T.
J. F. Ford, Co. A, 40th Inf.
Geo. G. Sampson, son of Robt. and Phebe A., d. 1-7-1841. A. 2 yrs.
Marie Francis, of Jonathan H., d. 7-15-1843. A. 21 yrs.
Daniel Floyd, Co. H, 88th O. Inf.
Turner Hall, d. 7-30-1881. A. 46 yrs.
Lucy Ann Hall, dau. of above, d. 4-3-1876. A. 5 yrs.
Sarah Sexton, wife of Samuel, d. 12-3-1827. A. 39 years.
Elizabeth Sexton, dau. of Samuel and Sarah, d. 11-30-1827. A. 12-1-15.
Mary Sexton, dau. of Samuel, d. 8-26-1836. A. 22 yrs.
Olivia Burnham, dau. of James and Mary Ann, d. 8-23-1832. A. 2-3-9.
Samuel Sexton, son of Samuel and Sarah, d. 10-3-1837.
Adaline Gregg, wife of Carleton E., d. 8-22-1847. A. 21-13-16.
Rebecca Gregg, wife of Carleton E., d. 10-4-1853. A. 25-17.
Drusilla Goodyear, wife of Addison, d. 7-3-1848. A. 25-4-21.
Lettice Lewis, wife of Geo. H., d. 7-26-1860. A. 63 yrs.
Keziah Burrows, dau. of J. and H., d. 7-25-1850. A. 17 yrs.
Poninah Olney, wife of J. C., d. 9-14-1862. A. 33 yrs. 7 da.
Four children of Benj. Crabb and Sarah, d. 1849-1856.
Wm. Olney, d. 5-24-1854. A. 44 yrs.

Jane, his wife, 6-4-1854. A. 46 yrs.
 Jeremiah Olney, d. 11-27-1860. A. 60-5-26.
 Polly Olney, wife of Jeremiah, d. 5-11-1850. A. 61-3-6.
 Geo. Olney, d. 3-10-1863. A. 52-11-2.
 Currency Harvey, wife of E. G., d. 1-30-1861. A. 21-7-20.
 Arthett Harvey, dau. of Curenecy, d. 9-14-1860. A. 1 yr. 15 da.
 Mary Ross, wife of T. and dau. of James and M. A. Burnham, d. 9-16-1847. A. 23.
 James Burnham, d. 1-6-1857. A. 66.
 Emma Burnham, dau. of J. and M. A., d. 1-27-1859. A. 20 yrs. 6 da.
 Mary Burnham, wife of James, d. 1-11-1866. A. 67 yrs.

Monument.

Rev. Isaac G. Jones, d. 9-22-1842. A. 40 yrs. A native of New Jersey
 Emigrated to Ohio, 1819.
 Lieut. Isaac G. Jones; Co. C, 7th O. V. I. Died from wounds at Ringgold,
 Nov. 27, 1863. Last words to his company: " am happy to die for
 my country."
 Eliza, wife of I. G. Jones, d. 5-7-1877. A. 73 yrs. 4 da.
 Samuel, son, 9-18-1842. A. 8 yrs. 13 da.
 Infant, son, d. 7-12-1889. A. 6 mo. 7 da.
 Samuel Jones, d. 9-6-1823. A. 34 yrs. 10 mo.
 Lucinda Jones, wife of, d. 11-26-1873. A. 86-3-26.
 Thomas Jones, son of Samuel and Elizabeth, d. 6-1822.
 Sarah W. Jones, dau. of Samuel and Elizabeth, d. 10-11-1821. A. 29-6-12.
 Elizabeth Jones, wife of Samuel, d. 9-10-1823. A. 54 yrs.
 Samuel Jones, son of Abraham and Sarah, d. 11-24-1827. A. 2 yrs.
 Betsy Ann Jones, dau. of, 1828.
 Thomas Lewis, son of Geo. and Lettice, d. 5-26-1832. A. 7 yrs.
 John Thomas, 9-10-1838. A. 36-11-21.
 Rowland Thomas, d. 8-8-1850. A. 27-4-24.
 Elizabeth Thomas, wife of John, d. 8-15-1852. A. 67-4-30.
 Evans Pennington, d. 8-22-1854. A. 54 yrs.
 Daniel Reid, d. 3-14-1840. A. 28 yrs.

An ardent friend to truth, of soul sincere
 In action faithful and in honor clear;
 Who broke no promise, served no private end,
 Who gained no title and who lost no friend.

Jessie T. Pennington, d. 8-16-1849. A. 22-11.
 Margaret Sidener, d. 9-25-1843. A. 63 yrs.
 Huldah A. Case, wife of George E., d. 3-6-1856. A. 26-5-6.
 Ann Meadowcroft, d. 7-20-1847. A. 51-6-9. A native of England.
 Jonathan Hancock, d. 4-6-1863. A. 80 yrs. 7 mo.
 Sophia Hancock, consort of Jonathan, d. 9-10-1843. A. 54 yrs.
 Lucy Ann Hancock, wife of Elijah S., d. 9-7-1844. A. 38-21.
 Sarah Pike, wife of Doris, d. 3-1-1844. A. 42.
 Amor Mills, son of Sarah and John, d. 10-2-1836. A. 27 yrs.
 Katherine Mills, wife of Jebediah, d. 1842. A. 19-11.
 Nehemiah Gates, d. 10-2-1812. A. 36 yrs.
 Hannah Gates, wife of N., d. Aug. 15-1837. A. 30 yrs.
 Tempy Mills, wife of John Mills, Jr., d. 7-23-1844. A. 36 yrs.
 Catharine Mills, wife of J. Mills, d. 10-24-1842. A. 19-11.
 Mary Mills, wife of Jebediah, d. 9-15-1865. A. 50-6-4.
 Stephens Rachail, wife of L., Jr., d. 6-12-1849. A. 2-10-24.
 Arthur Clark, son of H. J. and Rachail, d. 10-29-1845. A. 1-5.
 Elizabeth Crisman, wife of John, 9-5-1845. A. 49-7-10.
 Edward McConley, d. 11-3-1860. A. 44-9-7.
 Luey M. Knight, dau. of B. & A., d. 2-18-1849. A. 16-5-18.
 Barbara Knight, dau. of B. and A., d. 3-3-1849. A. 4-2-2.
 Three children of Ryan of A. J. and M., d. 1851.
 Phebe Ann Roubet, d. 2-8-1847. A. 5 weeks.
 Mary A. Rapp, wife of Enos, 4-23-1840. A. 25 yrs.

Two children of Ezekel and Eliza Ann Arnett, d. 1838.
 Rolt, Rapp, son of Enos and A. Mary, d. 6-24-1839. A. 4-4-19.
 Willard Sheldon, d. 3-8-1839. A. 44-11-5.
 Sarah, wife, July 9, 1871. A. 78-3-7.
 Eugene, Corporal Co. K, 95th Reg. O. V. I., d. 12-26-1864. A. 23-7-5.
 Jos. R. Livingston, d. 10-1-1847. A. 25.
 Two children of Benj. and Lydia Hatch, d. 1841-1844.
 Sophia Stark, wife of C., d. 7-7-1871. A. 31-6.
 Samuel Flint, d. 3-4-1850. A. 55-5.
 Wm. W. Stacy, son of James F. and Mary, d. 8-20-1843. A. 2-1-3.
 Two children of John Katherine Silver, d. 1843-1844.
 Two children of Wm. and V. E. Moody, d. 1864-1870.
 Four children of W. W. and A. E. Boyd, 1854-1861-1862-1864.
 Fields, Co. E. 100 U. S. C. T.
 Sarah J. Swanston, dau. of A. and J., d. 7-13-1856. A. 11 yrs.
 Wm. Gray, Co. A, 40th O. V. I.
 Belinda E. Tillman, wife of, d. 8-16-1874. A. 22.
 J. S. Olney, Co. A, 4th O. V. I.
 Peter Clifton, Co. K, 184th O. V. I.
 Elizabeth Jobbins, wife of Peter, d. 10-18-1855. A. 68 yrs.
 Dr. Ezra Bliss, d. 4-9-1851. A. 74-4.
 Henry Grines, Co. G, 109 N. S. C. T.
 Elizabeth Clark, wife of Ralph, 3-30-1857. A. 28-7-3.
 Thomas Cook, son of Nicholas and Rebecca, d. 9-7-1845. A. 19-3-20.
 Estella Reisinger, dau. of George and Marie, d. 4-10-1844. A. 5 mo. 15 da.
 Montgomery, dau. of A. K. and Angelina (old) no date.
 John Ayle, d. 8-17-1861. A. 66-5-1.
 Elizabeth Ayle, b. 2-2-1798. d. 4-3-1878.
 Benj. Norriss, d. 3-7-1863. A. 66-8-3.
 Isaac Gardiner, d. 10-13-1863. A. 78-5-15.

Dear is the spot where Christians sleep,
 And sweet the strain which angels pour;
 O why should we in anguish weep,
 They are not lost but gone before.

Sarah M. Gardiner, wife of Isaac, d. 2-27-1858. A. 73 yrs.
 Samuel Gardiner, d. 8-13-1857. A. 34-3-21. Child, d. 9-26-1860. A. 4-2-22.
 Elizabeth Archer, wife of Rev. G. J., M. D., d. 7-14-1856. A. 38 yrs.
 Hatfield Clark, d. 3-6-1864. A. 28-9-17. Died in the service.
 Mary E. Meadowcroft, dau. of R. and J., d. 7-17-18-1850. A. 5 mo. 5 da.
 Sarah McMillen, dau. of D. and V., d. May 4, 1840. A. 14-6-25.
 Robert Guthrie, d. 7-5-1862. A. 26-0-17.
 Lester H. Burnham, d. 4-20-1865. A. 57 yrs.
 Lucy Burnham, dau. of Lester H. and Nancy, 8-29-1841. A. 8 mo. 11 da.
 John Burnham, d. 4-21-1847. A. 5 yrs. 1-7.
 Jonathan Hancock, d. 4-6-1863. A. 80-7.
 Sophia Hancock, consort of Jonathan, died in Jefferson, Madison Co., O., d. 9-10-1843. A. 54 yrs.
 Lucia Ann Hancock, consort of Elijah S., d. 9-7-1844. A. 38-3-21.
 Patiengel Kell, d. 3-4-1850. A. 84 yrs.
 Thos. Jefferson, Co. B. 100 N. S. C. T.
 Alpha Scott, d. 10-12-1846. A. 50 yrs. 17 da.
 Sarah, wife of Alpha Scott, d. 10-2-1850. A. 50.
 Richard George, son of G. and E. W., d. 10-4-1843. A. 1 yr. 4 mo.
 Child of Wm. and Mellissa Morehouse, d. 2-4-1848.
 John W. Mintern, d. 6-20-1851. A. 30-6-11. Two chil. of same, d. 1845-1848.
 Huldah Case, wife of Geo. E., d. 3-6-1856. A. 26-5-6.
 Chas. Davis, son of James and Nancy, d. 4-27-1842. A. 2 yrs.
 D. C. Bartlett, Co. D. 186th O. V. I., d. 3-6-1865. A. 40-6-5.
 Sarah Bartlett, wife, d. 3-5-1852. A. 35-8 mo.

Monumental Inscriptions, Etna, Licking County, Ohio.

Copied July 24, 1904, by D. E. PHILLIPS.

John M. Steward, d. 1-18-1837. A. 23 y. 6 m. 28 d.
 Diana Price, wife of Benj., d. 1-30-1854. A. 32 y. 9 m. 10 d.
 John H. Price, son of Benj. and Diana, d. 9-13-1844. A. 1 y. 1 m. 1 d.
 Eleanor Brown, wife of Henry, b. 9-10-1815, d. 6-27-1835.
 Nancy Henthorn, wife of John, d. 3-12-1835. A. 37 y.
 Thomas Kidwell, d. 10-4-1883. A. 58 y. 6 m. 4 d.
 Lucius Humphrey, b. at Winchester, Litchfield Co., Conn., 2-22-1812,
 d. 11-2-1876.
 Clarissa Hovey, wife of Lucius Humphrey, born at Hamptor, Windham
 Co., Conn., 4-5-1822, d. 4-3-1847.
 Mary Ann Creighton, d. 7-1-1836. A. 41 y. 1 m. 27 d.
 Lychia Niswander, wife of Abraham, d. 3-31-1850.
 Abram Niswander, d. 2-6-1856. A. 54 y. 5 m. 11 d.
 Geo. Emswiler, d. 8-23-1854. A. 61 y. 18 d.
 Francis, wife above, d. 7-31-1849. A. 53 y. 6 d.
 Susan, dau. of above, d. 12-29-1846. A. 19 y. 10 m. 9 d.
 Jacob Emswiler, son of W. and S., d. 8-7-1849.
 Amanda Emswiler, dau. of W. and S., d. 7-25-1852. A. 9 m. 11 d.
 Geo. W., son of W. and S., d. 7-26-1858. A. 17 y. 6 d.
 Francis Emswiler, dau. of W. and S., d. 12-1-1865. A. 15 y. 6 m. 24 d.

A jewel too bright for earth
 Her Savior claimed her for his own
 A cherub now of heavenly birth,
 She dwells in glory near the throne.

Susan Emswiler, dau. of W. and S., d. 7-10-1860. A. 1 m. 5 d.
 Wm. Emswiler, b. 1-6-1818, d. 11-25-1889. A. 71 y. 10 m. 19 d.
 Susan Goss Emswiler, wife of Wm., b. 12-15-1828, d. 7-2-1900. A. 72 y.
 5 m. 17 d.
 Barbara Niswander, wife of Henry, d. 7-6-1854. A. 65 y.
 Daniel Snider, b. 10-22-1808, d. 12-12-1892.
 Mary A. Snider, wife of D., b. 1-12-1812, d. 3-21-1850.
 Lydia Stallman, wife of A. C., d. 9-24-1851. A. 30 y. 11 m. 10 d.
 Two infant sons of Stallman, d. 1851, also five other children, 1847-1862.
 Martha Snider, wife (2) of D. B., b. 11-27-1800, d. 12-20-1898.
 Four children of John and Caroline Wagy, d. 1850-1862.
 Three children of Geo. and Sarah Maxfield, d. 1851.
 Milton Galbrith, d. 11-6-1851. A. 31 y. 11 d.
 Dennis Narget, d. 3-25-1903. A. 42 y. 3 m. 15 d.
 Eliza Smith Shower, wife of Daniel, d. 2-5-1853. A. 33 y. 11 m. 23 d.
 Ralph Rowe, b. 6-5-1793, d. 2-12-1862.
 Betsey Rowe, wife of Ralph, b. 11-17-1796, d. 4-10-1887.
 Lyman T., son of R. and B., d. 11-4-1855. A. 16 y. 1 m. 9 d.
 Ralph, son of R. and B., d. 3-28-1853. A. 17 y. 6 d.
 Wm., son of R. and B., d. 1-18-1844. A. 1 y. 31 d.
 Rosella E. Shower, dau. of R. B. and M. A., d. 9-7-1874. A. 7 y. 4 m. 18 d.
 Sam'l Fitch, d. 8-22-1845. A. 45 y. 9 m. 6 d.
 Mary E. Bull, dau. of John and Nancy, d. 7-23-1835. A. 1 y. 2 m. 8 d.
 Geo. Guy, b. 12-22-1788, d. 10-20-1853.
 M. Guy Winter, dau. of J. and E., b. 2-25-1841, d. 3-28-1854.
 Joshua Palmertor, d. 7-21-1871. A. 81 y. 9 m. 13 d.
 Phebe Palmertor, wife of Joshua, d. 12-10-1861. A. 63 y. 2 m. 3 d.
 Ariselia Lythe, wife of.

Freeman Howe, son of Ezekiel, of Grantham, N. H., d. 1-15-1835. A. 26 y.

Far from my native land so dear,
In youthful sorrow bourn,
Relentless death has stopped me here
Far absent friends to mourn.

Andrew Bergman, d. 3-2-1858. A. 97 y.

Mary Joseph, wife of B. N., d. 12-21-1859. A. 40 y. 1 m. 5 d.

Leon Begman, d. 12-6-1839. A. 2 y. 8 m. 16 d.

Henry Kirts, d. 12-21-1863. A. 70 y. 4 m. 5 d.

Jane Curtis, wife of, d. 2-10-1834, in 37th year.

(Query—"Are the above the same name.")

Maria Rusk, wife of R. S., b. 1-1-1826, d. 12-14-1863.

Robt. S. Rusk, b. 5-10-1821, no date of death.

Also three children of the above, 1846-1847-1860.

Hannah Aldred, wife of J. D., d. 8-26-1868. A. 28 y. 5 m. 19 d.

Leroy F. Aldred, son of J. D. and H., b. 6-5-1866, d. 9-14-1883.

Noah Miller, d. 10-28-1862. A. 29 y. 4 m.

Caroline S. Miller, wife of, d. 5-20-1869. A. 36 y. 5 m. 16 d.

Almeda Grable, wife of G. A. Clifton, d. 5-18-1877. A. 34 y. 6 m. 19 d.

Leroy Grable, son of J. and N., d. 10-20-1864. A. 20 y. 2 m. 14 d.

Sarah Grable, dau. of J. and N., d. 4-9-1860. A. 22 y. 11 m. 15 d.

Isaac Essex, d. 1-26-1869. A. 87 y. 10 m. 10 d. A soldier of 1812.

Anna Smoke Essex, wife, Isaac Essex, d. 6-23-1871. A. 80 y. 1 m. 11 d.

Isaac Essex, d. d. 9-8-1833. A. 2 y. 3 m. 22 d.

Wm. Essex, d. 4-2-1846. A. 24 y. 7 m. 23 d.

John Flanagan, b. 1-23-1781, d. 1843.

Henry Essex, d. 8-7-1892. A. 78 y. 9 m. 4 d.

Ellen Essex, wife of Henry, d. 7-9-1900. A. 61 y. 1 m. 5 d.

Andrew Bresse, d. 3-24-1845. A. 45 y. 7 m. 13 d.

Jerusah Bresse, wife of A. B., d. 8-7-1857. A. 58 y. 4 m. 11 d.

Wm. Besse, d. 12-31-1856. A. 25 y. 11 m. 5 d.

Sophia Green, dau. of John, d. 9-20-1837. A. 26 y.

Rebecca Besse, d. 6-16-1838. A. 61 y. 6 m.

Sarah Smith, wife of Arnold, d. 3-6-1838. A. 28 y.

Mary Smith, 2d wife of Arnold, d. 5-20-1861. A. 48 y. 7 m. 13 d.

Laura Elvira Smith, dau. of Arnold S., d. 4-2-1860. A. 16 y. 4 m. 13 d.

Frederick Arts, d. 4-4-1892. A. 37 y. 9 m. 16 d.

Abraham Arts, son of Joseph and S. Arts, d. 3-17-1875. A. 24 y. 8 m. 12 d.

Jacob Arts, b. in Shenandoah Co., Va., 6-5-1788, d. 10-15-1808.

Sarah Arts, wife of Jacob, d. 1-16-1868. A. 7 y. 6 m. 18 d.

Andrew Salts, no date.

Eliza Salts, wife, d. 9-10-1873. A. 59 y. 1 m. 16 d.

James Garney, d. 1-18-1844. A. 37 y. 11 m. 16 d.

Peter H. Houser, b. 4-21-1789, d. 3-3-1864.

Leah Honser, wife of Peter, d. 6-20-1852. A. 57 y. 11 m. 8 d.

John Schaff, b. 7-22-1805, d. 10-9-1887. (A farmer and one of the incorporators of Etna Township.)

Charlotte Schaff, wife of J. S., b. 1-17-1809, d. 5-20-1892.

Magdalena Schaff, wife of David, d. 9-15-1857. A. 79 y. 3 m. 24 d.

Jona Schaff, d. 11-5-1838. A. 23 y. 8 m. 18 d.

Hard Grayne, A. 65 y. 2 m. 17 d.

R. C. Hard, d. 4-3-1850. A. 37 y. 7 m.

Laura Flowers, wife of John, d. 7-13-1862. A. 64 y.

John Magley, d. 1-30-1851. A. 27 y. 6 d.

E. L. Beard, d. 3-4-1880. A. 45.

Manger, d. 5-9-1874. A. 34 y. 5 m. 28 d.

Christian Neff, d. 6-8-1801. A. 88 y. 1 m. 15 d.

Elizabeth Neff, d. 3-3-1801. A. 69 y. 2 m. 16 d.

Margaret, d. 10-29-1858. A. 24 y. 3 m. 12 d.

Rebecca Neff, wife of, d. 6-25-1899. A. 74 y. 3 m. 11 d.

Henry Neff, d. 12-2-1882. A. 66 y. 5 d.

- W. B. Jolley, d. 3-25-1878. A. 45 y.
 Keziah Jolley, wife of W. B. J., d. 11-10-1879. A. 46 y.
 Daniel Leonard, d. 9-29-1872. A. 76 y. 10 m. 10 d.
 Sarah Leonard, wife of D. L., d. 1-20-1866. A. 66 y. 6 m. 20 d.
 John Leonard, son, d. 1-28-1866. A. 40 y. 3 m. 28 d.
 Lucinda Shoff, dau. Jacob and Hannah, d. 10-20-1842. A. 1 m. 20 d.
 James C. Coney, d. 2-7-1853. A. 54 y.
 Clarissa Coney, d. 5-7-1886. A. 88 y.
 Beachom, d. 1-1-1860. A. 31.
 Rev. James M. Simpson, d. 2-9-1873. A. 23 y. 11 m. 16 d.
 Luther M. Simpson, son of D. and —, d. 8-8-1858. A. 18 y. 8 m. 21 d.
 John Hunter, d. 1-9-1864. A. 62 y.
 Sarah Egolf, wife of J. H., b. 1-10-1837, d. 4-21-1866.
 Rebecca Egolf, wife of T. H., d. 6-28-1869. A. 32 y. 18 d.
 Frederick Mauger, d. 12-4-1869. A. 81 y. 5 m. 20 d.
 R. T. Mauger, d. 9-20-1874. A. 27 y.
 Oscar Van Dorn, 1833-18.
 Frederick Bittsberger, d. 4-14-1862. A. 61 y. 16 m. 4 d.
 John Mason, d. 2-17-1886. A. 73 y. 2 m. 6 d.
 Elizabeth Mason, wife of John, d. 2-28-1868. A. 45 y. 3 m. 18 d.
 Chas. O. Schoonover, d. 11-3-1900, A. 24 y. 3 m. 16 d. A soldier of the
 Spanish-American War, 4 R. Co. C. O. N. G.; served in Porto Rico.
 H. Holtzam, d. 8-30-1861. A. 42 y. 8 m. 18 d.
 James E. Jolly, d. 3-1864. A. 24 y. 6 m.
 Letticia Jolly, wife of Chas. d. 11-10-1857. A. 17 y. 8 m. 9 d.
 George McCoughey, d. 8-28-1880. A. 24 y. 4 m. 18 d.
 Ann McConhey, wife of, d. 12-24-1889. A. 71 y. 11 m. 14 d.
 Racheal Helmich, d. 3-29-1881. A. 26 y. 9 m. Wife of C. W.
 Daniel Bohrer, d. 1-18-1898. A. 72 y. 10 m. 18 d.
 John Ault, d. 9-6-1873. A. 76 y. 2 m. 2 d.
 Elizabeth Ault, wife, d. 1-25-1887. A. 87 y. 8 m. 18 d.
 Nelson Mason, b. 12-27-1808, d. 10-4-1882.
 Elizabeth Mason, wife, b. 1-4-1813, d. 12-23-1886.
 Noah W. Hannah, son of R. and S., d. 4-17-1873. A. 20 y. 1 m. 11 d.
 Rebecca Hanna, dau. of R. & S., d. 3-13-1854. A. 11 y. 21 d.
 Chas. H. Mason, d. 2-14-1869. A. 27 y. 2 m. 10 d.
 Wm. Mason, d. 3-9-1897. A. 58 y. 7 m. 22 d.
 Henry Gierhart, b. 9-10-1841, d. 10-4-1902.
 Ella May Harner, dau. of H. L. and H. M., b. 4-14-1878, d. 11-22-1893.
 Geo. Harner, d. 3-17-1898. A. 82 y.
 Whetsel, d. 7-3-1894. A. 78 y. 8 m. 16 d.
 Frederick Ault, d. 1-31-1868. A. 73 y. 3 m. 27 d.
 Margaret Ault, wife of, d. 1-21-1859. A. 55 y. 8 m. 3 d.
 Joseph G. Ault, d. 4-30-1872. A. 35 y. 2 m. 11 d.
 David E. Dellenbaugh, d. 10-9-1845. A. 52 y. 7 m. 19 d.
 Rebecca Dellenbaugh, wife of, d. 1-31-1879. A. 79 y. 3 m. 27 d.
 Jacob F. Conine, b. 7-10-1803, d. 6-6-1880.
 Eleanor Conine, wife of LeFoy, b. 9-12-1909, d. May, 1883. A citizen of
 the highest type. Erected by Hattie Conine.
 Isaac McDowell, b. 8-5-1831, d. 5-28-1899.
 Jane McDowell, his wife, b. 8-5-1831, d. 4-22-1902.
 Rev. J. H. Robb, b. 3-22-1888. A. 42 y. 2 m. 4 d.
 John W. Roby, b. 7-4-1811, d. 6-6-1902.
 Mary J. Squires, d. 2-21-1891. A. 70 y. 6 m. 1 d.
 John Dickson, d. 5-15-1840. A. 51 y.
 Sam'l Fitch, d. 8-13-1843. A. 45 y. 9 m. 6 d.
 Anna Myers, wife of J. W., d. 10-2-1897. A. 56 y. 2 m. 3 d.
 S. G. Hager, d. 8-27-1894. A. 69 y. 10 m. 8 d.
 Daniel Hager, d. 7-16-1890. A. 36 y. 11 m.
 Mary J. Blanser, wife of N. G., d. 8-11-1862. A. 21 y. 10 m.
 Isaac Miller, b. 7-2-1812, d. 1-11-1887.
 Sarah Miller, wife of, b. 4-5-1816, d. 1-8-1897.

Stephen Hager, d. 8-23-1813. A. 45 y. 11 m. 8 d.
Sarah Hager, wife of, d. 1-26-1863. A. 56 y. 4 m. 11 d.
Mary E. Mason, wife of L., d. 2-16-1875. A. 35 y. 4 m. 5 d.
Rebecca, wife of L.; d. 2-5-1869. A. 26 y. 3 m. 21 d.
Jacob Fisher, Sgt. Co. Ft. 188 O. V. I.
Geo. Miller, son of I. and S., d. 9-5-1867. A. 21 y. 8 m. 17 d.
Lincinda Miller, dau., d. 5-11-1870. A. 17 y. 1 m. 11 d.
Mary Miller, day, d. 12-6-1883. A. 33 y.
John Pike, a native of England, d. 10-8-1846. A. 35 y.
Mary Fisher, wife of Harry, d. 6-3-1851. A. 53 y.
Two infants of Hager, dau. of S. G. and R., d. 7-4-1853.
Five children of G. W. and L. Stalter, 1861-1873.
Daniel Blauser, d. 4-27-1871. A. 66 y. 11 m. 13 d.
Joshua Palmerton, d. 7-21-1871. A. 81 y. 9 m. 13 d.
Phebe Palmerton, wife, d. 12-10-1861. A. 63 y. 2 m. 3 d.
Richard Lamson, d. 12-16-1851. A. 73 y. 5 m. 12 d.
Hannah Lamson, wife of, d. 4-27-1834. A. 53 y.
Richard, son of, d. 10-25-1834. A. 26 y.
Daniel Warner, d. 9-1-1834. A. 31 y. 6 m.

Monumental Inscriptions, Kirkersville, Licking County, Ohio.

Copied July 31, 1904, by D. E. PHILLIPS and F. T. COLE.

Lyman Beecher, b. 3-20-1817, d. 5-21-1888.
Jane, wife of Lyman Beecher, b. 3-4-1820, d. 6-8-1868.
Zina Beecher, d. 10-24-1865. Age 81.
Lucretia Beecher, d. 2-26-1880. Age 90 yrs., 4 mo.

"Our Beloved Parents."

Beri Beecher, b. 3-19-1812, d. 11-24-1895.
Lucy Gray Beecher, wife of B. B., b. 7-31-1811, d. 7-28-1861.
Elizabeth Morehouse Beecher, wife of B. B., 6-20-1812, d. 7-30-1875.
Caroline Hessin Beecher, wife of Edwin Beecher, b. 4-17-1811, d. 4-14-1803.
Justus Grey, b. 5-15-1848, d. 9-8-1887.

BEECHER MONUMENT.

In Memory of Fannie Spring, wife of Beri Beecher, beloved mother of Gage, Louisa, Henry, Nattie and John Spring, who now rise up and call her blessed. b. 1-12-1812. d. 12-17-1888.

James N. Stone, d. 5-20-1878. A. 40 y. 6 m. 24 d.
Catherine Stone, 3-4-1816, d. 6-21-1902. (Mother.)
Darby Stone, b. 5-7-1846, d. 9-28-1903.

"Earth has her friends and her memory.
The Redeemer has her soul and her spirit."

Tishie Stone, dau. of W. S. and D. No dates.
Lester L. Stone, d. 8-14-1893. A. 14 y. 1 m. 16 d.
Capt Byron W. Evans, Co. D, 11th O. V. I., d. in prison at Charlotte, N. C., 2-21-1865. A. 26 y. 2 m. 1 d.

(Our fathers for their Country died and how freely do the same.)

James S. Hancock, b. 3-2-1842, d. 10-29-1898.
Wm. Tunison, d. 12-15-1900. A. 55 y. 9 m. 19 d.
Mary J. Murphy, wife of Thomas, d. 2-9-1859. A. 23 y.
Alexander Wells, b. 5-4-1808, d. 1-12-1899.
Catherine Wells, b. 8-13-1818, d. 2-11-1898.
James Kirk, d. 8-20-1867. A. 28 y.
Perry Murphy, son of C. and E., d. 4-17-1865. A. 25 y.
John Gilmore, d. 3-30-1898. A. 66 y. 2 m. 28 d.
Ida Gilmore, dau. of John and Elizabeth, d. 7-5-1899. A. 29 y. 5 m. 17 d.
John Keller, d. 3-18-1901. A. 63 y. 4 m.
Maggie L. Taylor, wife of Sam'l W. 1856-1901.
Geo. Edward Klinck, d. 3-7-1901. A. 55 y. 11 m. 6 d.
Issac Finkbore, b. 5-17-1829, d. 9-12-1900.
Laura White, wife of Lemwell H. 1840-1902.
Wm. J. Clark, b. 12-14-1829, d. 8-3-1899.
Henry A. Clark, d. 10-13-1899. A. 39 y.
Mary A. Willoughby, wife of W., d. 3-31-1878. A. 46 y. 24 d.
Birdsey Willoughby, d. 5-30-1856. A. 60 y. 4 d.
Nancy Willoughby, wife of, d. 5-25-1873. A. 72 y. 2 m. 12 d.
Sarah Willoughby, dau. of B. and N. W., d. 12-29-1852. A. 21 y. 3 m. 23 d.
William Wells, b. 4-27-1816, d. 3-20-1890.
Stephen Alward, d. 5-5-1840. A. 34 y. 2 m. 3 d.
Elizabeth Alward, wife of, d. 4-1-1896. A. 84 y. 11 m.
John S. Outcoul, d. 3-28-1879. A. 69 y. 5 m. 3 d.

Sarah Outcoul, wife of John S., d. 10-30-1885. A. 75 y. 6 m. 14 d.
 Lieut. R. V. Outcoul, Co. B., 135 O. V. I., d. 12-25-1865. A. 25 y. 9 d.

(A brave and gallant soldier and true patriot.)

E. H. Gilmore, b. 12-2-1822, d. 9-16-1882.
 L. W. Mickliff Gilmore, wife of, d. 6-28-1865. A. 36 y. 3 m. 8 d.
 Hiram Langhney, b. 3-24-1820, d. 4-27-1901.
 Mary Wilson Langhney, wife of, b. 12-22-1815, d. 6-30-1899.
 S. Russell Gilmore, wife of E. H., d. 8-24-1866. A. 28 y. 3 m. 29 d.
 Lemond Hamlin, d. 6-10-1852. A. 47 y. 11 m. 24 d.

He left wife and five children.

John Harris, d. 2-11-1902. A. 79 y. 4 m. 8 d.
 Angeline Harris, d. 11-25-1873. A. 49 y. 9 m. 17 d. 2 Ch., 1852, 1863.
 Amanda M. Smith, wife of Orson, d. 9-8-1853. A. 29 y. 4 m. 1 d.
 Solomon Hamlin, d. 8-19-1849. A. 66 y. 10 m. 19 d.
 Silvia, wife, d. 3-27-1867. A. 82 y.
 James Brooke, d. 8-1-1895. A. 80 y. 4 m. 16 d.
 Priscilla Brook, wife of d. 3-4-1878. A. 51 y. 3 m. 12 d.
 Isaac Condit, d. 5-10-1878. Age 79 y. 7 m. 23 d.
 Jane R. Condit, d. 12-3-1878. A. 75 y. 9 m. 18 d.
 Theodore Condit, son of Isaac and Jane, d. 5-14-1861. A. 15 y. 3 m. 29 d.
 Phebe Condit, d. 7-31-1880. A. 37 y. 7 m. 27 d.

Farewell Sweet Sister,

Thou shalt be a Star

To guide me to heaven and thee.

Geo. W. Condit, b. 11-23-1826, d. 11-30-1901. 4 ch., 1869, 1871, 1880.
 Dr. Thomas J. Davis, b. 5-18-1789; d. 3-10-1844.
 Lydia Evans Davis, wife of, b. 5-18-1809, d. 5-9-1891.
 Isaac, son of Thomas O. Davis, b. 9-4-1812, d. Richmond, Ky., 9-9-1862.
 John Welsh, 7-16-1829, d. 5-4-1893.

His wife.

Cynthia Gorsuch Herma, b. 10-13-1831.
 Daniel Hewett, d. 10-8-1880. A. 68 y.
 Margaret Hewett, wife, d. 1-17-1881. A. 71 y. 9 m. 12 d.
 Emma H. Hewett, dau. of D. and M., d. 8-19-1857. A. 11 y.
 Maria L. Burt, dau. of W. P. and Mary, d. 11-22-1851. A. 18 y. 5 m. 15 d.
 Isaac H. White, d. 9-8-1887. A. 80 y. 5 m. 4 d.
 Mary White, wife of, d. 9-12-1874. A. 53 y. 8 m. 22 d.
 Franklin F. White, son of, d. 10-20-1887. A. 36 y. 17 d.
 Sarah White, wife of W. B. and dau. of John and Isabel Algeo, d. 10-7-1868. A. 20 y. 6 m. 11 d.
 Malvina White, wife of Lemuel H., d. 7-2-1871. A. 24 y. 5 m. 18 d.
 George Charles, d. 7-18-1874. A. 67 y. 3 m. 14 d.
 Catharine Charles, wife of d. 9-9-1868. A. 55 y. 2 m. 27 d.
 Mariah Headley Wells, dau. of Geo. and Mary W., d. 3-9-1855. A. 24 y. 5 m. 16 d.

Leander Wells, son of.

Lucinda Headlec, dau. of J. and M., d. 3-5-1876. A. 20 y. 3 m. 14 d.
 Geo. D. Wells, d. 5-9-1888. A. 79 y. 7 m. 9 d.
 Mary A. Essex Wells, wife of, d. 5-29-1888. A. 77 y. 10 m. 20 d.
 Geohegan, Emely E., wife of E., d. 8-7-1851. A. 18 y. 9 m. 24 d.

Should I ten thousand years enjoy my life
 I could not praise enough so good a wife.

Silas Austin, Ohio Vols., Mex. War.

John Shaeffer, d. 10-24-1847. A. 50 y. 3 m.

A. Humbarger, d. 10-15-1874. A. 32 y. 3 m.

Jabez T. Enyart, d. 1-8-1855. A. 53 y. 11 m. 3 d.

Ezekiel Cunningham, d. 10-15-1874. A. 63 y. 10 m. 9 d.

Emma E. Cunningham, dau. of E. and S., d. 4-4-1876. A. 34 y. 2 m. 11 d.

- Lucy J. Cunningham, dau. of W. T. and M. F. King and wife of R. F. Cunningham, d. 11-5-1871. A. 35 y. 25 d.
- Lucinda Cunningham, wife of James, d. 12-2-1858. Age 17 y. 4 d.
- B. F. Wilcox, Co. B, 135 O. V. I., wounded at North Mountain, Va., died in Hospital of Glaysville, M. D., 8-4-1864. A. 21 y. 6 m. 9 d.
- Anna Bates, wife of J. S., d. 10-25-1863. A. 71 y. 11 m. 21 d.
- J. S. Bates, d. 3-14-1864. A. 74 y. 2 m. 5 d.
- Oscar W. Rogers, b. 12-18-1845, d. 10-31-1901.
- Cyrus Rogers, d. 4-10-1886. A. 69 y. 3 m. 24 d.
- Philetta H. Rogers, wife, d. 5-31-1878. A. 56 y. 9 d.
- Samuel H. Cunningham, d. 3-7-1869. A. 26 y. 11 m. 3 d.
- Olive Cunningham, son of David J., d. 10-8-1877. A. 25 y. 12 d.
- David M. Cunningham, d. 12-7-1866. A. 51 y. 7 m. 25 d.
- Cunningham's six children, 1860-1866.
- Mary E. Smoke, wife of Samuel, d. 9-23-1859. A. 26 y. 7 m. 20 d.
- Julia O. Kane, dau. of Henry and Barbara, d. 3-6-1849. A. 14 y. 9 m. 23 d.
- Smoke, three children of J. and R., 1862-1877.
- Michael Rogers, d. 9-30-1872. A. 83 y. 1 m. 13 d.
- Mary Rogers, wife, d. 1-30-1875. A. 78 y. 3 m. 11 d.
- Dexter Peck, d. 4-26-1903. A. 70 y. 1 d.
- N. W. Fisher, d. 1-1-1857. A. 49 y. 10 m.
- David Niswander, b. 11-5-1797, d. 12-26-1873.
- Mary D., Niswander, wife, b. 10-12-1796, d. 1-10-1883.
- Mary F. Niswander, dau. of David and Mary, d. 9-19-1860. A. 28 y. 10 m. 11 d.
- James D. Niswander, d. 7-15-1850. A. 29 y. 8 m. 28 d.
- Harvey Rogers, b. 3-11-1823, d. 2-28-1860.
- John Hewit, b. 12-15-1803, d. 4-25-1855.
- Sarah Alter Hewit, wife, b. 10-12-1812, d. 1-22-1886.
- Nargel Wells, wife of Chas. Wells, dau. of J. C. and M. D. Brown, d. 5-23-1880. A. 23 y. 4 m. 12 d.
- James Kidwell, d. 12-25-1855. A. 58 y. 2 m. 9 d. (Masonic.)
- Sarah M. Moore, wife of Wm. M., d. 6-14-1892. A. 54 y. 8 m. 16 d.
- Wesley McArthur, b. 1-17-1807, d. 9-2-1870.
- Wm. Rogers, d. 6-7-1890. A. 69 y. 9 m. 12 d.
- Silas A. Gibboney, Co. C, 27 Regt. O. V. I., b. 7-4-1823, d. 7-4-1864, killed at Ruffs Mills, Ga., enlisted 7-4-1861. (5 others.)
- Samuel G. Gibboney, b. 8-25-1816, d. 2-6-1889.
- Clarissa Gibboney, wife of D. G., b. 12-31-1819, d. 4-6-1863.
- A. H. Austin, b. 9-18-18, d. 10-3-1901.
- Two Children, 1861-1886.
- Zepheniah Alward, b. Morris Co., N. H., 12-10-1801, d. 5-8-186.
- Catharin, his wife, 9-6-1806, 10-21-1884.
- Albert Stone, son of Sam'l and M. E. Stone, Jr., d. 4-9-1859. A. 1 y. 6 m. 1 d.
- Barbara Rees, wife of L. Rees, d. 12-25-1875. A. 49 y. 9 m. 15 d.
- Cope, Palmer, C-D, 10 Col.
- Thomas Monnett, d. 8-24-1875. A. 21 y. 6 d.
- Joseph Monnett, d. 8-1901. A. 85 y. 10 d.
- Keren H. Monnett, d. 1-22-1898. Age 80 y. 1 d.
- Jno. Brothers, Co. E, 76 O. V. I.
- Isaac Strickler, b. 9-15-1837, d. 1-16-1888.
- Harvey Tagers, b. 3-11-1823, d. 2-28-1860.
- James W. Waggy, son of John and Elizabeth, d. 12-27-1854. A. 21 y. 1 m. 4 d.
- Nancy J. Baker, wife of Samuel, d. 2-17-1827, d. 11-10-1898.
- Fishbaugh, 1839-1897.
- James Cunningham, b. 11-14-1844, d. 3-31-1895.
- Jay B. Fisher, 1829-1902.
- Steward Plummer, d. 11-4-1898. A. 70 y. 11 m. 3 d.
- Samuel Sanborn, d. 10-13-1889. A. 80 y. 4 m. 17 d.
- Eaton Cleaves, d. 17-1870. A. 86 y. 10 m. 14 d.

Elizabeth Cleaves, d. 10-29-1865. A. 82 y. 16 d.
 Arley Vesten Smoke, b. 5-4-1880, d. 10-31-98.
 Olive J. Lake, b. 2-20-1842, d. 9-22-84.
 Louisa Farmer, d. 9-2-1874. A. 58 y. 3 m. 1 d.
 Henry Rowan, d. 12-10-1847. A. 28 y.
 Wm. B. Powell, d. 2-11-1848. A. 26 y.
 David Chromister, d. 5-10-1851. A. 29 y.
 James Watkins, d. 8-4-1855. A. 44 y.
 Wm. Dewees, d. 12-22-1857. A. 40 y. 9 d.
 Wm. Hartfield, Col. L., 2d O. V. I., Mexican War.
 Chas. Hancock, b. 11-25-46, d. 9-12-1900.
 Laura (wife), 9-26-1854, d. 6-10-1898.
 Reason Wells, b. 9-20-18, d. 7-4-1891.
 Adaline Cain, b. 3-11-31, d. 3-31-1888.
 Adda, dau., b. 7-17-69, d. 5-25-93.
 James Wells, son of Isaac and Adaline, d. 10-24-1889. A. 25 y. 2 m. 16 d.
 Jos. Wells, d. 3-22-1900. A. 86 y. 2 m. 17 d.
 Mary Wells, wife, d. 5-92. A. 69 y. 1 m. 18 d.
 Isabel Warren, wife of Lyman T., d. 10-20-1888. A. 35 y. 11 m. 8 d.
 Jas. H. Parkinson, son of M. J. and J., d. 6-2-89. A. 17 y. 17 d.
 Emely Ketner, wife of John, d. 6-4-1886. A. 36 y. 5 m. 3 d.
 Geo. W. Miller, son of C. M. and R., b. 6-1-1870, d. 2-28-95.
 Martha Clark, wife of Jesse, b. 10-1-44, d. 3-31-1901.
 Peter Embry, d. 4-13-1885. A. 31 y. 7 m. 1901.
 Martha Corrico, dau., d. 6-12-1890. A. 28 y. 2 m. 11 d.
 Allie, wife, of J. S. d. 7-21-1888. A. 28 y. 5 m. 5 d.
 Catharine Collins, d. 4-23-83. A. 72 y.
 Allen Collins, d. 5-6-90. A. 71 y. 7 m. 18 d.
 Martha Jones, wife of John, d. 6-11-1875. A. 45 y. 4 m. 27 d.
 Jason L. Rogers, d. 7-2-1884. A. 59 y. 5 m. 8 d.
 M. G. Jennings, d. 12-2-1877. A. 71 years.
 Sarah Davis, wife of John, d. 10-22-1882. A. 63 y. 10 m. 23 d.
 James R. Foote, d. 7-2-1853. A. 51 y. 10 m. 25 d. Husband of Elizabeth.
 Samuel Dewees, d. 10-15-1884. A. 59 y. 9 m. 25 d.
 Maria Dewees, wife, d. 3-2-1873. A. 40 y. 5 m. 7 d.
 Sarah Catharine Turner, wife of Harris, d. 4-3-1855. A. 23 y. 4 m. 26 d.
 Dau. of Wm. Dewees.
 Wm. Dewees, d. 12-2-1862. A. 25 y. 7 m. 27 d.
 James Dewees, son of Wm. M., d. 2-25-1858. A. 28 y. 11 m. 19 d.
 Frances Dewees, dau. of Wm. and M., wife of James Hedden, d. 10-28-1842. A. 20 y. 6 m. 17 d.
 Wm. Dewees, d. 4-7-1861. A. 62 y. 15 d.
 Margaret Dewees, wife of, d. 8-16-1860. A. 62 y. 7 d.
 Lewis Headly, d. 8-22-1884. A. 75 y. 6 m. 18 d.
 Thomas Roach, d. 3-10-1889. A. 48 y. 8 d.
 Emma F. Beem, wife of H. L., d. 11-3-1881. A. 20 y. 11 m. 17 d.
 Francis Jackson, b. 10-24-1824, d. 9-13-1901.
 Wm. Tharp, b. 9-21-28, d. 3-10-06.
 Sarah Tharp, wife, b. 2-14-1823, d. 12-27-1890.
 John Wm. Tharp, b. 9-6-1846, d. 8-7-1886.
 Geo. Zellhart, d. 6-29-1856. A. 62 y. 1 m. 19 d.
 Jane Zellhart, wife, d. 12-31-1876. A. 78 y.
 John Brothers, Co. E, 76 O. V. I.
 Sarah Hiestard, wife of Rev. J. W., d. 5-25-1877. A. 32 y. 1 m. 9 d.
 Susan F., wife of J. W., d. 11-24-1874. A. 60 y. 8 m. 11 d.
 Sarah Doughtery, dau. of F. and R. H., d. 9-10-1877. A. 20 y. 2 m. 11 d.
 James Myers, d. 10-2-1895. A. 62 y. 9 m. 19 d.
 Lucinda Myers, wife, d. 2-23-1893. A. 49 y. 2 m. 11 d.
 Wm. M. Williams, d. 6-9-1877. A. 47 y. 3 m. 19 d.
 Horace Beach, b. 3-3-1786, d. 10-13-1870.
 Martha Baker Beach, b. 5-6-1791, d. 5-14-1832.
 Ede C. Beach, b. 3-22-1788, d. 2-7-1875.

- Wm. H. Embrey, d. 12-27-1805. A. 51 y. 8 m. 13 d.
 Martha Loughrey, wife of E. B., d. 3-20-1888. A. 53 y. 7 m. 28 d.
 Mary Gilmore, wife of Wm. J., d. 3-19-1899. A. 74 y.
 Dr. Benj. F. Thrall, d. 8-25-1770. A. 64 y. 9 m. 1 d.
 Eliza Pyle Thrall, wife, b. 11-30-1809. d. 5-10-1883.
 Tibe Thrall, wife of F. T. Kidwell, b. 9-21-1851; d. 8-2-1876.
 John Parkinson, d. 7-5-1872. A. 78 y. 11 m. 10 d.
 Mary Parkinson, wife of, d. 5-28-1874. A. 73 y. 4 m. 13 d.
 Geo. Holmes, b. 8-16-1827, d. 3-24-1872.
 Amanda Holmes, b. 10-18-1827, d. 12-6-1892.
 Wm. Holmes, b. 4-4-1859, d. 3-27-1893.
 Thomas L. Harris, d. 9-5-1877. A. 57 y. 2 m. 1 d.
 Caroline Harris, wife of Eliphas G. Thrall, d. 2-28-1879. A. 37 y. 8 m. 28 d.
 Wm. Parkinson, d. 11-11-1865. A. 44 y. 6 m. 27 d.
 Wm. Stone d. 3-28-1868. A. 71 y. 4 m. 13 d.
 Sussanah Stone, wife, 11-23-1862. A. 60 y. 5 m. 21 d.
 Sanford Stone, only son of Wm. and S.; d. 7-3-1855. A. 27 y. 2 m. 20 d.
 Daniel Hoch, d. 7-12-1863. A. 65 y. 9 d.
 J. S. Marler, d. 9-9-1879. A. 75 y. 4 m. 2 d.
 Susan Marler, wife, d. 4-10-1880. A. 75 y. 7 m. 20 d.
 Marler, son, d. 10-20-1882. A. 51 y. 2 m. 9 d.
 Alph Channel, O. V. I., Mex. War.
 Elizabeth Smith, wife of John J., d. 4-4-1860. A. 36 y. 3 m. 25 d.
 Pricella Smith, dau. of A. A. and A. J., d. 1-16-1869. A. 18 y. 2 m. 13 d.
 Pricella Hooper, wife of A., d. 11-27-1857. A. 58 y. 3 m. 3 d.
 John Ridenour, d. 10-4-1859. A. 77 y. 3 m. 11 d.
 Ellenor Ridenour, wife, d. 4-6-1861. A. 80 y. 3 d.
 Joseph Wilcox, d. 11-4-1860. A. 59 y.
 Electa Wilcox, wife, d. 5-31-1863. A. 50 y.
 Perry Smoke, 1865-1904.
 Geo. Transfer, d. 11-6-1865. A. 70 y.
 John G. Klinck, d. 7-5-1875. A. 65 y. 2 m. 6 d.
 Caroline Klinck, dau., 1-23-1861. A. 18 y. 10 m. 7 d.
 Mary, wife of Klinck, d. 10-15-1876. A. 64 y. 6 m. 15 d.
 John Ridenour, d. 11-3-1884. A. 72 y. 11 m. 24 d.
 Mary Jane Ridenour, wife, d. 9-22-1887. A. 71 y. 7 d.
 Anna Bender, d. 7-29-1880. A. 78 y.
 John Comstock, d. 7-10-1858. A. 24 y. 10 d.
 Margaret, Comstock wife of James, d. 1-13-1854. 16 yrs. a virgin, 16 mos. a wife, four weeks a mother.
 Mary Armentrout, wife of A. W., d. 12-18-1853. A. 35 y. 8 m. 9 d.
 Jonathan Ketner, b. 4-4-1825, d. 5-4-1888.
 Sarah Ketner, wife, b. 2-15-1827, d. 7-23-1885.
 Rebecca Beach, wife of Jas. B., d. 10-29-63. A. 67 y. 11 m.
 Mary Town, d. 3-10-1863. A. 52 y. 5 m. 26 d.
 Nimphus Town, d. 1855.
 John Lemlry, b. 4-8-1811, d. 5-5-1889.
 Pricilla Lemlry, b. 5-21-1821 d. 9-21-1891.
 Mary Nessley, wife of David, d. 2-18-1873. A. 55 y. 2 m. 14 d.
 Julia A. Nessley, dau. of D. and M., d. 10-10-1868. A. 26 y. 10 m. 1 d.
 Nancy Kindred, wife of Wm., d. 13-1-1873. A. 59 y. 9 d.
 Isaac Anderson, d. 12-14-1775. A. 72 y.
 Nancy Anderson, wife, d. 3-4-1873. A. 6 y. 11 m. 3 d.
 James T. Hartman, d. 3-21-1873. A. 32 y. 5 m. 1901.
 Asa Brown, b. 6-4-1801, d. 7-26-1883.
 Hannah Brown, wife, d. 9-10-1876. A. 70 y. 3 m. 23 d.
 James and Cath. Comly Brown.
 Enos Headlee, d. 2-5-1871. A. 58 y. 4 m. 27 d.
 Caroline J. Vermillion, wife of Wm. H., d. 9-2-1875. A. 32 y. 1 m. 10 d.
 Mary Vermillion, wife of Wm., d. 8-22-1873. A. 50 y. 6 m. 22 d.
 Samuel Miller, Co. G, O. V. I., 184th.

Elizabeth G. Headlee, wife of Eli, d. 4-24-1874. A. 24 y. 22 d.
 Solomon Haines, d. 10-17-1873. A. 70 y. 7 m. 19 d.
 Isabella Haines, wife, d. 10-29-1878. A. 75 y. 3 m. 20 d.
 Jas. Snider F., d. 2-13-1879. A. 68 y. 1 m. 26 d.
 Eliza Tritch Snider, wife, d. 11-5-1892. A. 85 y. 11 m. 16 d.
 Philip Myers, d. 10-6-1855. A. 61 y. 3 m. 12 d.
 Maria Myers, wife, d. 1-31-1890. A. 86 y.
 William H. Avery, d. 7-14-1870. A. 39 y. 11 m. 5 d.

Monumental Inscriptions, Lutheran Cemetery, Obetz, Franklin County, Ohio.

Copied June 8, 1904, by D. E. PHILLIPS.

William Strickler, d. 7-16-1852. A. 35-8-14.
 Jakob B. Bertsch, b. 5-7-1779, d. 4-6-1855.
 Kristiena Bertsch, b. 11-17-1774, d. 4-20-1855.
 Jacob Bargh, d. 9-3-1865. A. 59-11-12.
 Elizabeth B. Hubbard, wife of A., d. 10-2-1861. A. 45-3-2.
 Karoline Strong, b. 4-22-1858, d. 4-10-1861.
 Elizabeth Hensel, wife of George, d. 10-18-1863. A. 38-26 da.
 Jacob Wert, b. 8-14-1804, d. 10-11-1850.

"He sleeps, let him rest, for Jehovah hath spoken
 His spirit away to the bosom of love;
 The sweet spell of life's golden chain he hath broken
 To lay its bright links on the altar above."

David D. Williams, d. 3-4-1880. A. 56-9-2.
 Barbara Williams, wife of D., d. 7-19-1877. A. 44 yrs. 7 mo.
 Henry Brenker, d. 5-17-1867. A. 39-2-11.
 Jonathan Spangler, d. 11-26-1864. A. 55-3 mo.
 Katherine Spangler, wife, d. 8-6-1893. A. 82-10.
 Wildermuth, six children of Wm. and Ruth, 1846-1863.
 Daniel Wagner, 1809-1885.
 Mary Wagner, wife of Daniel, d. 2-29-1856. A. 43 years.
 John Hite, d. 1-17-1857. A. 46-4-2.
 George Baner, d. 1-26-1868. A. 45-1-3.
 Elizabeth Hawk, wife of David, d. 2-18-1862. A. 60 yrs.
 Betsey D. Morehouse, wife of Josiah, d. 7-3-1847. A. 31 yrs.
 Fredrick Stombogh, d. 11-29-1853. A. 86-2-14.
 Eve Stombogh, wife of, d. 6-75-1848. A. 76-6 mo.
 Nicholas Helsel, 10-12-1854. A. 55-9 mo.
 Castner, d. 1-20-1839. A. 24-6-20.
 Lydia Clickenger, wife of T. T., d. 7-11-1859. A. 41-11-18.
 Jacob Clickenger, d. 2-23-1848. A. 38-6.
 Tunis T. Clickenger, b. 3-30-1814, d. 2-19-1863.
 Elizabeth Clickenger, wife of Jacob, d. 11-16-1864. A. 48-8-11.
 George W. Clickenger, d. 1-5-1865. A. 29-4-5.
 Anna Clickenger, wife of G., d. 4-12-1851. A. 66-10.
 George Clickenger, d. 10-7-1855. A. 78 yrs.
 Carson Obetz, Feb. 7, 1832—Feb. 13, 1897.
 Clara Helsel, d. 12-27-1887. A. 22-1-5.
 Henry Helsel, d. 2-18-1883. A. 72-9-14.
 Sarah A. Helsel, wife, d. 11-4-1881. 59-3-26.
 Anna Otstat, wife of Adam, d. 1-18-1864. A. 69-1-8da.
 Aldridge Watkins, d. 3-11-1849. A. 57-4-8.
 Clarison K. Watkins, d. 6-12-1889. A. 86-10-37.
 John Sharp, b. 4-28-1781, d. 11-7-1863. A. 82-6-9. A notial of Berks Co., Penn., emigrated to Ohio, 1809.

Elizabeth Sharp, wife of J. S. and dau. of P. Harbine, d. 9-2-1839.
A. 57-4.

Hiram Moore, son of Joseph and Lucretia, d. 10-26-1841. A. 2-10-18.

John More, d. 9-25-1834. A. 22-11 da.

Magdalena More, d. 6-23-1845. A. 72 yrs. 13 da.

James More, son of Michael and Abigail, d. 2-19-1845. A. 6 mo. 5 da.

Sarah Markley, wife of John, d. 8-27-1833. A. 38-1-27.

John Toc—, d. 12-29-1834. A. 35 yrs. 2 mo.

Rebecca Jane Flenniker, d. 8-13-1841. A. 16-5-19.

Geo. Washington Williams, b. 5-10-1777, d. 3-23-1830. A. 52-10-13.

Rebecca Williams, wife of B., b. 5-4-1781, d. 6-18-1859. A. 78-1-14.

O. H. Perry Williams, d. 9-11-1847. A. 33-11-22.

Margaret Weatherington, consort of John Sr., b. 10-24-1759. d. 9-29-1828

Louisa J. Otstat, d. 7-30-1838. A. 5 yrs.

William Otstat, d. 7-6-1836. A. 66 yrs.

Adam Otstodt, d. 11-9-1849. A. 56-7-14.

Henry Moul, d. 10-22-1847. A. 56-7-14.

John Spangler, Jr., d. 8-10-1847. A. 29-5 da.

Fredrick Gruber, d. 6-30-1876. A. 33-5-16.

Frederick Miller, d. 3-15-1865. A. 32 yrs.

Solomon Shult, d. 10-18-1851. A. 28 yrs.

Samuel Shult, d. 5-7-1841. A. 49-19 da.

Ruth Conn, wife of Jacob, d. 6-27-1863. A. 72-8-21.

George Bratner, d. 6-16-1840. A. 27-4-2.

Daniel Conn, d. 1-27-1853. A. 31-6-2.

John Conn, d. 11-22-1859. A. 31-10-9.

Elias Helsel, d. 3-30-1868. A. 34-4-21.

Samuel Helsel, son of Joe, d. 1-24-1863. A. 26-9-13.

Jacob Helsel, Sr., born in York Co. Pa. 10-9-1785, d. 10-2-1861. A.
75-11-23.

Sarah Helsel, wife, d. 2-7-1852. A. 73.

John Katterman, d. 8-28-1849. A. 55-24 da.

Mary M. Katterman, wife, d. 10-6-1851. A. 51-1-27.

Adam Helsel, d. 10-29-1860. A. 62-11.

John Helsel, d. 1-18-1850. A. 62 yrs.

Barbara, d. 5-31-1857. A. 83-9-18.

Philip Helsel, son of John and Sarey, d. 11-21-1851. A. 19-9-21.

Wm. son of John and Sarey, d. 11-4-1859. A. 9-14-10.

Mary Rohr, wife of Jacob, d. 11-4-1861. A. 33-9-39.

George Helsel, d. 11-6-1881. A. 85-10-11.

Isaac Wetherington, d. 11-29-1890. A. 64-4-2.

Philip P., son of Wm. and Magdalenah, d. 11-1-1864. A. 47-7-17.

Wm., d. 2-2-1862. A. 84 yrs.

Magdalena, wife of, d. 4-28-1859. A. 66-6-16.

Catharine, d. 12-9-1855. A. 31-7-6.

Mary Worthington, dau. of Wm. M., d. 10-16-1853. A. 31-9-21.

Eli. Helsel, d. 3-10-1848. A. 22-4-21.

Samuel Carnes, d. 5-5-1879. A. 81-11-9.

Nancy, 3-20-1871. A. 77-11-15. Brother and sister.

Alexander Dempster, d. 2-15-1851. A. 45 yrs.

Lydia Rohrer, wife of Jacob, d. 4-18-1849. A. 33-1-18.

Daniel Helsel, born York Co., Pa., d. 9-12-1855. A. 61-5-28.

Mary Helsel, wife of, born York Co., Pa., d. 4-9-1868. A. 71-11-27.

Alexander Hitchens, d. 4-11-1867. A. 43-8-24.

Lanis Weber, d. 6-6-1864. A. 32-11-12.

Mary, wife of, d. 9-9-1862. A. 42-1-9.

John Weatherington, d. 4-18-1848. A. 74-2-16.

Isaac, d. 8-18-1837. A. 65-3-27.

Geo. Clickenger, son of Geo. and Ann B., Apr. 2, 1802. d. 10-27-1829

Geo. Helsel, d. 4-18-1845. A. 27-8-13.

Peter Castner, d. 5-21-1813. A. 54.

Sarah Wetherington, wife of John, d. 10-23-1827. A. 42.

Adam Earhart, d. 1-2-1844. A. 60-7-20.

Adaline E., wife of, d. 1-20-1842. A. 24-1-10.

James Lisle, d. 1-4-1845. A. 56-9-4.

Philip Helsel, b. York Co., Penn. 4-14-1761, d. 3-26-1838.

Elizabeth Helsel, dau. of Daniel and Mary, d. 12-29-1836. A. 17-4-3.

Elizabeth Wrightman, the amiable consort of Geo. Wrightman, d. 8-27-1831. A. 63 yrs.

Mary Earheart, d. 7-24-1835. A. 49-7-19.

John Helsel, d. 7-21-1843. A. 35-10-23.

Catherine, wife of, d. 2-14-1901. A. 96-5-21.

John Helzel, d. 7-21-1843. A. 35-10-23.

Adam Peters, d. 4-21-1824. A. 48.

Mary, wife of, d. 8-23-1824. A. 53-6-4.

Emanuel Helsel, son of John and Catharine, d. 12-30-1829. A. 14 mo. 14 da. (Oldest Stone).

Charles Obetz, b. 7-20-1802, d. 4-6-1879. A. 76-8-7.

Catharine, wife of, b. 4-9-1804, in Lebanon Co., Pa., d. 7-25-1874.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

QUERIES.

The department of Queries is free to members of this Society only. To all others a charge of ten cents per line will be made.

Persons sending queries to THE QUARTERLY should give their names and P. O. addresses. Replies to queries should in all cases be sent to the Editor, for insertion in THE QUARTERLY.

WANTED.—Information concerning JOSEPH MORSE who went from New Hampshire to Ohio about 1816 and is supposed to have lived in Cincinnati. Address Mrs. E. A. Miller, 18 Lawrence St., Wakefield, Mass., or the editor.

GENEALOGIES IN PREPARATION.

Farr, Wetherbee.—Mrs. Edwin C. Miller, 18 Lawrence St., Wakefield, Mass., is preparing genealogies of families of these names.

Monnett.—Mr. Orra E. Monnett of Los Angeles, Cal., announces that his Monnett Genealogy will be completed June, 1908. Price, \$10.00.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark.—Mr. Charles F. La Serre, life member of The Old Northwest Genealogical Society, is forming a society to be called The Channel Islands Society in the U. S. All natives or descendants of natives of the Channel Islands are eligible. Addresses of such persons will be greatly appreciated. Communicate with Mr. Charles F. La Serre, 150 Nassau St., Room No. 728, New York City.

4708

THE "OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY.

Volume XI. No. 2. April, 1908.

Whole No. 42.

ISSUED QUARTERLY.



THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPIES ONE DOLLAR.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

PUBLISHED BY

The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society,

MEMORIAL HALL, EAST BROAD STREET.

1908.

Entered at the Post Office at Columbus, Ohio, as second-class mail matter.

FRANK THEODORE COLE, A. B., LL. B., *Editor.*

Publication Committee:

HERBERT BROOKS, *Chairman,*

JAMES URIAH BARNHILL, A. M., M. D.,

DAVID E. PHILLIPS

CONTENTS—APRIL, 1908.

LIEUTENANT DAVID NELSON.....	77
GENERAL JOSEPH DARLINGTON.....	95
NOBLESSE OF CANADA. II.....	102
DR. RODNEY T. TRIMBLE.....	106
THE JOHN NAYLOR FAMILY OF PENNSYLVANIA.....	112
FIVE ISAAC KENDALLS OF ASHFORD.....	121
ALFRED WYMAN HOAR.....	128
SELECTIONS FROM THE PAPERS OF GOV. ALLEN TRIMBLE—1823-1855.....	130
MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, GAHANNA, OHIO.....	152
BOOK NOTICES.....	166

NOTICE.—It is the aim of the Publication Committee to admit into **THE QUARTERLY** only such new Genealogical, Biographical and Historical matter as may be relied on for accuracy and authenticity, but neither the Society nor its Committee is responsible for opinions or errors of contributors, whether published under the name or without signature.

COLUMBUS:
PRESS OF SPAHR & GLENN.





ALUM CREEK BELOW THE MILL.

THE "OLD NORTHWEST"
GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY.

APRIL, 1908.

LIEUTENANT DAVID NELSON.

Contributed by HARRIET MCINTYRE FOSTER.

THE "Franklin County Memorial" contains this inscription: "This building was erected to commemorate the service of the soldiers, sailors, marines and pioneers of Franklin County." In the vestibule of this memorial hall is a marble tablet bearing this inscription: "The advance guard of the civilization of the North-West." Upon this tablet in letters of gold is the name of David Nelson and the date, 1798.

Marble and gold perpetuate the names of this heroic vanguard of the North-West. History preserves the record of this devoted band of pioneers who opened the gates of the unknown territory for countless millions to enter.

The entrance was a "wilderness road" over mountains, impassable rivers, through impenetrable forests peopled with cruel savages, by whom many of the vanguard were scalped, burned at the stake, tomahawked and terribly mutilated. With marvelous courage and fortitude these pioneers built homes in log cabins, cleared forests, wrested crops from the virgin soil and laid the foundation for the common-wealth of the "Territory of the Great North-West."

The only parallel in our country for courage and fortitude in an equal struggle, is the record of the Pilgrim Fathers. Memorial halls, tablets of marble, letters of gold, pages of history are enduring monuments. More lasting still are worthy descendants who strive to preserve the traditions of such heroic ancestors; to emulate the noble example they inherit, in their own lives and to aid in elevating the common-wealth founded and bequeathed by this band of soldier pioneers. This article is written as a pious duty and with the hope of aiding in the preservation of the records, and in response to a request of the press for information concerning the pioneers who were also the soldiers of the American Revolution and were buried in the vicinity of Columbus, Ohio.

David Nelson was one of the "vanguard of the civilization of the North West" who was also a soldier of the American Revolution and a pioneer of Franklin County, Ohio, and his ashes now repose in Greenlawn Cemetery.

His military record was almost forgotten and might have been forever hidden but for the pious search made through the Archives of Pennsylvania by his great-grandson, Commander Frank N. Eldridge, U. S. N. In many instances the pioneers neglected to preserve their own records and consequently the memory of their own brave deeds. Their swords were hung in garrets or literally turned into plough shares, their military papers buried in old chests, forgotten, lost or destroyed.

David Nelson was not only a soldier of the American Revolution. He was also the son of a soldier and recognized patriot, Robert Nelson, of Juniata County, Pennsylvania, who contributed large sums of money to the cause of American liberty and was a member of the militia of Juniata County.

Robert Nelson's ancestry is a subject of dispute, but it is a tradition in the family that he was of English descent. He was born in 1725 and lived at Anderson's Ferry, near Columbia, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna River, a ferry known also as Peach Bottom ferry in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. It was an ancient crossing and existed until 1804.

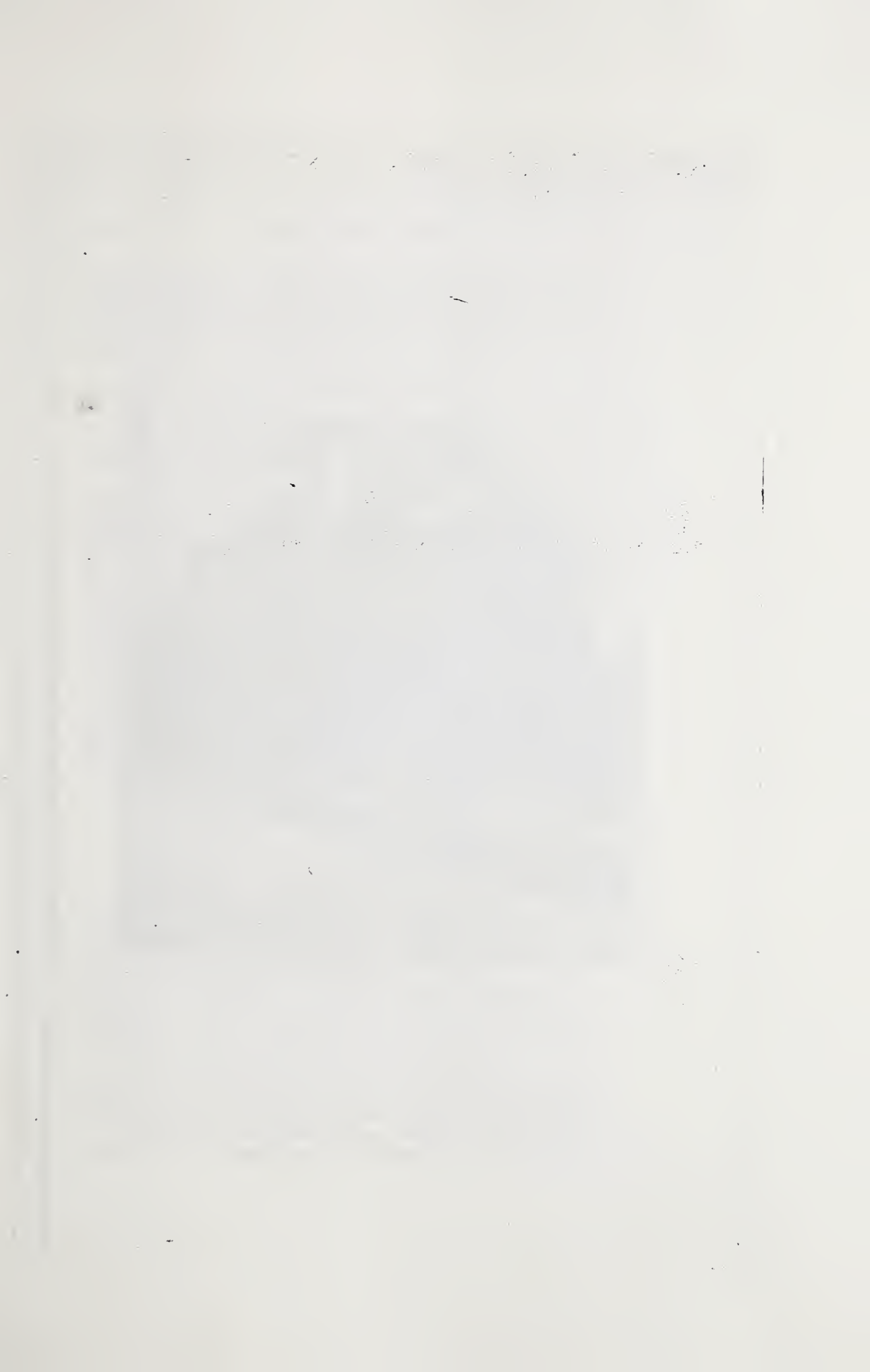
Robert Nelson married Martha Patterson at Anderson's Ferry in 1751 and there their eldest child David, the subject of this sketch was born November 30, 1752. Robert Nelson moved with his wife and child soon after to Cedar Springs, Fermanagh, Township, Cumberland County, now Mifflin County.

The earliest draft ever made of that tract of land was on a warrant to Robert Nelson dated February 3, 1755. In addition to the first warrant for 185 acres covering the Cedar Springs estate he took up by order of survey No. 4736, dated Feb. 10, 1768, another tract of land adjoining on the East and containing 164 acres. This tract also adjoined the glebe lands of the Cedar Springs Congregation of which Robert Nelson and his family were active members. He assisted in the establishment of this Presbyterian congregation as an organized church, and took an active part as an officer in this church until his departure from the Valley of the Juniata in 1800.

He was a member of Capt. Minter's Company of militia of Juniata Valley organized for the protection of the frontier. The following curious compact entered into by this company of militia is given as many of the signers have descendants in Ohio:

DEFENSE AGAINST INDIANS DURING THE REVOLUTION.

Terms proposed to the freemen of this company for granting some assistance to our frontier as follows, viz.: That four men be raised immediately and paid by this Company in grain or other value thereof, at three pounds old way, per month, during the time they shall be in actual service and also provisions. The time they shall engage to serve one month, and the method for raising the men aforesaid shall be by levying a propor-





THE OLD MILL COTTAGE IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF NELSON MILL.

tionate tax on all and singular, the taxable property of each person residing within the bounds of Capt. Minter's Company, and if any person shall so far forget his duty as to refuse complying with his brethern in the aforesaid necessary proposals, he shall be deemed an enemy of his country and be debarred from the privilege of a subject of this State by being excluded the benefit of all tradesmen working for him such as millers, smiths, and such like.

We, the subscribers, do approve of the above proposals and bind ourselves by these presents to the performance of and compliance with the same.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 21st day of May, 1780. N. B.—Wheat to be 51; Rye and Corn 31 cents per bushel. We also agree that Captain Minter's Company shall meet on Wednesday next at William Sharron's.

Alexander Armstrong, James Armstrong, James Banks, William Brown, Charles Blair, Robert Carnaghan, William Carnaghan, William Cunningham, James Dickey, Andrew Douglas, John Gill, George Green, Epenetas Hart, William Harris, James Harris, John Henderson, Sr., John Henderson, Jr., William Henderson, Thomas Howard, James Patterson, James Patterson, John Purdy, Thomas Pawley (?), James Purdy, John Riddle, Samuel Sharron, Hugh Sharron, William Stretch (?), William Stuart, Jr., Christian Lintner, Hugh McAllister, William McAllister, Hugh McCormick, John McCarney, William McCay (?), Robert McDowel, James McIlvaine, Thomas McElroy, Hugh McElroy, Robert Minter, Andrew Nelson, Robert Nelson, David Nelson, James Nelson, Matthias Stull, James Smith, James Taylor, Anthony Trimbler, William Ulton, David Walker, John Watson, Thomas Wiley, William Wiley, William Wright.

To receive the grain or shoes or shirting cloth for this marching party; John Purdy at his mill; Robert Nelson at his house; Hugh McAllister at his house; William McAllister at his house.

An agreement made by the under named persons, viz.: That they will serve as militia volunteers along the frontiers for the space of one month, commencing from Monday, the 29th instant., to meet at David Nelson's on said day and to march from thence.

Given under our hands the 24th day of May, 1780.

JAMES TAYLOR,
JAMES HARRIS,
EPENETAS HART,
THOMAS WILEY,
JAMES PURDY,
JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Six Men.

Robert McMeen, a great grandson of Robert Nelson, is now living in Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, and takes great interest in the history of his family. He has in his possession a copy of the title of a law-suit which was in the following form: "The Presbyterian Congregation of Cedar Springs, comprising the Congregation of Mifflin and Lost Creb, against Coffman, etc., in 1808-10." David Nelson was a most important witness for the church in this suit and gives evidence at great length. Only one or two quotations that are personal can be given.

"In 1763, my father (Robert) was living at Cedar Springs plantation and was driven off by the Indians. The people took refuge in Shippensburg and Carlisle. In 1767 my father returned."

On January 24, 1810, David Nelson testified in the same suit and said: "The congregation had possession of the land till I

left this country thirteen years ago." This would have been 1797. Andrew Nelson also was a very important witness.

Robert Nelson's house being of unusual size was the rendezvous and the store house for the supplies of all the patriots of that valley during the period of the Revolution and the troublesome times that preceded it. As Cedar Springs was not far distant from Valley Forge, Robert Nelson sent large supplies of food and clothing from his own stores to the suffering soldiers. His four sons were of this devoted army, David, Andrew and John as officers, and James as a private, were encamped at Valley Forge during all of the terrible winter of 1778-9. Robert Nelson's great zeal, sympathy and devotion to the cause of liberty resulted in the final sacrifice and loss of his beautiful estate of Cedar Springs from which he had raised great sums of money in gold.

His wife, Martha Patterson, died at Cedar Springs, February 26, 1794. Owing to the death of his wife, the sacrifice of his estate, his failing powers, Robert Nelson left Juniata Valley in 1800. His sons David and John had two years before located lands in the new territory beyond the Ohio—David in Ohio and John near Bowling Green, Ky. Robert Nelson went to visit his sons and died while visiting his son John in Bowling Green at the age of 80, in September, 1804. He was buried in Bowling Green.

Martha Patterson Nelson's grave and tall brown tombstone is today in a good state of preservation and is in what is now known as the Divan grave yard, the first Presbyterian grave yard in Walker Township. The inscription on her tombstone is as follows: "Here lies interred the remains of Martha Nelson, wife of Robert Nelson, who departed this life the 26th day of February, A. D., 1794, aged about sixty-three years."

The Centennial Memorial of the Presbytery of Carlisle (Page 317) contains an account of the Cedar Springs Church and also of the Divan grave yard as now marking the place where this church once stood, later absorbed into the Mifflintown and Lost Creek Congregations.

On Sunday, June 25, 1775, the Rev. Philip Fithian preached to the congregation of Cedar Springs and made this note in his journal: "A large and genteel society but in a great and furious turmoil over Rev. Mr. Kennedy." This quotation is taken from the lawsuit above mentioned:

"A respectable young clergyman, Mr. Kennedy, came to this congregation (Cedar Springs)—the people then built a handsome little house of squared timbers with a stone chimney, floored and partitioned. After some years a misunderstanding took place between Mr. Kennedy and the Presbytery. Mr. Kennedy thought he could not have a clear conscience if he remained the pastor, so he left with his family for the Carolinas."

The above quotation is given in explanation of the furious turmoil spoken of by Rev. Fithian and also for the description



HOME OF ROBERT NELSON (Later of Samuel Barr.)
Broad Street and Nelson Road.



SYCAMORE IN NELSON ROAD.

of what was called a "handsome little house" as the Cedar Springs manse was in those days.

"The History of Juniata County, Pennsylvania" and also "Kulps Families of Wyoming Valley" contain accounts of Robert Nelson but, as there are evident inaccuracies in these accounts, they are not quoted.

Robert Nelson and his wife, Martha Patterson, had seven children, four sons and three daughters, all born at Cedar Springs. David, Andrew, John and James Patterson, the daughters, Nancy, Mary and Catherine. The four sons were prominent in both civil and military affairs in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. The three daughters all made good marriages and left many descendants. An account will first be briefly given of them:

1. Nancy Nelson, eldest daughter, married, first, James Bogle, Jan. 1, 1782. They had two sons, Robert and James. James Bogle, Sr., died Dec. 18, 1786. His widow married, secondly, William Scott, May 19, 1791. The descendants of Nancy Nelson-Bogle-Scott are very numerous and prominent in the South. The Hoyts and Browns of Atlanta, Georgia, the Malones of Alabama, the McTeers of Marysville, Tenn., are some of the names of Nancy Nelson's descendants.

2. Mary Nelson, second daughter of Robert Nelson, married David Allen, of Juniata County, Pennsylvania. Their two daughters, Jane and Martha, married cousins, James and Mitchell Thompson, also of Juniata County. Mary Nelson Allen is buried in the same old Presbyterian graveyard near Cedar Springs in which her mother, Martha Patterson, lies and the graves are near each other.

3. Catherine Nelson, third daughter and youngest child of Robert Nelson, married General James Banks. They had nine children—Ephriam, Enoch, Martha, James, Ann, Margaret, Augustus, David, Eliza. All of these children married and had large families and their descendants are scattered through the East and South. The eldest son, Judge Ephriam Banks, was a prominent citizen for many years of Lewistown, Penna., as a legislator, a member of the Committee to revise the State Constitution, Auditor of State and an Associate Judge for many years. He too had a great interest in the history of the Nelson family. Eliza, the youngest child, married first a Mr. Huntsman, secondly, a Mr. Carnahan. She died at the age of ninety. She took a great interest in family history and the writer has in her possession many valuable letters from Mrs. Carnahan. She left two children, a son and a daughter.

Of the four sons of Robert Nelson, the eldest, David's, record is the last in order to give a more detailed account of his life, as he was the only one of the seven children that settled in Ohio.

Andrew, the second son, was a second lieutenant in Gen. Anthony Wayne's Regiment, was at Valley Forge, and was also a signer of the Compact already given. He was sheriff of Mifflin

County, Penna., from 1796 to 1798. He never married and died in 1816 in Lewiston, Penna.

James Patterson Nelson was a surveyor and moved to Moundsville, W. Va., and died there without heirs. He married a Miss Scott.

Capt. John Nelson was a captain in Gen. Wayne's Regiment. He married a Miss Henderson and emigrated to Bowling Green, Ky. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Woolly, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He also had one son, James, of whom the writer knows nothing. Captain John Nelson visited his nephews and nieces in Columbus, Ohio, in 1843, and was present at the wedding of his grand niece, Mary Elizabeth Barr to Rev. Dr. Thos. McIntire. Mrs. Woolly had one son named Newton Woolly.

David Nelson, the eldest child of Robert Nelson and his wife, Martha Patterson, was born at Anderson's Ferry, Nov. 30, 1752. He was only three or four years old when his father moved and settled upon the Cedar Springs estate. A description of David Nelson was written by one of his grand-daughters who remembered him very distinctly. "He was generous but stern, with a strict sense of duty and very strong in his prejudices. He was a very handsome man, above medium height, a fine person, regular features, black curly hair, very dark brown, almost black, eyes. He was only twenty-five years of age when he enlisted in the Army of the American Revolution."

David Nelson was commissioned first lieutenant of the 8th Company, 4th Battalion of Associators and Militia of Cumberland County, Penna., July, 31, 1777. He was again commissioned May 14, 1778, same company, captain, John Lacey; colonel, Samuel Lyon; general, Anthony Wayne's Brigade. Encamped at Valley Forge winter of 1777-8.*

He married March 11, 1779, Margaret Logan, daughter of Rev. James Logan, and the widow of John Jameson, of Lost Creek Valley, whose home was seven miles east of Cedar Springs. Margaret Logan was born August 20, 1754. She had two sons by her first husband, John and James. The latter died early. Her first son, John, grew to manhood and married Sarah Watson on March 11, 1801. They have many descendants living in Pennsylvania.

Margaret Logan has been described as the prettiest woman in Lost Creek Valley. She had dark brown hair, hazel eyes, regular features, fine complexion and was of a mild and kindly disposition. She seems to have been one of those rare characters, whose epitaph was true—"From her early years she was exemplary in her conduct, as a Christian, a relation and a friend."

David Nelson and his wife, Margaret Logan, lived at Cedar Springs, where all of their seven children were born, until 1798,

*See Penn-Archives, Vol. 142nd. Also Saffell's Officers of the American Revolution.



THE NELSON HOMESTEAD.



THE NELSON HOMESTEAD FROM THE MILL RACE.

when he moved to Ohio. He settled first near Chillicothe, but later moved to what is now Columbus, Ohio, and settled on the west bank of Alum Creek, and there located a half section of land in "The Refugee Tract," a tract $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad north to south, extending eastward from Scioto River 48 miles, which was appropriated by Congress for benefit of certain individuals from Canada and Nova Scotia who espoused the cause of the American Colonies in the Revolution. Originally surveyed into sections of 640 acres in each in 1799, subsequently divided into half sections in 1801 and renumbered. The patents were issued by the latter number. After satisfying claims the balance of these lands were sold as other Congress lands by the original numbers. Prior to 1820, good price for land was \$2.00 per acre.

David Nelson built a log cabin as all the pioneers did at first. He later built in 1819 the Nelson homestead, still standing on Nelson Road. It is a dignified, well preserved mansion, a good example of the old home at Cedar Springs of the pioneer David Nelson, who thus sought to preserve the beloved memories of his childhood's home.

This Nelson's homestead on Nelson Road is still the home of grandchildren and great grandchildren of Lieut. David Nelson and they are the only living descendants of Robert Nelson bearing the name of Nelson.

David Nelson was one of the founders and officers of the old First Presbyterian church and a devoted friend of the Rev. James Hoge, who was pastor of this church for fifty years. As Pastor, Dr. Hoge married, baptized and buried three generations of the Nelson family. For three generations there were Nelsons that served as ruling elders in this church. A few years since the Nelson Memorial (Presbyterian) church was erected upon a part of the original Nelson land and was named in remembrance of the pioneer. For nearly thirty years David Nelson lived a life of peace, prosperity and uprightness in the Nelson homestead after a stormy youth spent in the service of his country in the American Revolution, and a courageous manhood as a brave pioneer, and died in revered old age.

The writer knew only two of David Nelson's six children—Martha Nelson Livingston and the grandmother of the writer, Nancy Nelson Barr. These two sisters were very remarkable women. Martha had great courage. When only a young girl she accompanied her brother Robert on horseback in advance of the family to the primeval forests of Ohio to make a home for her brother until the family should arrive.

Nancy Nelson Barr survived all her family. She was greatly revered by all the neighbors, relatives and friends. "Aunt Barr" was known far and wide. Her home was truly called the orphan's home as in addition to her own six children she gave a home to six other children. She was a regular attendant at the old First Presbyterian Church and was an intimate friend of her pastor,

Dr. Hoge. Her husband served as an elder in Dr. Hoge's church for many years.

These sisters were noted for their stately presence, kind and gracious manners, great dignity, tempered by kindness. They inherited the dark brown hair and eyes, tall stately figures, kindly disposition, deep piety and love of retirement of their Nelson ancestors.

The estates of David Nelson and his son Robert Nelson; together with those of Nancy Nelson Barr and Martha Nelson Livingston, daughters of David Nelson, extended north and south along the east and west banks of Alum Creek a distance of several miles. This was a remarkably beautiful situation and a large extent of fine land in one family. There are Nelsons and Livingstons upon the original estates but the Barr estate was sold and the heirs are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

GENEALOGY OF DAVID NELSON.

DAVID¹ NELSON, b. Nov. 30, 1752, d. Oct. 9, 1829; m. March 11, 1779, Martha Logan, b. Aug. 20, 1754, d. Aug. 21, 1831. Their children were:

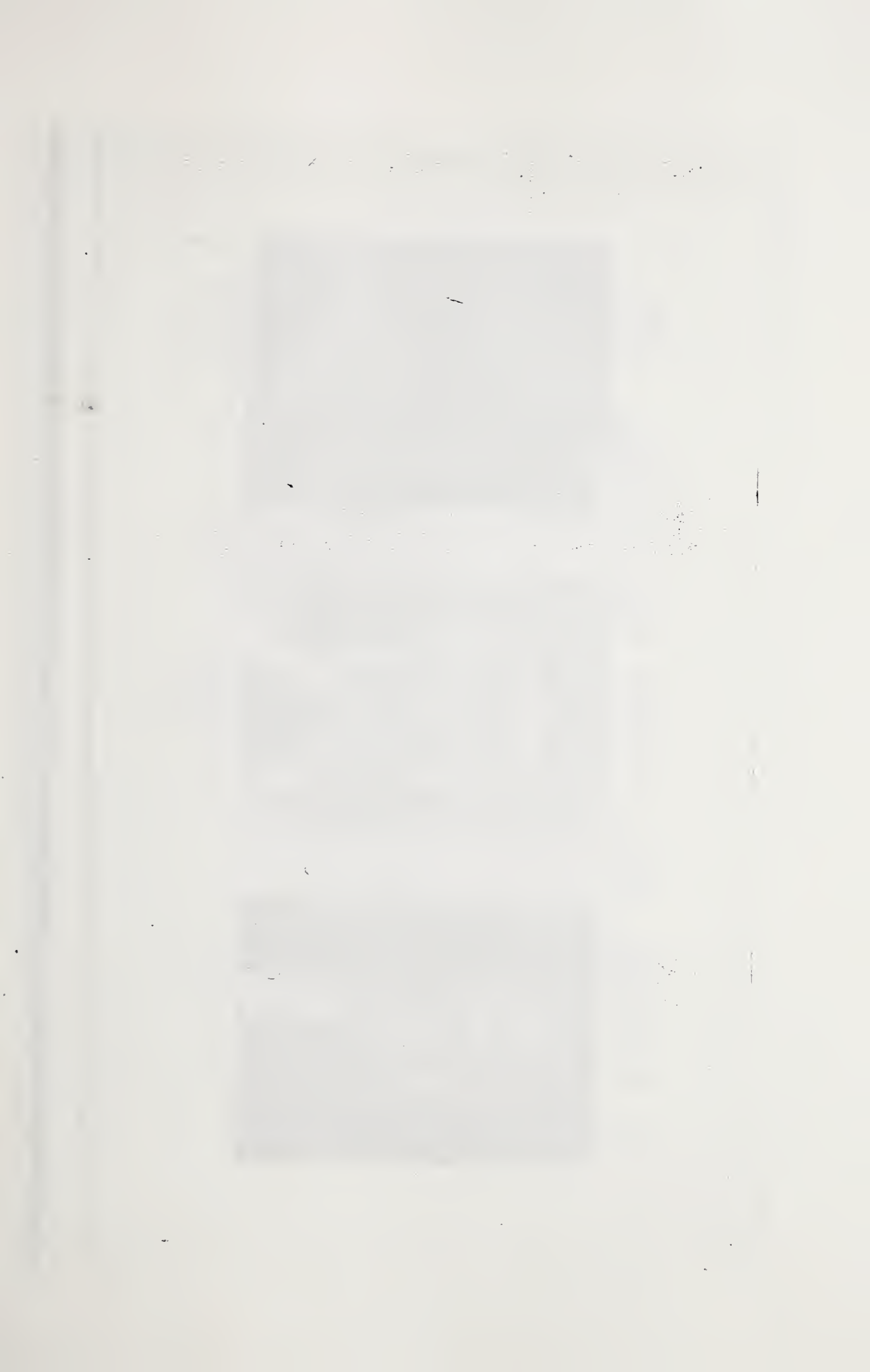
2. i. ROBERT NELSON, b. Dec. 23, 1779, d. Aug. 24, 1824.
3. ii. HANNAH NELSON, b. Apr. 21, 1782, d. Oct. 27, 1827.
4. iii. MARTHA NELSON, b. Mar. 11, 1785, d. Aug. 30, 1855.
5. iv. MARY NELSON, b. May 20, 1787, d. Mar. 24, 1817.
6. v. JAMES NELSON, d. in childhood.
6. vi. NANCY NELSON, b. Apr. 28, 1798, d. Feb. 21, 1865.
7. vii. DAVID NELSON, b. Jan. 30, 1796, d. Apr. 27, 1847.

2. ROBERT² NELSON (*David¹ and Martha Logan*), b. Dec. 23, 1779, d. Aug. 24, 1824; m. Mar. 31, 1808, Martha Purdy, from near Mifflinville, Pa., b. Dec. 13, 1785, d. Aug. 17, 1831. Their children were:

8. i. NANCY PURDY NELSON, b. Jan. 1, 1809, d. Sept. 2, 1831.
9. ii. DAVID NELSON, b. June 19, 1811, d. May 6, 1827.
9. iii. ELIZA NELSON, b. Mar. 3, 1814, d. Sept. 24, 1824.
9. iv. MARTHA NELSON, b. Aug. 7, 1816, d. Oct. 31, 1895.
10. v. MARGARET LOGAN NELSON, b. Jan. 16, 1819, d. Oct. 6, 1896.
11. vi. CAROLINE AMELIA NELSON, b. May 7, 1821, d. May 22, 1889.
12. vii. MARY ANN NELSON, b. Dec. 4, 1823, d. May 12, 1901.

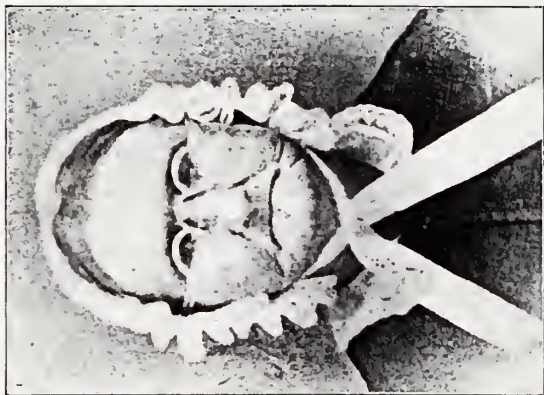
3. HANNAH² NELSON (*David¹ and Martha Logan*), b. Apr. 21, 1782, d. Oct. 27, 1827; m. Jan. 6, 1803, George Gibson, b. in Virginia (son of Col. Geo. Gibson), May 3, 1780, d. Sept. 26, 1843. They lived on Little Walnut Creek, in Pickaway County, ten miles north of Circleville. Their only child was:

- i. THOMAS GIBSON, b. ———, d. ———. m. Ellen Carlisle, of Circleville, and was a doctor there. His widow died at Bloomfield, O., while fleeing from the cholera. He was buried at St. Paul. Their children were:
 - I. HANNAH GIBSON, b. ———; m. ——— Stein, of Dayton, O., d. ———, and buried at St. Paul, Pickaway Co.
 - II. SUSAN GIBSON, b. ———; m. ——— Bohns. They lived at Philadelphia, Pa., and at Parker's Landing, Amrstrong Co., Pa.
 - III. GEORGE GIBSON, d. at age of ten; buried at St. Paul, Pickaway Co., O.





MARGARET LIVINGSTON TAYLOR.



MARTHA NELSON LIVINGSTON.



NANCY NELSON BARR.

4. MARTHA² NELSON (*David*¹ and Martha Logan), b. Mar. 11, 1785, d. Aug. 30, 1855; m. Mar. 17, 1807, Edward Chinn Livingston, b. May 23, 1783, d. Nov. 13, 1843. Was born four miles from Johnstown, N. Y.; lived at Bridgewater on west bank of Alum Creek near Columbus, O. Their children were:

13. i. JAMES LIVINGSTON, b. Jan. 23, 1808, d. Mar. 5, 1851.
14. ii. MARGARET LIVINGSTON, b. Nov. 2, 1809, d. Feb. 12, 1895.
15. iii. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, b. Dec. 5, 1813, d. Aug. 12, 1867.
- iv. CAROLINE LIVINGSTON, b. Feb. 8, 1817; m. (1) Samuel Wilson, a native of Washington Co., Pa. They lived in Columbus, O. He died and she m. (2) Dr. John Morrison, of Oxford, O. They lived near Lafayette, Ind., and later on the Livingston homestead at Columbus where she died. She had no children.
16. v. ADELINE LIVINGSTON (twin), b. Aug. 4, 1820, d. Dec. 20, 1905.
- vi. ANGELICA LIVINGSTON (twin), b. Aug. 4, 1820, d. Sept. 19, 1842. Unm.
17. vii. ROBERT NELSON LIVINGSTON (twin), b. Feb. 17, 1825, d. Oct. 6, 1907.
- viii. MARTHA LIVINGSTON (twin), b. Feb. 17, 1825, d. July 16, 1907. She m. John Jay Smith, b. near Cincinnati, O. They lived on a farm near Butler, Jackson Co., Mo., where he died. She returned to the Livingston homestead where she died. She had no children.

5. MARY² NELSON (*David*¹ and Martha Logan), b. May 20, 1787, d. Mar. 24, 1817; m. May 2, 1809, James Shannon. They lived at the Shannon homestead s. e. of Columbus, where she died. He died at Robert Brotherton's in Columbus. Their children

- i. MARGARET SHANNON, m. David Taylor. (His second wife.) She left no children.
- ii. ROBERT N. SHANNON, b. ———, d. about twenty years old.
- iii. JANE SHANNON, m. James Long, of Truro Tp. They had one child that died young.
- iv. JAMES N. P. SHANNON, b. Feb. 15, 1817, d. about 1902, in Bosworth, Mo.; m. Adeline White, of near Columbus, b. Jan. 12, 1826, d. Sept. 6, 1871. After her death he moved to DeWitt, Mo., taking his four younger children. There he married a second time and had a family. Later he moved to Bosworth, Mo.

His children were: by first marriage:

- I. JAMES L. SHANNON, b. Feb. 8, 1847; m. Sarah —, who d., leaving dau. who d. in childhood. He is a farmer at Obetz, O.
- II. GEORGE W. SHANNON, b. Dec. 4, 1848, d. Aug. 20, 1893, m. Oct. 8, 1871, Eliza M. Squires, b. May 28, 1853, d. June 4, 1905. For a long time he was on the police force in Columbus, and then a farmer in Missouri, returning finally to Columbus. His children were:
 1. IDA SHANNON, b. July 12, 1873; m. Nov. 29, 1899, Frank Porter, b. Feb. 5, 1869. Has child, Winslow Porter, b. Jan. 2, 1907.
 2. DWIGHT L. SHANNON, b. June 17, 1876; m. Jan. 18, 1900, Laura Engelke.
 3. GEORGE D. SHANNON, b. Feb. 8, 1881, d. Mar. 27, 1882.
 4. GEORGE E. SHANNON, b. May 3, 1883; d. June 10, 1883.
 5. WILLIAM F. SHANNON, b. Oct. 13, 1885.
 6. ADELBERT C. SHANNON, b. Aug. 10, 1888.
 7. MARION SHANNON, b. Nov. 24, 1889.
- III. JOSEPH F. SHANNON, b. Oct. 20, 1853, died in Attica, Kan., leaving son, Robert Shannon.
- IV. MARY J. SHANNON, b. July 28, 1856; m. James Shindewilm, of Attica, Kan. She d. leaving no children.

- V. MARGARET K. SHANNON, b. Dec. 15, 1858; m. Dr. John Elrick, of Attica, Kan. She d. leaving one dau., Bessie Elrick, b. about 1890.
 VI. ROBERT L. SHANNON, b. Aug. 28, 1868; is a farmer in Bosworth, Mo.

By second marriage:

- VII. BENJAMIN SHANNON.
 VIII. JENNIE SHANNON.
 IX. Son.

6. NANCY² NELSON (*David¹* and Martha Logan), b. Apr. 28, 1793, d. Feb. 21, 1865; m. Aug. 22, 1811, John Barr, a native of Franklin County, Penn., b. July 5, 1786, d. Mar. 10, 1849. They lived and died at the Barr Homestead, Alum Creek and National Road. The house is still standing but greatly changed. Their children were:

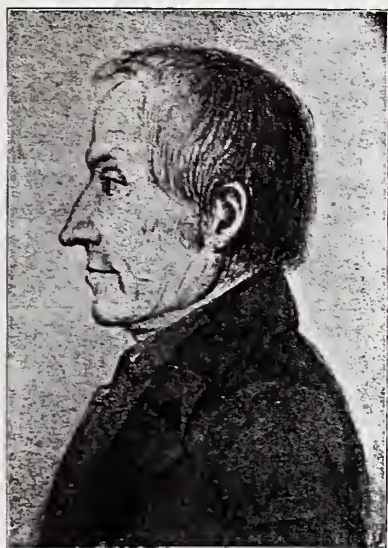
18. i. SAMUEL BARR, b. July 12, 1812, d. June 11, 1886.
19. ii. SUSANNA McCUNE BARR, b. May 1, 1815, d. Oct. 11, 1885.
- iii. DAVID NELSON BARR, b. Sept. 5, 1817, d. Sept. 9, 1831.
20. iv. ANDREW BARR, b. Jan. 30, 1820, d. Apr. 11, 1864.
21. v. THOMAS GIBSON BARR, b. Aug. 11, 1822, d. Oct. 20, 1887.
22. vi. MARY ELIZABETH BARR, b. July 15, 1825, d. June 21, 1899.
23. vii. ROBERT NELSON BARR, b. Oct. 27, 1827, d. Oct. 13, 1878.

7. DAVID² NELSON (*David¹* and Martha Logan), b. at Cedar Springs, Mifflin County, Pa., Jan. 30, 1796, d. Apr. 27, 1847; m. Nov. 30, 1824, Mary Taylor, b. Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pa., July 15, 1803, d. Jan. 21, 1850. They lived at the Nelson Homestead and both died there. Their children were:

24. i. CATHARINE TAYLOR NELSON, b. Nov. 23, 1825, d. Oct. 22, 1896.
25. ii. JOHN JAMESON NELSON, b. July 26, 1827, d. Aug. 6, 1899.
- iii. DAVID PATTERSON NELSON, b. Oct. 20, 1829, d. Aug. 19, 1831.
- iv. ISAAC TAYLOR NELSON, b. Mar. 7, 1832, d. Oct. 9, 1841.
- v. ELIZABETH MARY NELSON, b. Aug. 13, 1833, d. June 27, 1885. Unm.
- vi. MARGARET JAMESON NELSON, b. Oct. 24, 1835; m. June 14, 1871, John Henry Warner, a dentist, b. in Utica, Mich., Nov. 8, 1837, d. March 1, 1893. Practiced in Columbus, O. They had no children.
- vii. MARTHA LIVINGSTON NELSON, b. Oct. 5, 1837, resides in Columbus, O.
- viii. HANNAH MARIA NELSON, b. Nov. 5, 1839; m. Apr. 27, 1881, Obed Taylor, of Columbus, b. Dec. 12, 1836, d. Dec. 15, 1899. They had no children. She resides in Columbus, O.
- ix. ROBERT JAMES NELSON, b. June 7, 1842, d. Mar. 5, 1863. Volunteered as a nurse to care for wounded soldiers of the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., contracted camp dysentery, came home and died. Unm.
- x. ANNA ELIZA NELSON, b. Dec. 28, 1844, resides in Columbus, O.

8. NANCY PURDY³ NELSON (*Robert²* and Martha Purdy, *David¹*), b. Jan. 1, 1809, m. David Taylor, of Truro Tp., and d. Sept. 2, 1831. Their children were:

- i. ELIZA NELSON TAYLOR, b. Aug. 24, 1827, d. April 25, 1904. m. Samuel Sharp, of Groveport, who lived for many years in Chicago and died there. Has one daughter living, Margaret T. Sharp.
- ii. ROBERT NELSON TAYLOR, b. July 11, 1829, resides in Wyandot Co., O. Has three children living: Henry S. Taylor, Mabel T. Rall, and Countess Taylor; one son, David Miller Taylor, deceased.



JOHN BARR.



THE BARR HOMESTEAD,
Main Street, near Alum Creek.

9. MARTHA³ NELSON (*Robert² and Nancy Purdy, David¹*), b. Aug. 7, 1816, d. Oct. 31, 1895; m. ———, Winston Fuller Sanderson, b. in Watertown, N. Y., ———. He lived in Columbus, O., and was a major in the Mexican War. He had been at home on furlough and while returning to his regiment at Indianola, Texas, he died of yellow fever at Galveston, Texas, 1853. Their children were:

- i. FRANCES SANDERSON, m. (1) E. J. Baldwin, (2) Albert G. Williard. She died Mar. 5, 1905, in Indianapolis, leaving one son, Harry S. Williard.
- ii. JULIA SANDERSON, d. unm., aged 17.
- iii. VIRGINIA SANDERSON, d. young.
- iv. MARY AMELIA SANDERSON, d. unm., aged 22.
- v. WILLIAM H. SANDERSON, b. Sept. 20, 1845, m. Jan. 19, 1875, Frances Cotton. For forty years he has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Resides in Columbus. His child is:
 - I. GRACE SANDERSON, b. Dec. 9, 1879; m. Nov. 24, 1898, Edward C. Baker, of Columbus. They have children: Helen, b. Nov. 24, 1899; Frances S., b. June, 8, 1901, and Ruth, b. Feb. 15, 1905.
- vi. LOUDEN SANDERSON, d. in infancy.
- vii. HERNY SANDERSON, d. young.
- viii. WINSLOW FULLER SANDERSON, d. unm.; aged 17.

10. MARGARET LOGAN³ NELSON (*Robert² and Nancy Purdy, David¹*), b. Jan. 16, 1819, d. Oct. 6, 1896; m. 1842, Dr. James McConnell, b. in Huntington, Pa. They lived in Lewiston, Pa., and Upper Sandusky, O. Their children were:

- i. ROBERT NELSON MCCONNELL, b. April 29, 1843. A physician.
- ii. JOHN BROUGH MCCONNELL, now deceased.
- iii. MARTHA MCCONNELL, d. in childhood.

11. CAROLINE AMELIA³ NELSON (*Robert² and Nancy Purdy, David¹*), b. May 7, 1821, d. May 22, 1889; she m., 1843, John Brough, b. in Marietta, O., Sept. 17, 1811, d. Cleveland, O., Aug. 29, 1865. A widower with a son and a daughter. They lived in Madison, Ind., and Cleveland, O. He was Auditor of State of Ohio, 1839–1845, and Governor of Ohio, 1864–65, dying in office, Aug. 25, 1865. Their children were:

- i. EMMA FRANCES BROUGH.
- ii. CAROLINE BROUGH.
- iii. ANNA CORNELIA BROUGH, d. in childhood.

12. MARY ANN³ NELSON (*Robert² and Nancy Purdy, David¹*), b. Dec. 4, 1823, d. May 12, 1901; m. James Armstrong, b. in New Lisbon, O., ———, d. ———. They lived at Canton, O., and Janesville, Wis. She m. (2) Rev. Mathew Fox, born and lived in Janesville until after his death, when she moved to Missoula, Montana, where she died. Her children were:

- i. MARY BELL ARMSTRONG.
- ii. DUANE ARMSTRONG.
- iii. JOHN MITTEN ARMSTRONG.
- iv. ROBERT NELSON ARMSTRONG, d. in childhood.
- v. CAROLINE ARMSTRONG.

13. JAMES ³LIVINGSTON (*Martha*² and Edward Livingston, *David*¹), b. Jan. 23, 1808, d. in Grundy Co., Mo., Mar. 5, 1851; he m. Oct. 13, 1838, Eliza Tootle, b. in Ross Co., Mo., Sept. 22, 1813, d. in Jamesport, Mo., Dec. 26, 1891. Their children were:

- i. EUGENE LIVINGSTON, b. in Ross Co., O., Nov. 24, 1834, d. in Marion Co., O., Aug. 24, 1835.
- ii. JOSEPHINE LIVINGSTON, b. in Marion Co., O., Jan. 30, 1836, d. Mar. 17, 1865, in Livingston Co., Mo. She m. Jan. 1856, William Brown.
26. iii. MARTHA LIVINGSTON, b. Dec. 24, 1838.
- iv. WILLIAM H. H. LIVINGSTON, b. in Grundy Co., Mo., Mar. 13, 1841, d. in Chicago, June 3, 1893; m. in Sioux City, Ia., 1864; left sons: William and Harry Livingston.
- v. ADELINE LIVINGSTON, b. in Grundy Co., Mo., May 26, 1843; m. in Iowa, 1863, James McCue, residence in Lock Springs, Mo. Has one dau., Lida McCue, b. June, 1864.
27. vi. ELIZA J. LIVINGSTON, June 25, 1845.
- vii. RUSSEL B. LIVINGSTON, b. May 14, 1848, d. June 14, 1848.
- viii. FANNIE AMELIA LIVINGSTON, b. in Grundy Co., Mar. 30, 1850, 1850; m. Mar. 31, 1873, Henry Clay Collison, b. Apr. 7, 1850, in Davies Co., Mo. Residence, Helena, Mon. Has children:
 - I. FRANKLIN LIVINGSTON COLLISON, b. in Grundy Co., Mar. 5, 1875.
 - II. WILLIAM HENRY COLLISON, b. in Grundy Co., Sept. 20, 1877.
 - III. SUSIE KATHERINE COLLISON, b. in Grundy Co., Aug. 19, 1883.
- ix. SARAH JAMES LIVINGSTON, b. in Grundy Co., Nov. 16, 1851; m. July 7, 1869, James Guerin in Chillicothe, Mo. Residence, Jamesport, Mo.

14. MARGARET³ LIVINGSTON (*Martha*², *David*¹), b. Nov. 2, 1809, d. Feb. 12, 1895, m. May 16, 1836, David Taylor (3rd wife), of Truro Ty., Franklin Co., O., b. in Nova Scotia, July 24, 1801, d. July 29, 1889. They lived in Columbus, O. Their children were:

28. i. DAVID TAYLOR, b. Mar. 20, 1837.
29. ii. EDWARD LIVINGSTON TAYLOR, b. Mar. 20, 1839.
- iii. MARY CORNELIA TAYLOR, b. Dec. 4, 1841; m. Oct. 26, 1882, Thomas Hibben, b. in Hillsboro, O. No children.
30. iv. HENRY CLAY TAYLOR, b. May 15, 1844.
31. v. MARTHA WILSON TAYLOR, b. Jan. 14, 1847.
- vi. MARGARET LIVINGSTON TAYLOR, b. May 24, 1851.

15. EDWARD³ LIVINGSTON (*Martha*², *David*¹), b. Dec. 5, 1813, d. Aug. 12, 1867; m. Jan. 13, 1842, Elizabeth Hawkins, of Washington Co., Pa., b. Dec. 16, 1822, d. Feb. 10, 1893. They lived on Alum Creek, Franklin Co., O. Their children were:

- i. WILLIAM HAWKINS LIVINGSTON, b. May 8, 1843; d. Sept. 7, 1845.
32. ii. MARTHA ANGELICA LIVINGSTON, b. Sept. 23, 1844.
- iii. EDWARD WILSON LIVINGSTON, b. Sep. 29, 1846, d. Oct. 1, 1876.
- iv. NANCY JANE LIVINGSTON, b. Aug. 25, 1849, d. Sept. 15, 1873.
- v. CAROLINE WILSON LIVINGSTON, b. Oct. 29, 1851; m. Dec., 1867, William Stewart, an attorney-at-law, of Columbus, who d. about 1880. Has children:
 - I. CLAUDE STEWART.
 - II. MARIE STEWART.
- vi. JAMES HAWKINS LIVINGSTON, b. Nov. 12, 1853, d. Nov. 21, 1855.
- vii. MONTGOMERY ROBERT LIVINGSTON, b. Feb. 21, 1856, d. Aug. 20, 1856.

- viii. VIRGINIA BLAIR LIVINGSTON, b. Aug. 13, 1858, d. Oct. 26, 1886; m. Azra Peters. Has children:
 - I. GRACE PETERS, b. Feb. 23, 1881, d. Dec. 9, 1886.
 - II. BLANCHE PETERS, b. Aug. 18, 1884; m. Frank Deardoff.
- ix. HENRY NELSON LIVINGSTON, b. Aug. 15, 1861, d. Apr. 5, 1885.
- x. CHARLES ANGUS LIVINGSTON, b. Sept. 30, 1864.

16. ADALINE³ LIVINGSTON (*Martha², David¹*), b. Aug. 4, 1820, d. Dec. 26, 1905, m. May 18, 1842, Elijah Marion, b. Apr. 10, 1814, d. Dec. 11, 1899. They lived on the Marion Homestead s. e. of Columbus, O. Their children were:

- i. CAROLINE W. MARION, b. Dec. 21, 1842; resides in Columbus, O., unm.
- ii. CLINTON MARION, b. Aug. 11, 1845; a farmer in Franklin Co., unm.
- iii. EDWARD LIVINGSTON MARION, b. Aug. 20, 1847; a farmer in Franklin Co.; m. June 17, 1874, Alice McElhimy; no children.
- iv. LUCY MARION, b. Oct. 18, 1849; m. Nov. 15, 1871, Levi C. Pease, of Columbus. They have one son:
 - I. EDWARD LIVINGSTON PEASE, b. Jan. 30, 1874, an attorney-at-law in Columbus.
- v. LAURA MARION, b. April 23, 1852, d. Mar. 19, 1880.
- vi. MARTHA S. MARION, b. Oct. 22, 1854; m. June 1, 1877, Frank Reinhard, auditor of Franklin Co. b. Fpr. 18, 1854, d. Jan. 15, 1899. Their children:
 - I. MARTHA LORETTA REINHARD, b. June 15, 1878, d. July 18, 1879.
 - II. FRANK JOSEPH REINHARD, b. June 15, 1878, d. July 18, 1879.
 - III. FRANK JOSEPH REINHARD, b. June 29, 1880; m. Feb. 27, 1907, Inez Freer; has son, F. J., Jr., b. Jan. 4, 1908. Residence, Denver, Col.
 - IV. CHARLES JOSEPH REINHARD, b. Nov. 17, 1883; m. Mar. 20, 1908 Margaret Frazier, of Lancaster, O. Residence, Columbus.
 - V. ALBERT REINHARD, b. Dec. 2, 1885.
 - VI. SYLVESTER AMBROSE REINHARD, b. Apr. 7, 1887.
 - VII. MARION JOSEPH WEINHARD, b. Aug. 17, 1888, d. Jan. 17, 1906.
 - VIII. RAYMOND EDW. L. REINHARD, b. Nov. 28, 1898.
- vii. ADALINE MARION, b. March 31, 1857; residence in Columbus. unm.
- viii. LOUIS C. MARION, b. Sept. 25, 1859; m. Sept. 24, 1891, Emma Meeker; he is a farmer in Franklin County. Their children:
 - I. RAY FULLERTON MARION, b. Sept. 9, 1895.
 - II. LAURA MARION, b. May 18, 1898, d. July 27, 1899.
 - III. ALMA SIMPSON MARION, b. June 26, 1900.
- ix. ALICE C. MARION, b. Oct. 21, 1842; m. May 12, 1887, Rev. S. P. Long, now pastor Lutheran Church in Mansfield, O.; at one time pastor in Columbus, and later President of Lima College, Lima, O. Their children are:
 - I. MARGARET A. LONG.
 - II. CLARA LONG.
 - III. NAOMI LONG.
 - IV. LOY LONG, d. at age of 8 years.
 - V. RUTH LONG.

17. ROBERT NELSON³ LIVINGSTON (*Martha², David¹*), b. Feb. 17 1825, d. Oct. 6, 1907; m. May 10, 1853, Eunice Adgate Knowles, of Etna, Licking Co., O., b. Feb. 8, 1825, d. Sept. 23, 1885. They lived on the Livingston farm near Columbus, O. Their children were:

- i. LUCIAN LIVINGSTON, b. May 4, 1856; m. Sept. 18, 1899, Mary E. Kerns, Degraff, Logan Co., O., b. Sept. 17, 1866. They had child:
 - I. LOGAN LIVINGSTON, b. Nov. 3, 1901.

- ii. MARGARET CROSBY LIVINGSTON, b. June 13, 1860; m. Oct. 1, 1884, Lot Leonard Smith, Columbus, O., b. Oct. 1, 1857. Children:

- i. ARTHUR LIVINGSTON SMITH, b. July 17, 1885.
- ii. CLARA ORTON SMITH, b. Aug. 6, 1887.

- iii. ARTHUR KNOWLES LIVINGSTON, b. Aug. 11, 1862, d. Feb. 13, 1872

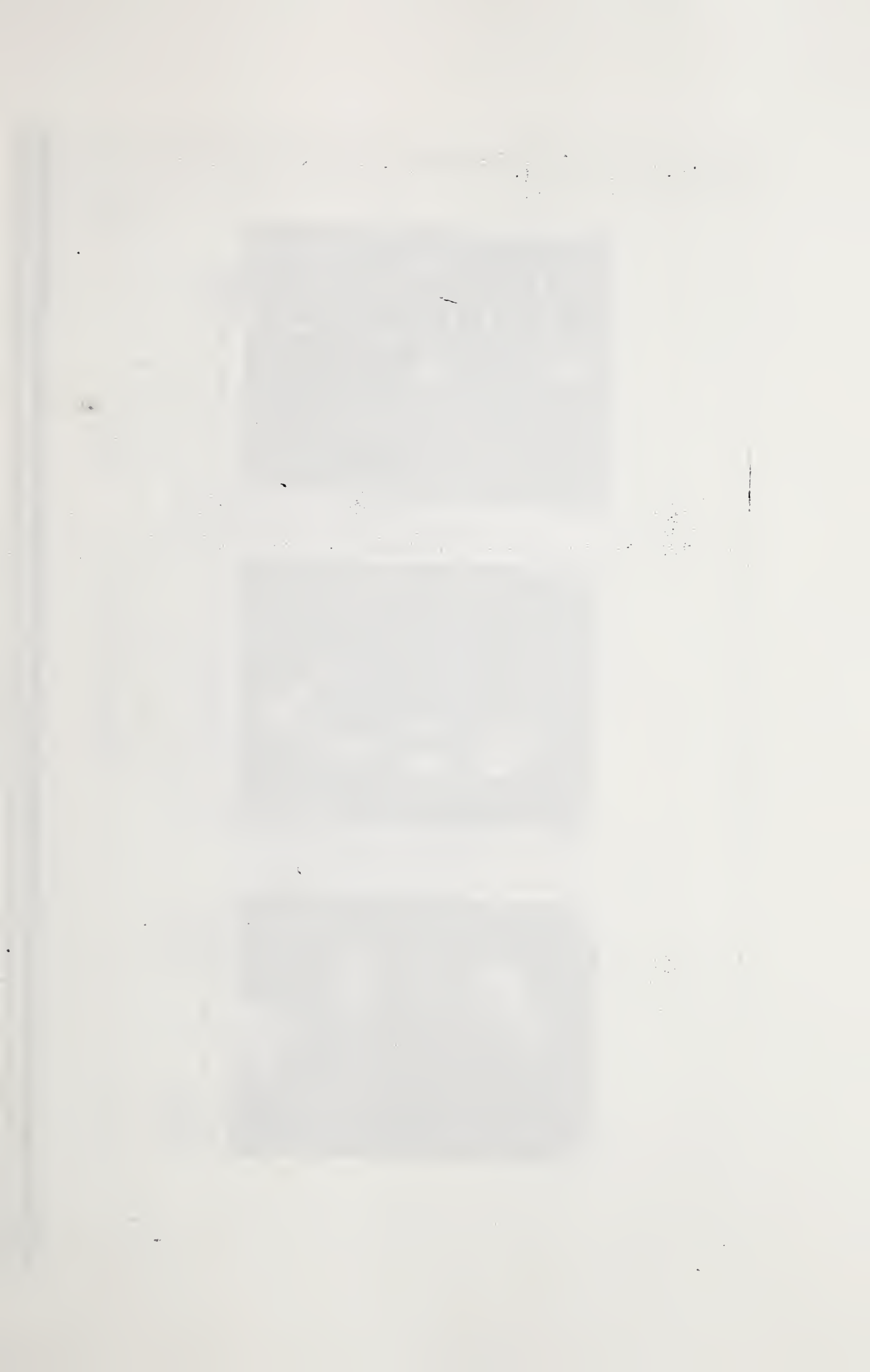
18. SAMUEL³ BARR (*Nancy², David¹*), b. July 12, 1812, d. June 11, 1886; m. ———, Eliza McCune, of Shippensburg, Pa. They lived in Hamilton Tp., Franklin Co., O.; in Monroe Co., Ala.; near St. Louis, Mo.; and last at Kossuth, Pa., for many years, and both died there. Their children were:

- i. ELIZABETH BARR, d. in childhood.
- ii. ELLEN BARR.
- iii. KATE BARR, m. William Leonard, of Truro Tp., O.; now lives in Tacoma, Wash. Kate Barr Leonard has five children, two sons, three daughters, all educated in Kossuth, Iowa. College, and all have professions. One daughter, Ellen, is a medical missionary and was in the seige of Pekin.
- iv. HARRIET BARR, died early.
- v. JOHN BARR, an invalid, never married.
- vi. VIRGINIA BARR, m. a Mr. Bandy, of Kossuth, Iowa.

19. SUSANNA McCUNE³ BARR (*Nancy², Eavid¹*), b. May 1, 1815, d. Oct. 11, 1895; she m. Rev. Elias Vandeman, of Delaware, O. They lived at her father's, then in Truro Tp., and then near London, Madison Co., O. Their only child, Mary Barr Vandeman, died at the age of four. Mr. Vandeman died and she m. Rev. Julius Foster, of Towanda, Pa., a widower with a son and a daughter. She d. at Lakewood, N. Y. When first a widow she was for a time matron of the Institution for the Blind at Columbus. Mr. Foster's daughter was Mrs. Mary Foster Nassau, a foreign Missionary, who d. in Africa, leaving one daughter, Mary Foster Nassau, who lives in New York City.

20. ANDREW³ BARR (*Nancy², David¹*), b. near Columbus, O., Jan. 30, 1820, d. Apr. 12, 1864, at Lewistown, Pa. He m. Mary B. Franciscus, of Lewistown, Pa., b. in Baltimore, Md., and d. in Chicago, in 1896. He graduated from Jefferson College, 1847, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1850. His charges as Pastor were: Jackson Co., Va., Shamokin, Pa., Truro, O., Crestline, O., and Wysox, Pa. When the 141st Reg. Pa. Vols. was formed in 1863, he was solicited to go as Chaplain but sickness in his family prevented, but in the following year he accepted the appointment, leaving Wysox Mar. 24, 1864, reaching the regiment on April 3, after great exertions on the journey, which exertions caused a fatal illness, which caused his death on the 12th. His children were:

- i. JOHN F. BARR, b. Lewiston, Pa., May 14, 1852, d. there 1873, unm.
- ii. JAMES M. BARR, b. Truro Tp., O., Oct. 11, 1855, m. 1887, Anna C. Taskell, of Upper Alten, Ill. When 13 years old he entered the railway service as messenger boy and successively rose to the positions of stenographer, chief clerk to general





THOMAS MCINTYRE.



MRS. MCINTYRE.



LUNA MCCUNE (BARR) FOSTER.

manager, purchasing agent, asst. supt., gen. supt., gen manager, vice president, and president. He withdrew from railroad business in 1906 and became Director general of the Jamestown Exposition. His children are:

- I. ALBERT T. BARR, b. Aug. 3, 1884, at Upper Alten.
- II. A. BARR, b. Aug. 16, 1886, at Upper Alten.
- III. JAMES M. BARR, JR., b. Feb. 20, 1889, at La Crosse, Wis.
- iii. MARY B. BARR, b. Danville, Pa., 1858.

21. THOMAS GIBSON³ BARR (*Nancy*², *David*¹), b. Aug. 11, 1822, d. Oct. 20, 1887; m. Mary Pursell, of near Columbus, O. They lived at the Barr Homestead, then in Monroe Co., Ala., and again near Columbus. She died and he m. (2) Mary Wright. The children of Thomas G. and Mary Pursell Barr were:

- i. MARY BARR, d. in infancy.
- ii. EMMA PURSELL BARR, m. Thomas Marriott, lives near Mobile.
- iii. JOHN NESLON BARR, d. in infancy.
- iv. NANCY BELL BARR, d. when a young woman. Unm.
- v. THOMAS GIBSON BARR, d. in infancy.

22. MARY ELIZABETH³ BARR (*Nancy*², *David*¹), b. July 15, 1825, d. June 21, 1899; m. Sept. 26, 1843, Rev. Dr. Thomas McIntyre, Ph. D., b. in Reynoldsburg, O., Dec. 25, 1815; was two years at Hanover College, Ind., and graduated from Franklin College, New Athens, O., in 1840, and from Princeton Theological Seminary, 1842. Instructor in Ohio Deaf and Dumb Institute, 1842-45; founder and supt., Tenn. D. and D. Institute, Knoxville, Tenn., 1845-50; book store in Columbus, O., 1850-52; supt. Ind. D. and D. Inst., 1852-1879; supt. Mich. D. and D. Inst., Flint, Mich., 1879-1882; founder West Penn Inst. for D. and D. 1883-1885. d. in Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 25, 1885. Their children were:

- i. HARRIET NEWELL MCINTYRE, b. at Barr homestead, July 30, 1844; m. July 16, 1873, Chapin C. Foster, of Indianapolis. They have children:
 - I. MARY MCINTYRE FOSTER, b. Aug. 6, 1874; m. Apr. 19, 1904, Charles H. Morrison, and died June 13, 1905, leaving a son, Robert Foster Morrison, b. June 10, 1905.
 - II. ROBERT SANFORD FOSTER, b. June 10, 1876; m. Oct. 10, 1906, Edith Jeffreys, b. ————. They have one dau., Mary Edith Foster, b. July 31, 1907.
 - III. MARTHA MARTINDALE FOSTER, b. Nov. 12, 1880.
- ii. ALICE MCINTYRE, b. Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1847, d. Jan. 28, 1863, aged 15.
- iii. SUSAN VAN DE MAN, b. at the Barr homestead, Oct. 28, 1850, d. Mar. 9, 1899; m. Sept. 11, 1872, Merrick E. Vinton, b. ————, now living in New York. Their children
 - I. THOMAS MCINTYRE VINTON, b. Oct. 5, 1874, in Indianapolis; m. June, 1902, Mary Toffrey Wheeler, b. ————. Lives at Quaker Hill and New York City.
 - II. STALLO VINTON, b. Dec. 19, 1876. A lawyer in New York City.
 - III. ALMUS EUGENE VINTON, b. July 31, 1878; m. Feb. 24, 1904, Anne Mary Hurty, b. Nov. 23, 1880. Lives in Indianapolis.
 - IV. MERRICK VINTON, JR., b. Aug. 17, 1883, in St. Paul, Minn., d. May 7, 1907, in San Francisco. Buried in Indianapolis May 13, 1907.
- iv. MARTHA LIVINGSTON MCINTYRE, b. in Indianapolis, Ind., July 30, 1853; m. July 10, 1878, Charles Martindale, a lawyer. Lives in Indianapolis.
- v. FRANCES MCINTYRE, b. in Indianapolis, Jan. 23, 1856; m. Jan. 11, 1882, in Flint, Mich., Morris Ross.

23. ROBERT NELSON³ BARR (*Nancy*², *David*¹), b. Oct. 27, 1827, d. Oct. 13, 1878; m. Mar. 4, 1855, Maria Hull, b. May 7, 1833, d. March 3, 1859. He m. (2) April 4, 1861, Francis Nichols, b. in Vermont, Dec. 1839, a music teacher of Columbus. They lived in Columbus, O., in Monroe Co., Ala., and in Chattanooga, Tenn. Dr. Barr died of yellow fever contracted from a case that came in on a train, and he offered his services. He and Howard are buried in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga. The Doctor was a Surgeon in the Civil War and Surgeon General of Ohio on Gov. Brough's staff. Howard was employed in the postoffice. The child of Dr. Robert N. and Maria Hull Barr was:

- i. HOWARD HUNTINGTON BARR, b. Jan. 18, 1856, d. Oct. 8, 1881, in Chattanooga, in early manhood.

The children of Dr. Robert N. and Frances N. Barr were:

- ii. ROBERT WINTHROP BARR, b. Feb. 21, 1862; banker.
- iii. FLORENCE MAY BARR, b. May 1, 1865; m. George W. Farrington, Dec. 10, 1895. He died Dec. 10, 1899.
- iv. MARTHA GERTRUDE BARR, b. July 12, 1872.

All still live in Chattanooga.

24. CATHARINE³ TAYLOR NELSON (*David*² and Mary Taylor, *David*¹), b. Nov. 23, 1825, d. Oct. 22, 1896; m. Aug. 1, 1850, Charles Eldridge, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., March 12, 1822, d. April 12, 1901. They lived in Columbus, O., where he was a merchant. Their children were:

- i. JOHN NELSON ELDRIDGE, b. May 14, 1851; m. Feb. 2, 1886, Gertrude Day, b. Feb. 8, 1856, Bowling Green, Wood Co., O.
- ii. FRANK HAROLD ELDRIDGE, b. July 14, 1852; m. Dec. 5, 1883, Lucy Ramsden, b. July 5, 1853, in Bradford, England. Commander U. S. N.; entered Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Oct. 1, 1872.
- iii. CHARLES DELWYN ELDRIDGE, b. Oct. 30, 1853; d. July 16, 1889; never married.
- iv. WILBUR TAYLOR ELDRIDGE, b. August 29, 1858; m. Nov. 2, 1892, Eleanor Brown, b. March 23, 1863, at Vinton Furnace Vinton Co., Ohio, d. Columbus, O., Jan. 24, 1895. Child
 - I. DOROTHY BROWN ELDRIDGE, b. Sept. 5, 1893, at Petoskey, Emmet Co., Michigan.

WILBUR T. ELDRIDGE, m. Ida Coffman Graybill (widow), July 31, 1904.

25. JOHN JAMESON³ NELSON (*David*² and Mary Taylor, *David*¹), b. July 26, 1827, d. Aug. 6, 1899; m. August 18, 1859, Rebecca Burdett Serage, of Wellington, Lorain Co., O., b. May 15, 1835, d. Aug. 8, 1893. They lived in the Nelson homestead on Alum Creek. Their children were:

- i. FRANK SERAGE NELSON, b. Nov. 4, 1862, d. Jan. 25, 1865.
- ii. CARLTON TAYLOR NELSON, b. Feb. 15, 1865; m. 1908, Edna Courtright.
- iii. HOWARD BURDETT NELSON, b. Feb. 2, 1867.
- iv. MARY FRANCES NELSON, b. Nov. 29, 1869.

26. MARTHA⁴ LIVINGSTON (*Dr. James*³, *Martha*², *David*¹), b. in Glasco, Mo., Dec. 24, 1838; m. in June 1, 1854, Isaac M. McCue, b. in Va., April 6, 1830, d. in Jamesport, Mo., July 1, 1904. Their children were:



THE NELSON MILL.



THE NELSON DAM.

- i. JAMES L. McCUE, b. in Grundy Co., Mo., Oct. 1, 1855; m. Mar. 29, 1883, Annie E. McClung, b. May 20, 1867; resides at Jamesport, Mo. They have children:
 - I. MABEL L. McCUE, b. in Jamesport, Mo., Mar. 8, 1884; m. Jan. 17, 1906, Sidney Reed, of Chicago, b. June 8, 1878. Residence, Jamesport, Mo.
 - II. ROBERT E. McCUE, b. in Jamesport, Mo., Nov. 23, 1885.
- ii. MILTON, T. McCUE, b. Aug. 25, 1858; d. in Daviess Co., Mo., Dec. 20, 1864.
- iii. PAUL S. McCUE, b. July 1, 1861, in Daviess Co., m. Dec. 19, 1889, Fannie Perry, of Livingston Co., b. in Livingston Co., July 30, 1873. Residence, Jamesport. Has son:
 - I. PAUL S. McCUE, b. in Daviess Co., Mo., Sept. 23, 1894.

27. ELIZA J.⁴ LIVINGSTON (*Dr. James³, Martha², David¹*), b. in Grundy Co., Mo., June 25, 1845; m. in Livingston Co., 1865, C. L. White, residing near Spring Hill, Mo. Their children are:

- i. WILL L. WHITE, a physician of Spring Hill. He m. Nannie Massengale, of Livingston Co., and has a son, Harold White.
- ii. MARK WHITE, m. Carrie Williams, of Livingston Co.
- iii. FANNIE WHITE, m. Charles Hughes, of Livingston Co.
- iv. CHARLES WHITE.
- v. LIDA WHITE, m. James Hicks, of Kansas City.
- vi. MATTIE WHITE.
- vii. THOMAS WHITE.
- viii. JAMES WHITE.
- ix. LENA WHITE.
- x. INFANT.

28. DAVID⁴ TAYLOR, JR., (*Margaret³, Martha², David¹*), b. Mar. 30, 1837, m. at Reynoldsburg, O., Sep. 16, 1858, Hannah Ford Halliday, b. in Lewisville, Henry Co., Ind., Dec. 23, 1839, d. in Emporia, Kan., Jan. 19, 1901. He was Capt. Co. B, 113th O. V. I. Their children were:

- i. ELIZA CORNELIA TAYLOR, b. Aug. 21, 1859, d. Feb. 9, 1863.
- ii. ALICE AMELIA TAYLOR, b. Sept. 20, 1861, d. Feb. 21, 1863.
- iii. MARGARET LIVINGSTON TAYLOR, b. Mar. 31, 1865; m. Frank James Dale, Dec. 8, 1886, in Emporia, Kan. Their child:
 - I. ALICE DALE, b. May 23, 1888, d. May 12, 1904.
- iv. RALPH LIVINGSTON TAYLOR, b. Oct. 22, 1867; m. Jennie S. Evans, Dec. 16, 1890 in Emporia, Kansas. She died Feb. 24, 1891, in or near Reynoldsburg, O. m. (2) second wife Endora Gertrude Russell, April 28, 1897, in Denver, Col. Their children:
 - I. RALPH RUSSELL TAYLOR, b. Dec. 14, 1897.
 - II. MARGARET LIVINGSTON TAYLOR, b. July 10, 1900.
- v. ROLLIN DAVID TAYLOR, b. Sept. 14, 1869; m. Marie Helen Sykes, April 20, 1898, in Denver, Col. Their child:
 - I. HOWARD DAVID TAYLOR, b. Dec. 20, 1899.
- vi. MAY CARLOTTA TAYLOR, b. July 22, 1872; m. Rev. James Alvan Sankey, Nov. 9, 1898, in Emporia, Kan. Their children:
 - I. MARGARET TAYLOR SANKEY, b. Jan. 18, 1900, d. May 12, 1901.
 - II. CARMEN EMILY SANKEY, b. April 15, 1903.
 - III. PAUL TAYLOR SANKEY, b. April 7, 1905.
- vii. HERBERT HALLIDAY TAYLOR, b. Aug. 14, 1876; m. Lida Beatrice Irwin, Dec. 27, 1899, in Hutchinson, Kan. Children:
 - I. DAUGHTER, b. April 16, 1901, d. April 19, 1901.
 - II. HERBERT HALLIDAY TAYLOR, b. Feb. 24, 1903.
 - III. ALICE TAYLOR, b. May 5, 1905.
- viii. BERTHA EMILY TAYLOR, b. July 23, 1880. m. Rudolph H. Hatfield, May, 31, 1905, in Alton, Ill.

29. EDWARD LIVINGSTON⁴ TAYLOR (*Margaret³, Martha², David¹*)
b. Mar. 20, 1839; m. July 14, 1864, Kate Noble Myers, b. Richmond, Miss., Jan. 10, 1842, d. Columbus, O., Sept. 27, 1894. Mr. Taylor was Capt. Co. D, 95th O. V. I., and is an attorney at law in Columbus, O. Their children were:

- i. HENRY NOBLE TAYLOR, b. Apr. 20, 1865; m. Dec. 6, 1896, Eileen O. Hare, in Chicago, Ill. Their children are:
 - I. EILEEN LOUISE TAYLOR, b. Aug. 25, 1898.
 - II. HENRY NOBLE TAYLOR, JR., b. Sept. 2, 1902.
- ii. JOHN MYERS TAYLOR, b. Feb. 13, 1867; m. Apr. 27, 1895, Elizabeth, daughter of Gov. Jas. E. Campbell, of Ohio, b. Oct. 25, 1870. They have children:
 - I. JAMES E. CAMPBELL TAYLOR, b. Dec. 5, 1900.
- iii. EDWARD LIVINGSTON TAYLOR, JR., b. Aug. 10, 1869; m. Jan. 4, 1894, Marie Firestone, of Columbus, O., b. Jan. 13, 1872. They have no children. Mr. Taylor was elected to the Congress in 1905 and re-elected in 1907.
- iv. LOUISIE GWYNNE TAYLOR, b. May 30, 1872, d. June 9, 1887.
- v. CATHERINE McDILL TAYLOR, b. Aug. 31, 1874.

30. HENRY C.⁴ TAYLOR (*Margaret³, Martha², David¹*), b. May 15, 1844; m. June 9, 1897, Rebecca W. McKee, of Columbus, O., b. Jan. 12, 1870. Mr. Taylor served in Co. A, 86th Reg. O. V. I. He is an attorney at law in Columbus. Their child is:

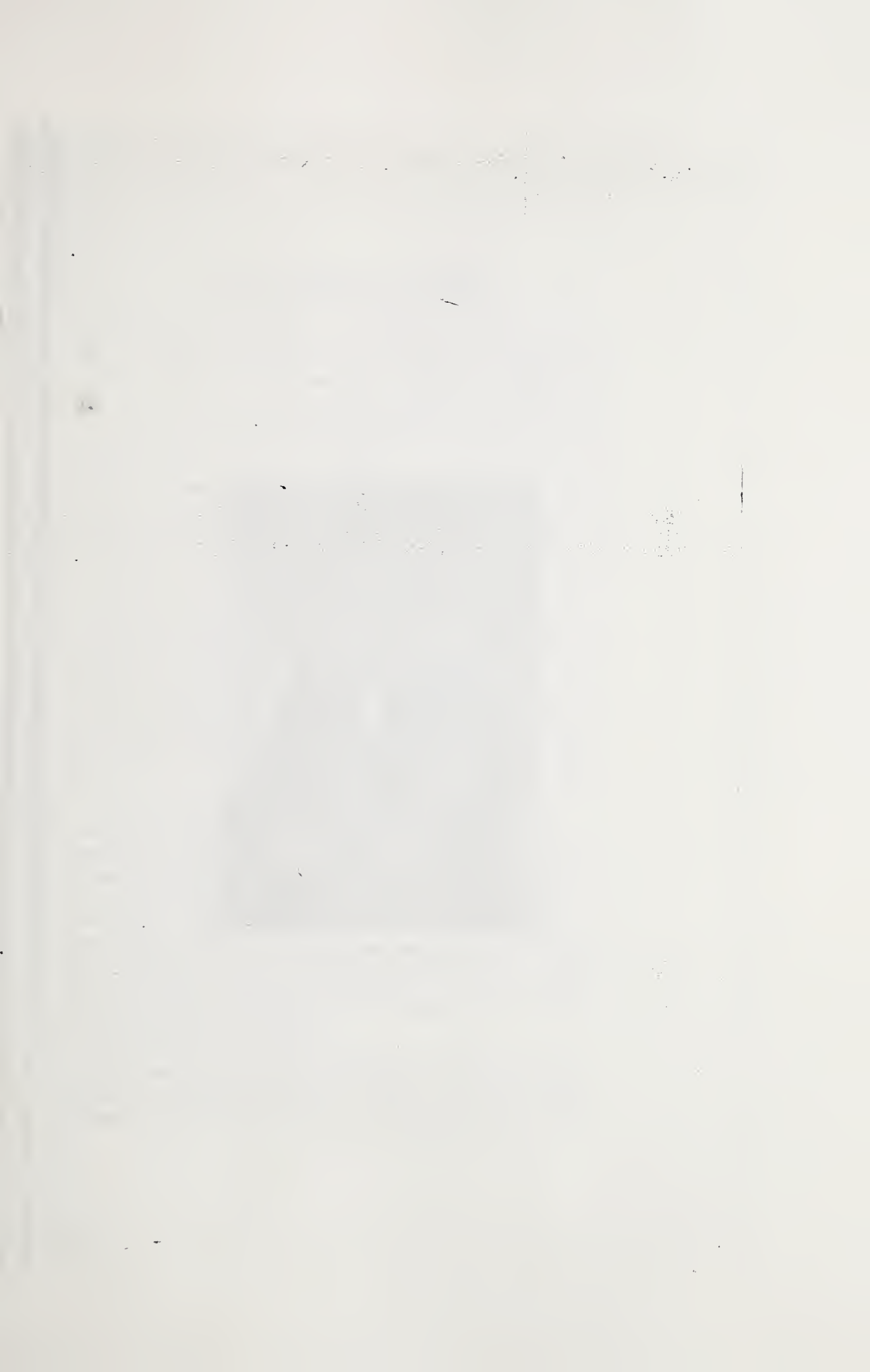
- i. LIVINGSTON LODGE TAYLOR, b. May 10, 1898.

31. MARTHA W.⁴ TAYLOR (*Margaret³, Martha², David¹*), b. Jan. 14, 1847; m. April 2, 1868, Samuel Lee, b. in Leeds, England, May 9, 1842. Their children are:

- i. ALICE LEE, b. March 7, 1869, m. June 2, 1897, John H. J. Upham, M. D., of Columbus, b. in Trenton, N. J.
- ii. GRACE LEE, b. Sept. 28, 1870; m. Jan. 29, 1902, Theodore S. Huntington, of Columbus, b. Sept. 2, 1873. Their children are:
 - I. THEODORE LEE HUNTINGTON, b. Mar. 28, 1904.
- iii. CHARLES T. LEE, b. June 9, 1874.

32. MARTHA⁴ LIVINGSTON (*Edward³, Martha², David¹*), b. Sept. 23, 1844; m. Mar. 1, 1866, Edward Fourtright Brown, b. Nov. 23, 1841, d. Sept. 10, 1907. Their children are:

- i. EDWARD LIVINGSTON BROWN, b. Oct. 29, 1866; m. June 26, 1895, Eva Peake. Residence Denver, Col. Has child:
 - I. BERTHA BROWN, b. Nov. 13, 1900.
- ii. MATHEW EUGENE BROWN, b. Dec. 28, 1867; m. Mar. 21, 1894, Letty May Zachero, b. Feb. 13, 1877. Residence on part of the original Livingston farm. Has children:
 - I. HAROLD WILBUR BROWN, b. Oct. 31, 1896.
 - II. MILLIARD EUGENE BROWN, b. July 3, 1900.
- iii. HATTIE ARDELL BROWN, b. Nov. 17, 1869; m. Mar. 12, 1890, Dr. Daniel Clotts, of Gahanna, Ohio. Has children:
 - I. DANIEL LEON BROWN, b. Nov. 23, 1891.
 - II. EDWARD CARLILE BROWN, b. Mar. 22, 1893.
- iv. CHARLES MILLIARD BROWN, b. Sept. 3, 1872, d. Feb. 22, 1874.





GEN. JOSEPH DARLINGTON.

GENERAL JOSEPH DARLINTON.

(Contributed by NELSON W. EVANS, Portsmouth, O.)

GENERAL JOSEPH DARLINTON was born July 19, 1765, within four miles of Winchester, Virginia, on a plantation of over 400 acres, owned by his father, Meredith Darlington. It was a very pleasant home with delightful surroundings. He was the fourth of seven children, six sons and a daughter. The name is really Darlington, but for some reason the General chose to elide the "g" from it. He was born too late to serve in the Revolution but late enough to imbibe its spirit. In 1777, six hundred British soldiers captured at Burgoyne's surrender were kept on his father's plantation from that time till the close of the war. A part of them were lodged in his father's barn and the remainder were housed in barracks built for them.

As might have been expected, young Darlington spent much time in their company and traded jackknives and other trinkets with them. They told him many wonderful tales of travel and adventure. He was by their influence fired with a desire to travel and see the world.

When he came of age, he induced his father to furnish him money to travel. He went to Philadelphia and thence by sea to New Orleans. He returned home by land, following the usual river route and thus saw the Great North West before he located in it.

He was very fond of dressing in the height of fashion and wore knee pants, silk stockings, shoe buckles as large as door plates, ruffled shirt fronts and waist bands. No one could outdo him in personal apparel. He wore a famous queue a yard long and at his head as thick as a man's leg. It was plaited and tied with a ribbon. His hair was pomaded. The General in his first manhood was a great beau. He won the good graces of Miss Sarah Wilson, of Romney, Va., the belle of the two counties of Frederick and Hampshire, and reported to be a great heiress. It is said that the statesman, Albert Gallatin, was one of her suitors, but Darlington won out.

He married her at Romney, Va., March 18, 1790. At the ceremony he was dressed in ruffled shirt, coat, waist coat, knee breeches, silk stockings, great shoe buckles, his abundant hair pomaded and powdered and with his wonderful queue.

He resided at Romney till the close of 1790 when he removed to Fayette County, Pa., on a farm owned by his wife. His first born son, John Meredith, was born there December 4, 1791. There also his second son, George Wilson, was born, November 18, 1793. In the same year he and his wife connected with the Presbyterian church.

Born, like all Virginians, with a hunger and thirst for public office, he was, while in Fayette County, one of the County Commissioners. Young Darlington and wife became much discouraged in Pennsylvania and it is said they laid awake nights and wept, thinking there was nothing in the world for them. They concluded to try their fortunes in the Wilderness and in October, 1794, they and their two children embarked on a broadhorn and landed at Maysville, Ky., November 14, 1794. He went from there to the mouth of Cabin Creek four miles above Maysville where he kept a ferry. While there he had a famous lawsuit with James Lawson about rival ferries. Darlington was represented by Judge Burnet and Lawson by James McMillan. The matter was pending in the Court a number of terms but Darlington's attorney kept sober, while Lawson's got drunk and neglected the case, and at the conclusion Darlington won out.

In the Spring of 1797, he moved to the site of the now abandoned town of Washington and located there. On July 10, 1797, when Adams County was proclaimed, Governor St. Clair appointed him Judge of the Probate Court, and he obtained the title of Judge. In March, 1798, he became one of the County Commissioners and Clerk of the Board. In this year he was made an elder in the Presbyterian church which office he held until his death. In 1803, he took up a tract of some 790 acres of land east of the town site of West Union, and built him thereon a double hewed log house on the hill opposite Collings' Spring. The house was burned down a few years afterward and not a vestige of the site remains.

He was elected to represent Adams County on the first legislature of the Territory and served from November 24, 1799, until January 29, 1801. He was also a member of the Second Territorial Legislature which sat from November 23, 1801, until January 23, 1802. He was one of the three members of Adams County in the First Constitutional Convention, which sat from November 1 to 29, 1802. He was on the Committee of Privileges and Elections.

On November 3, he voted against listening to a speech from Governor St. Clair. This was a needless insult to the man who had appointed him to the office of Probate Judge of his county. That is one thing in which he did wrong and for which we can never forgive him. He was then a fierce Republican and an ardent disciple of Thomas Jefferson, but he got bravely over it before the close of his long career, and became a strong Whig. In the Convention he was on the Committee to prepare the preamble and first article to the constitution. On November 8, he presided over the Committee of the Whole. He was on the Committee to report the third article of the constitution. He was on the Committee to consider propositions made by Congress. He voted against the proposition of the members to deny themselves public offices created by them. He voted, at first, against negro suffrage. On the test vote on negro suffrage he voted for it. He had been a slave-holder in Virginia and so had his father.

He was 37 years of age when he sat in the Convention in 1802 and this was the greatest work of his life. He was a member of the Senate in the first legislature from March 1, 1803 until April 16, 1803, following. On April 16, 1803 he was elected one of the Associate Judges of his county but resigned Feb. 16, 1804. The office did not suit his tastes.

On September 10, 1804, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel in the Militia; March 17, 1806, he was made a Brigadier General and thus acquired the title of General Darlington, by which he was known the remainder of his life.

He was appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, Aug. 3, 1802, and held the office by successive re-appointments until August, 1847, when he resigned, as he wrote Judge Cutler, "to prepare for a better country out of sight." He served as Recorder of Adams County from 1803 to 1810 and then from Sept. 1813 to 1834. The records in the Clerks office and Recorder's office are filled with his writings, which look like copper plate. He used only quill pens and a soft piece of buckskin for a pen wiper.

On Feb. 10, 1810, he was appointed on a commission to locate the capitol of the state. This was his most important public office. He was Clerk of the Supreme Court of Adams County from the organization of that Court until his death on August 2, 1851. While he was Clerk of the Court there was no law as to the disposition of unclaimed costs. When he surrendered the office in

1847, it was found in separate packages in each cause properly labeled and marked for whom intended, and in the very same money in which it was paid in. Much of the paper money was found worthless.

In 1805 he became an elder in the Presbyterian Church in West Union and he felt more proud and honored in that office than in any he had ever held. The General lived in a time when large families were the fashion and he had six sons and two daughters. His daughter Sarah married the Rev. Henry Van Deman and their son, the Hon John D. Van Deman resides at Delaware. A daughter, Eliza, born January 22, 1804, died April 2, 1844, unmarried. She was a woman of the most lovely character and highly esteemed in the Society of her time.

When the town lots of West Union were offered for sale in 1804, the General took lot 84 at \$17.00. This was north of lot 57 which he afterward acquired and on which he built a two-story hewed log house, afterwards weatherboarded. The feature of this house were three immense stone chimneys, which have long since disappeared. The house is still standing and used for a dwelling, but the kitchen ell with its great chimney has long since disappeared. He built a log office which was weatherboarded. It was removed some years since. It was in this office he kept the post office at West Union from July 1, 1804, till Oct. 1, 1811.

The residence in which the General died was on the great highway between Maysville and Zanesville, and no distinguished stranger ever has passed through West Union who was not his guest. He might as well have kept a tavern, as there was not a day for years, in which he did not have a guest. He entertained all the Presbyterian ministers who traveled that way and the statesmen who took that route were not permitted to be entertained elsewhere. He usually entertained the judges in attending the Courts and that may account for his continuous service as Clerk of the Courts. In fact he might as well have taken out tavern license, except for the name of it.

His personal appearance would have attracted attention anywhere. He was of average height, somewhat corpulent, of full and slightly elongated visage, fine regular features, clean shaven, dark brown eyes, with heavy brows, and a large head and forehead, with his white hair combed back from his forehead and behind his ears. He was quick of movement and to the last walked with the firm step of youth. He had a manly bearing

which impressed all who knew him. His life was one of routine and his habits were so fixed that he did the same thing at the same hour and moment every day for fifty years. His going to his office and returning to his residence was with such exactness of time that his fellow citizens on the route set their watches and clock by his appearance. He would not even wind his watch except at an exact time. While at his desk in his office he would place his watch, face open, in sight and when the time came for him to wind it, he would do so and not before or after.

His associations with lawyers, judges and statesmen were so intimate that he came to know the law as well as they did and many controversies were referred to him, in which his judgment was accepted on a finality.

While, as a young man, he was a Jeffersonian, he would not stand General Jackson's arbitrary ways and became a Whig, which political path he adhered to during life. He believed in the state promoting religion, education and internal improvements.

He did two things and two only in his long life which does not look well to posterity. To one of these we have already alluded, and the other was his enmity to Israel Donelson, his colleague in the Constitutional Convention. Both were Presbyterian elders during their long lives, Donelson in Manchester and Darlington in West Union. When General Darlington was first appointed Clerk of the Courts, Donelson aspired to the position and tried to obtain it. This Darlington could not forgive and they were at enmity thereafter and took opportunity to show it, whenever occasion offered. They ought to have been friends and Darlington should have forgiven Donelson. I was not privileged to ever examine or read any of the correspondence of the General. It had been destroyed before the original of this sketch was written, but I did see one letter written in 1804 by the General to Francis Taylor, a prominent lawyer, in which the bad feeling between Darlington and Donelson was fully explained. Quarrels of prominent men are offensive to those who follow them.

General Darlington was a wonderful conversationalist. He always had something useful and entertaining to say. He possessed great natural dignity of carriage of which he seemed unconscious, but which impressed all those with whom he came in contact.

But what distinguished him above all other things and what will be remembered above all others was his remarkable Christian life and character. His religion was the highest and best type of the Puritanic. With him religion was not as now, a fashionable empty sentiment, but it was a living, essential reality, controlling every thought and action of his life. Heaven and Hell were realities to him and there was life beyond the grave. His whole soul, conscience, principles, opinions, worldly interests and everything in his life, were made subservient to his religion. His life made all who knew him feel that there was truth and reality in the Christian religion and he lived it every day. In his judgment, his crowning earthly honor was that he had served nearly fifty years as a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, at West Union.

Four years before his death he had retired from all public business and was simply waiting for the final summons. All his life he had had a dread of that awful scourge, the Asiatic cholera. When that pestilence reached West Union for the third time in 1851, the first victim died June 26. By some irony of fate he was the last and died of the dread disease, its last victim. He died of it Aug. 2, 1851, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and his body was interred before noon that day. Had he died of any ordinary disease, he would have had the greatest funeral ever held in the country. Geo. M. and Wm. V. Leefferty, his son, Gabriel Darlington, and Rev. John P. Vandyke were the only persons who attended his interment. Rev. Vandyke repeated a prayer at the grave and this was the only religious service held.

The writer knew him from the age of 82 till his death, and remembers a visit to him in his home when sent on an errand usually allotted to a small boy. General was in his sitting room. He had a wood fire in an old fashioned fire place. The floor was uncarpeted and a plain deal table stood in the middle of the room at which he was accustomed to sit and write. The table had a single drawer with a wooden knob. On the knob was tied a piece of buckskin, which he used to wipe his pen. A rocking chair was at each side of the fire place and common split bottom chairs in the room.

Grandmother Edwards, his aged sister, with cap and spectacles sat in one of the rocking chairs. The General's hair was then as white as snow, long and combed behind his ears. He rose to

meet me and welcome me, only a child, in his stately manner. To me he was awe-inspiring, something more than human.

His good works in church and state have borne fruit and will bear fruit to many generations of posterity. He was the only member of the Convention of 1802, whom I remember to have met.

From the day West Union was laid out, for forty-seven years, his figure was a familiar one, seen daily on its streets, but for fifty-seven years it has been missed. His memory, however, is as fresh and green today as that summer day, 61 years since, when he closed his books at the Clerk's office for the last time, and walked to his home. The memory of his earnest Christian character is the richest legacy he left his children.

He was a fair example of the good and true men, who built the foundations of the great state of Ohio.

The writer regrets that General Darlington's correspondence had not been preserved intact and he had the use of it, in the preparation of this sketch. Then an article of the greatest interest could have been prepared, as he maintained an extensive correspondence with the statesmen of his time. This screed has been principally prepared from the memory of a grandniece, whom he adopted as a daughter in 1827 and who resided in his home till her marriage in 1840, and resided near him till his death in 1851. I refer to the late Mrs. Wm. F. Wilson, of Ironton.

If anyone thing has contributed more to the greatness of our state than another, it is such lives as those of General Joseph Darlington.

NOBLESSE OF CANADA. II.

By C. E. LART.

(Continued from Page 13.)

FOREMOST among the families ennobled after their settlement in Canada, was that of Lemoyne, which bore a distinguished part in the history of the Colony. Charles Lemoyne, borne at Dieppe in 1624, was the son of a butcher in that town, Pierre Lemoyne, and his wife, Judith Duchesne. He arrived in Canada in 1641, and married Catherine Primot. His famous son, Charles, born in 1656, received the Cross of Saint Louis for his military services against the Indians and the British, and was created first Baron de Longueuil, and a Baron of France, in 1700. The title was confirmed by Queen Victoria in 1880 to his descendants, extinct in the male line, but continued in the family of Grant. The first patent of nobility was issued in 1668. *Arms now borne. Azure, 3 roses argent. A chief gules, with a crescent between 2 mullets, or. Cres. A burning hill, proper. Supporters. Two Indians. Motto. Stand sure.*

The Marsolet family was of the *anobli* class: ennobled for official services. Nicholas Marsolet, Sr de St. Aignan, near Rouen, was born in 1587 at Rouen, and arrived in Canada, 1609. His career in Canada was a chequered one, and under the nickname of "Le Petit Roi de Tadoussac," he appears to have successfully balanced himself between two stools. At this date the family do not appear to have borne arms.¹

The officers of the French regiments which arrived first in Canada, soon exchanged to France, finding the life too dull and uninteresting. Some few remained, and were joined by later comers, generally of poor French noble families who wished to rebuild their fallen fortunes. Such was the Capitaine Pierre Roch de Saint-Ours d'Échaillon, a cadet of one of the most ancient families of Dauphiny, ennobled in the XIII century, and descended from Pierre de Saint-Ours of Veurey, in the barony of Sassenaye, near Grenoble, 1330. Pierre Roch de Saint-Ours, Sr d'Échaillon was related to Marshall d'Estrades, Viceroy of America, and was an officer in the regiment de Carignan. *Arms. Or, un ours de sable.*

The family of Rouer de Villeraye was also an old French family which had fallen on evil days. It was seated near Amboise,

1. The family of Lemire afterwards held the fief of Marsolet in Canada, and must not be confounded with the earlier family of that name.

and maintained its nobility at the visitation of the noblesse in 1666. Louis Rouer de Villeraie was the son of a valet de chambre of Anne of Austria, Jacques Rouer, and Marie Perthuis, of N. Dame-en-Grève, and came to Quebec, where he entered the legal profession, and was a notary in 1654. In 1658 he married Catherine, daughter of Charles Sevestre. In the following year he became "Lieutenant particulier de la Sénéchaussée" of Quebec. They bore arms. *Azur, au chevron d'or; accompagnée de 3 casques d'argent, 2 & 1.*

From the same district of Touraine came the family of Denis, afterwards, in 1672, Seigneurs of Vitré, near Contrecoeur and Verchères. Simon Denis of Tours, was born in 1599, and married in 1628, in France, Marie-Jeanne Dubreuill, who died at Tours in 1639. They had two sons, Pierre, born in 1630, and Charles, in 1632. He does not appear to have been a member of the family ennobled for services in the municipality of Tours, of whom, at the visitation of 1666, Pierre Denis, Sr. de Moliérne, of Tours, maintained his nobility, being grandson of Pierre Denis, Sr de La Bérandière, one of the 24 lawyers ennobled by Henry III, in May, 1583. *Arms. Azur à 3 colonnes d'or, en pal.*

François Marguerie, born at Rouen in 1614, was the son of François Marguerie and Marthe Romain, of the parish of St. Vincent at Rouen. Many families of this name existed in Normandy, some ennobled, others not: it is possible that members of several of them came to Canada. The same arms were borne by all the ennobled branches. *Azur. 3 marguerites argent: 2 in chief, one in base.* Mottos. *Cherche qui n'a, and Honneur passe richesse.*

The families of the name Damours, or d'Amours, were also very widely spread. That of d'Amours de Courcelles, Rouen, was maintained at the visitation of 1669, and descends from Louis, Conseiller au Chatelet, 1619. Its arms were: *Argent. 3 clous sable: rangés en face dessus: un porc de même surmonté d'un lambel de 3 pendants gules.*

Damours, Srs de Beron la Londe, in the district of Alençon, near Mortain, were maintained in 1666, and bore for arms. *Argent, 3 étoiles sable.*

D'Amours, Sr de St. Martin, and de Lizon, near Caen, Normandy, bore *Argent, 3 lacs d'amour, sable, 2 & 1.* This family was the most ancient of the three, and is found in the visitation of the nobility in 1463, among those whose nobility has no recorded origin.

Yet another old French family left descendants in Canada. Louis d'Ailleboust, governor of French Canada, was a gentleman of Champagne, whose family Talon mentions in his report in 1667, as being one of the four noble French families left in Canada, although all those above mentioned were in the Colony at this date. This family had several members distinguished in medicine; one a physician in ordinary to Henry IV—in the church, a Bishop of Auxerre—and the army. Louis d'Ailleboust married Barbe de Boulogne, and left a daughter Barbe, who married Jean de Lauzon. His nephew, however, Charles Joseph d'Ailleboust, Sr des Musseaux in Canada, son of Nicolas d'Ailleboust and Marie de Menteth, married Catherine Le Gardeur, and died Nov. 20, 1700, at Montreal, leaving a numerous family. An "arrêt de maintenance" of the nobility of the Sr d'Ailleboust exists in the archives of the Marine, dated 1720, June 11.

Marie de Menteth, wife of Nicolas d'Ailleboust, belonged to a Franco-Scottish family; one of those Scottish families whose cadets entered the service of the French kings, and formed the famous Scottish Archer Guard, which was recruited from century to century from the cadets of Scottish houses, and from the Franco-Scottish families settled in France, whose sons entered the Archer Guard as privates and officers from generation to generation. Many of them settled in Touraine, Burgundy and Champagne, and a district near Bourges, called "La Forêt," was given by Charles VII to a Scottish colony, traces of which exist to this day in the peasantry of the district. It is probable that more than one French Canadian family bearing a Scottish name traces its origin to an ancestor settled first in France. This is so in all cases, without doubt, where the family belongs to the earlier settlement in Canada.

The family of Ramsay, or de Ramézay, is a case in point. Claude de Ramézay, Governor of Trois Rivières in 1690, and finally 11th Governor of Canada, was born in 1657, in Burgundy. He was the son of Timothée de Ramézay, chevalier, Sr de la Geese, Montigny and Boisfleurant, by his wife Dame Catherine Triboullard. Tradition says that he was the grandson of Sir John Ramsay, Colonel of the Regiment of Scots in the service of the French king, commonly known as the "Regiment d'Hebron," a corruption of "Hep-burn," the name of its first colonel, Sir John Hepburn, who raised it, in 1633. It was afterwards incorporated with the Scottish Guard, which disputed with the Regi-

ment of Picardy the claim to being the oldest regiment in the French service. In later years, the Guard was greatly reduced in numbers, and became largely Protestant, owing to the connection which the families who composed it still kept up with Scotland, it transferred its services to Great Britain, and became the present 1st Royal Scots.

Sir John Ramsay's ancestry has never been satisfactorily proved. It is probable however that he was related to Sir John Ramsay, "the Black", cousin to Ramsay of Barns, afterwards Lord Haddington, son of James Ramsay, of Dalhousie, and Elizabeth Hepburn.

Claude de Ramézay entered the Marine Infantry, raised for service in Canada, serving as a Lieutenant in Captain Troye's company. The life of adventure and military service suited his inherited disposition, and he settled in Canada, marrying Charlotte Denys, daughter of Denys² Sr de la Ronde, of Quebec. He acquired the fiefs of Monnoir and Ramézay. He was Captain in 1689, and then Colonel Commandant of the troops, and finally in 1703 was made a knight of St. Louis, and the eleventh Governor. He took part in the expedition of 1687 against the Iroquois, and in 1690 brought over 800 men from Montreal to assist in repelling the attack made by Sir W. Phipps against Quebec.

He died full of years and honours in 1724 in his chateau of Ramezay which still exists, and which he built in 1705, leaving a son and four daughters to survive him, out of sixteen children. Two daughters married, and two entered convents. His son, Jean Baptiste commanded the Fort at Chambly in the ignominious failure of Sir Hovenden Walker in 1711; and on his father's death in 1724, he became governor of Montreal till the capitulation to the British in 1759. He survived the capture for many years, and appears to have gone to France, where a document was signed by him at Tours, in 1764, on Sept. 5, relating to the house of Captain Marin de la Malgue, which had been burned at the taking of Quebec.

The family of Ramsay in Champagne bore *Argent an eagle sable, beaked gules*. A branch settled at Serrigny, near Tonnerre, bore, *argent, a 2 headed eagle displayed, sable, charged on the right wing with a fluer-de-lis, or*.

2. It is probable that Denys was originally a Scottish family; in its more modern form Denniss. In 1667 Francois Denys, Sr du Chastellier was a man-at-arms in the Scottish Guard, stationed at Chinon, the Royal, near Tours.

DR. RODNEY T. TRIMBLE.

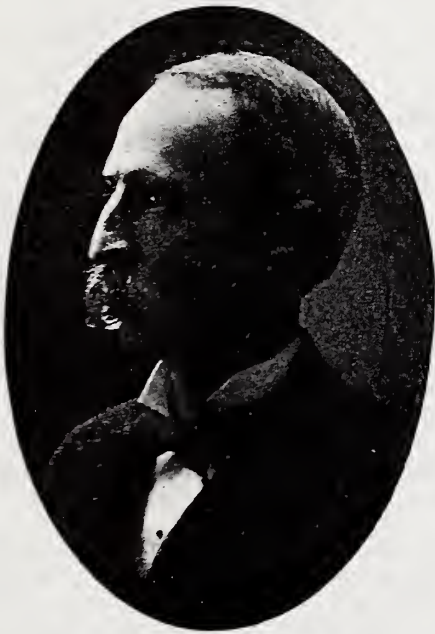
By PROF. E. P. WEST.

RODNEY TELFAIR TRIMBLE was born at Hillsboro, Ohio, October 13, 1846, and died at his home in New Vienna January 3, 1908. The high and splendid quality of his life was, in a sense, assured by the fine old Scotch Irish blood that flowed in his veins. He was well born. Generations of distinguished people, refined and capable, were the channels through which had flowed the blood that made Dr. Trimble a gentleman "to the manor born," and a man of distinction wherever he went.

He was the fourth son of John A. Trimble and Lavina V. Boys. A glance up the line of his family history shows us men brilliant in camp, court and Legislative hall, and in the quieter walks of professional life. We find them with Lord Dunmore in the pre-revolutionary struggles of Virginia; with Gen. Lewis at the celebrated battle of "The Points," one of the most sanguinary in the annals of Indian warfare. We see one fall under the tomahawk of the Shawnee Indians, another with Braddock in Pennsylvania in 1755. Others are found alongside the Boones in Kentucky, and still others with Wayne at "Fallen Timbers" in Ohio. His uncle, William Trimble, was with the ill-fated army of Hull at Detroit in the war of 1812, with Brown at Fort Erie and Buffalo, with Jackson at Pensacola, Fla., in 1817, and died a U. S. Senator at Washington in 1821. at the early age of thirty-six. His uncle Allen was Governor of Ohio, and both as citizen and official was one of the men who did much to make Ohio the matchless commonwealth that she is today. His mother was the daughter of Dr. William Boys, of Staunton, Va., a man learned and illustrious in his profession.

Small wonder that a man whose kinsmen bore the honored names of Trimble, Boys, Allen, St. Clair, McDowell and Telfair, whose blood was flavored with the cavalier of Virginia and the pioneers of Kentucky and Ohio, should have written his name large in the communities where he lived. No wonder that the ring of the telephone in the gray dawn of Saturday morning, January 4, should have touched with sorrow the hearts of so many people with its message in muffled tones, "Dr. Trimble died at 11 o'clock last evening."

Dr. Trimble received his early education in the schools at Hillsboro, supplemented by a course in French under Miss Grand Girard, and rounded out by a broader and deeper study under his maternal uncle, Dr. Alexander Boys, and his brother Cyrus Trimble, a graduate of Center College, Kentucky, and a young man of exceptional brilliancy and promise. He began the study of medicine at the age of eighteen with Dr. W. W. Shepherd, of his native town. He entered the Ohio Medical



DR. RODNEY T. TRIMBLE.

College in 1866, and the medical department of Pennsylvania University in 1867, from which institution he graduated in 1868 and began at once the practice of his profession in Hillsboro. In July 1871, he located in New Vienna, and here he has lived and labored for more than thirty-six years, known and honored of all men. So much a part of your life, so beloved of you, so familiar, that many days must pass before you can admit without some dim doubt the fact that beats its way into our hearts today, that he is really gone; before we can say with submission:

Gone! and his voice is silent
Gone! and his last footfall
Has echoed and died
On the further side
Of the future's mystic Wall."

Dr. Trimble loved his profession. He idealized it and his ideal mastered his professional life. His brain and heart alike laid their finest tribute on its altars. He deeply studied its lore. He reveled in the floods of new truths as they burst above its horizons. He rejoiced to bring to stricken men and women the aid and comfort of its latest discoveries. No pleasure could tempt him from his duty to those who sought his counsel and trusted in his skill. The golden thread of sympathy was ever inwrought with the tie that bound him to his patients. He neglected no means by which he might increase his knowledge and efficiency. He was a member of the Clinton County, the Highland County, the Miami Valley and the American Medical associations. The best professional journals came to his office, and his extensive library is a silent but convincing proof of his habit of research and his thirst for knowledge.

He was accorded a high standing by his fellow physicians in country and city. I have heard men, eminent in his profession, pay the tribute of unstinted praise to his fine ability and wide attainments. It was the common experience of persons of his town who visited southern Ohio cities, to hear the remark, "you know Dr. Trimble, then." And then the question, "why does such a man stay in so small a town?" We who knew him, knew the answer. He loved this people. He loved this town and all its interests, and he knew that service to humanity is just as noble, just as sacred in country as city, and that your appreciation of his service and sacrifice would be just as sure and enduring.

Physical weakness for the past year or two led him to form a partnership with his long time friend, Dr. Will. Matthews, which continued till his death.

It was his fate, practically, to die "in the harness" as he had often wished, and it is the fitting crown of a noble career that he should have laid almost the last remnant of his failing strength on the altar of professional duty.

But the activities of Dr. Trimble and his influence spread beyond the even broad channels of a great profession. He was irresistibly attracted by every movement that involved human betterment and social uplift. Education and the wiser forms of charity and the saner phases of reform had his enthusiastic support. For twenty-one years he has been a member of the board of education of his town. For nineteen years he has been a trustee of the Clinton County Children's Home. He has for some time been prominently identified with the State association of Charity and Corrections. He was probably the most efficient advocate of the measure that authorized the home for crippled and deformed children. He was an earnest and able champion of local option and other temperance measures.

His strong social nature led him into many fraternal orders, and his peculiar fitness for comprehending their tenets and exemplifying their virtues made him a most valuable member. He was a Knight Templar, Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias.

In politics he was a life long Democrat, and was often the candidate of his party for Legislative positions, but back of party affiliation there ever lived in his mind the dream of a Sydney and Russell and other prophets of a golden age, when inequality and injustice should give place to the realized righteousness of an ideal Democracy.

The facts I have recited serve in but a rude way to define our fellow citizen and friend, who—

"Out through the narrow gateway
Has gone to the great unknown."

He was more than physician; he was indefinable by external circumstances. His personality suggested the best of things in all men. There was something of the universal—something that deserves to survive the wrecks of time. There was about him the touch of seer and prophet, the insight of the poet, the inspiration of the orator, the poise and potency of the scholar. He knew philosophy, literature, science and art. He studied with care the great social and economic questions that so beset these opening years of the twentieth century. I know of no better illustration of the intellectual life; none more worthy of imitation. But he was not a book worm. He valued his intellectual acquisitions for the use he could make of them in behalf of his fellowmen. You know how well he did this, how he found time from his busy professional life for scores of addresses upon the various questions that interested the people. As a public speaker, he had a message. Gentle, agreeable and persuasive, he was a veritable knight in armor where conflict became necessary. Yet he fought with a smile and was never personal in opposition, and could count among his best friends men who had been determined antagonists..

In the realm of friendship he was peerless. The soul of honor, scrupulously just, slow to distrust and quick to defend, cordial and sincere. But I waste words, for the record is written in your hearts and mine till we too shall—

“Set out alone
Towards the great unknown,
Long the old foot-beaten track.”

Dr. Trimble was married to Emma Smith, December 15, 1897. There are phases of life too delicate and beautiful for public discussion. Their life in their home with his sister, Alice, the only surviving member of his father's family, was a living poem, rhythmic with tenderness, hospitality, refinement, culture and love. But I draw the veil over that charmed circle which I have so often entered but am powerless to describe.

Dr. Trimble was broad and liberal minded. He was hospitable to truth from any source. His mind was open and constructive. He had no convictions which he feared might perish in the light of new facts. He accepted the main conclusions of the great scientific and critical movements of recent decades. He had a deep ethical and spiritual nature. He had a passion for moral and religious questions. He loved the ideals of Christianity as revealed in the life of the Nazarene. Immortality was a theme always in his heart and often on his lips. He fully expected that his life should continue in some other sphere. He faced death with the calm courage of a brave and thoughtful man. The fine grace and dignity that distinguished him in life were his to the close. A born optimist, he was the same to the end. So far as order and finality marked his faith it may be fairly expressed in the lines of Tennyson—

“That nothing walks with aimless feet,
That not one life shall be destroyed,
Or cast as rubbish to the void,
When God has made his pile complete.”

FROM NEW VIENNA REPORTER, January 8, 1908.

Doctor Trimble is dead. It seems a tragedy has been enacted among us; at least we have lost one of our best and most useful citizens, whose place in the many affairs and worthy interests of the town and community can hardly be filled. Last Friday night about eleven o'clock his spirit took its flight. Doctor Trimble was nearly 62 years old, and had been a practicing physician in New Vienna for over thirty-six years, coming here from Hillsboro, where he located upon his graduation from University of Philadelphia. He was born in Hillsboro, and came of splendid ancestry. His uncle, Hon. Allen Trimble, was the eighth and tenth governor of Ohio, while another uncle was a United States Senator. “Mother Thompson” the originator of the Woman's Crusade, was his cousin.

The Doctor was closely and actively identified with every movement intended for the betterment of the town and community. The writer found him to be very cosmopolitan in his perspective of life and equally optimistic in his nature and disposition. He had been a member of the local school board for twenty years, and was ever desirous that it

be second to none in efficiency and results. But recently he transferred (There being no Presbyterian church here) his membership from the Presbyterian church in Hillsboro, to the Methodist church where he had long been a member of the official board, and an active worker in the Sunday School. He was also a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and other orders, several of which attended the services in a body.

The cortege which followed the remains to Hillsboro was large and represented the high esteem in which the deceased was held, and the many who attended the obsequies was but a partial expression of the wide and general esteem for the useful man. A number of physicians were here from other towns.

He was a student of many subjects outside of his profession, and was intimately acquainted with the great questions of the day, in science, theology, philosophy, politics, etc. He was an ardent temperance advocate and worker, the originator and president of the county Anti Saloon League. He was also deeply interested in charity and reform work, and for many years had been a trustee of the Clinton Co. Children's Home. He was recognized throughout the state as a great friend of the helpless and dependent children, and was chairman of the section of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, looking to the establishment of an institution for the care and treatment of dependent crippled and deformed children. Had Governor Pattison lived through his term, no doubt Doctor Trimble would have been Superintendent of the Athens Asylum as it is generally understood the Governor had him slated for the position.

Funeral services were held Tuesday morning in the Methodist church at nine o'clock, where the remains lay in state from seven o'clock. The services were of a memorial character, participated in by the pastor Doctor Lease, Professor West, of the Wilmington schools, Revs. Congor of Wilmington and Pumphrey of Sabina, former pastors here, and also Rev. John Wilson, who married him to Mrs. Trimble when he was pastor here. The various orders to which he belonged acted as an escort at the services, after which the remains were taken to Hillsboro, where services were held in the Presbyterian church in charge of the pastor, Dr. Dunham, and the Knights Templar.

The remains were then laid to rest in the Hillsboro cemetery.

The Reporter desires to join the many in expression of highest appreciation of this man of sterling worth, and in sincerest sympathy with his wife and sister in this their sad, dark hour.

Editor Reporter:

Will you allow me through the columns of your paper to express as a late resident of your town, my sense of deep personal loss in the death of Doctor Trimble? One of the great cedars of New Vienna has fallen. The large place he occupied in the life of the community will be difficult to fill. Upon whom will his mantle fall? Personally, I shall always deem it a privilege to have known him. Both in private, social and public life we were thrown together. To know Dr. Trimble intimately was to love him. Had he been less unselfish and less self-sacrificing in his service for the good of others may not his life have been prolonged? But the memory of his noble life will be perpetual inspiration to many a soul in its conflict with unrighteousness. How he loved the true, the beautiful and the good: of which qualities his life was a living embodiment. Does New Vienna realize its loss? Mr. Editor, we are on the eve of great events. County Local Option is coming. I hear the sound of it coming in the tops of the mulberry trees. How Dr. Trimble would have been in the forefront of the battle. If of any man, it can be said of him: "Servant of God, well done." To the widow and sister may the consolation of our holy religion be their abiding comfort in their hour of loss and sorrow.

REV. ARTHUR COOPER, Lebanon, Ohio.

RESOLUTIONS.

Of the Officials of the Clinton County Children's Home in Memory of Dr. R. T. Trimble.

"His was the upright deed—the purpose firm, and truth walked ever at his side."

With profound sorrow for his loss, with affectionate remembrance of his association with us as friend, co-worker and leader, we offer this tribute of regard.

Practical, courageous and untiring in discharge of duty, active in all charitable work. Dr. Trimble will be remembered by manifold witnesses as the champion of friendless children. A grand man has gone from this life to the "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere," and "God grant that we may pass as calmly when our work, like his, is done."

Resolved, that in the death of our associate brother this Board has lost one of its most attentive and honored members, whose integrity and courtesy have won for him the confidence and esteem of all.

Resolved, that we unite in offering this testimonial of love and respect, and, also our sincere sympathy to the sorrowing wife and sister, and ask them to accept a copy of this memorial, and order that it be spread on the pages of the Home Record, to remain as an evidence of our estimation of him, and that it be printed in our county papers.

D. M. RUDDUCK

C. RHONEMUS

WM. FIFE

Trustees.

J. E. SMITH, *Supt.*

MRS. LIZZIE MILLER

MRS. HATTIE TELFAIR

MRS. KATE VANDERVORT

Advisory Board.

MARY E. SMITH, *Matron.*

In presenting this floral tribute, The Clinton County Medical Society desires that it shall express to you, even in so small a way, something of the love and esteem in which Dr. Trimble was held by this Society.

We feel that truly a good and valued member has fallen. His great enthusiasm for the work and versatile talents made him easily the most loved and valued member in our Society.

His numerous contributions to the cause of medicine were not confined to the limits of our local Society, but he was revered and trusted in a much larger field of activity and belonged as truly to the State and the Nation. We shall esteem it both a duty and a pleasure to cherish with you his many virtues and keep green the memory of his achievements and worth to us.

Very respectfully,

E. BRIGGS

F. O. WRIGHT

ELIZABETH SHRIVES

Committee.

At the meeting of the Clinton Co. Anti-Saloon League, of which your honored husband was the president, we, the undersigned, were appointed a committee to express to you our most sincere sympathy in your great bereavement. We, with you, can but rejoice that Dr. Trimble consecrated his great talents, his splendid educational equipment, his wide influence and his splendid personality to the work of the great reform for which our organization stands.

In his going from us we sustain an almost irreparable loss, but the memory of his great devotion, is to us all a constant inspiration. Dr. Trimble's, well-known and far reaching influence gave to our cause a prestige and standing that greatly helps in the work it undertakes to accomplish. It is our ardent hope for you that the great Friend and Helper of us all, will comfort and keep you in this great sorrow of your life.

In behalf of the league, yours sincerely,

CHAS. L. CONGER

C. G. FAIRLEY

P. E. SNYDER.

THE JOHN NAYLOR FAMILY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Contributed by MRS. H. W. NAYLOR.

(Continued from January Quarterly.)

The next record that we have of John Naylor (3) is taken from Gunpowder Monthly Meeting, 22nd day of ye 3rd Month, 1758, Baltimore County, Md.:

"A certificate from John Naylor, recommending him from Middletown Monthly Meeting, in the County of Bucks, Pennsylvania, to the care of this meeting. Receives John Naylor as a member of this Society."

(It has not been discovered who the wife of this John Naylor was. Likely he married "out of meeting.")

"Jane Naylor (daughter of John (3) expected to visit with Ann Moores, Friends in Virginia. Was disappointed in not being able to accompany her friend Ann Moore. (23rd day, 4th month, 1760.)"

At our Monthly Meeting, held at Gunpowder, the 23rd of ye, 4th month, 1760: Sufferings of Friends here recorded is an account of demands, made for the support of the established church of England (Episcopal) on account of demands made for the support of the minister appointed to have charge of the religious affairs of the Colony. Demanded of John Naylor, for priest hire, wages and church rates, so-called 33 pounds of tobacco, in 4½ had taken from him—and box from a heater worth 7-10.

"At our monthly meeting held at Gunpowder, 29th day of the 3rd month, 1761, Ann Harbert, formerly Naylor, a testimony being produced to this meeting, for the disownment of, which was approved and signed, and put in the hands of Oliver Matthews, to be read at the close of a public meeting, at Gunpowder, if she doth not incline to appeal, and acquaint her of that privilege. Also to offer her a copy of her disownment, and return the same to next Monthly meeting, with a report concerning it."

"The Friends who were appointed by our last monthly meeting to read the testimony for disownment of Ann Harbert (formerly Naylor), reported that they had complied therewith, which is as follows: Ann Harbert (formerly Naylor), some time past offered a paper to condemn her outgoing in marriage, by a priest, and friends thought proper to postpone the receiving her acknowledgment, until after trial of her sincerity and since she is married to the same person by a priest, and as she was a member of our Society of Friends was careful to advise her to the contrary, as she would not take ye advice of her friends, but married to the great grief of her parents (shows that mother was living, as well as father) also to the discredit of friends the man, not one of our Society, and nearer relative than is thought proper and commendable for Friends to marry, and for the clearing of Truth. She was disowned. Signed: Oliver Matthews. Hannah Matthews."

"John Naylor makes acknowledgment: Whereas I have been overtaken with licker, which I am heartily sorry for, and hope to take better care for the time to come."

"At our Monthly Meeting held at Gunpowder, 22nd day, 1st month, 1766, Robert Foreman and Mary Naylor declared their intention of marriage with each other, it being the first time. This meeting appoints Josiah Dick and Jacob Scott, Jr., to make inquiry concerning the young man's conversation and clearness from marriage engagements, with others, and make report to next monthly meeting, and the man is desired to produce from his father consent to the said meeting."

"The (26th of ye 2nd month, 1766) friends appointed to inquire into Robert Foreman's conversation and clearness from marriage engagements with others, report they find nothing to hinder his further proceeding in his intended marriage and the young man has produced his father's

consent. At this meeting Robert Foreman and Mary Naylor appeared and declared they continued their intention of marriage with each other, it being the second time, and nothing appearing to hinder, they are left to their liberty to accomplish their marriage. Samuel Price, son of Mordecia, and Mordecia Price, son of John, to see it accomplished and make report at our next meeting."

"26th day, 9th month, 1766. This marriage was accomplished."

"24th day, 2nd month, 1768. Ann Moore and Jane Naylor visit Pennsylvania." (Ann Moore was a minister. Cannot say whether Jane Naylor was.)

"At Gunpowder, 25th day, 9th month, 1771. Mordecia Price appeared here and informed this meeting that Joseph Scote and himself attended the marriage of John Naylor (4) and Mary Griffith (daughter of Isaac Griffith, who was son of Abraham; Griffith after awhile), 25th day, 9th month, 1771."

"Gunpowder Monthly Meeting, 25th day, 10th month, 177-. This meeting being informed that Samuel Naylor hath paid a fine for mustering in the military way. Samuel Naylor also engaged in horse racing. William Hayward and Joseph Pierpont appointed to treat with Samuel Naylor, ask that Abraham Scote and Oliver Matthews be appointed in their stead. Samuel Naylor not inclined to listen to reason and the meeting appoints William Parish and Jacob Johnson to draw some lines in order to testify against his misconduct. Samuel Naylor disowned, 28th day, 2nd month, 1778."

"A certificate was produced to this meeting for Rachel Naylor (daughter of John (3) from Groynedd Monthly Meeting in the Province of Pennsylvania, dated 20th of 5th month, 1776, recommending her as a member of our Society. Monthly Meeting, Gunpowder, 27th day, 7th month, 1778."

Jane Naylor married — Coates (sometimes spelled Cates) 31st day, 5th month, 1772. Was married out of meeting and disowned.

"At monthly meeting, Gunpowder, 25th day, 10th month, 1777. George Matthews and Sarah Naylor appeared here and offered their intention of marriage with each other, it being the 1st time. The meeting appoints John Cornthwaite and William Hayward to make the necessary inquiry."

"The second time, Samuel Price and Jacob Johnson are appointed to see it accomplished. It was orderly accomplished at our Monthly Meeting held at Gunpowder, 25th day, 10th month, 1777."

Mr. Thomas Matthews, of Baltimore, very kindly gave me this information:

"George Matthews born 19th day, 9th month, 1729, deceased 11th day, 2nd month, 1811; son of Thomas Matthews and Sarah Thomas. Had second wife, Sarah Naylor, born 1st day, 6th month, 1743, died Dec. 16, 1813; married — day, 11th month, 1777. Had one child, Ann Matthews, married Skipwith Coale; had quite a family of children."

THOMAS GENEALOGY.

By REV. L. B. THOMAS.

Philip, Eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Thomas) Coale, born Sept. 6th, 1673, is said to have been an officer in the British army. He married April 6th, 1697, Cassandra (born Oct. 29th, 1678), daughter of Sir George Skipwith, baronet, by his wife, Elizabeth. Issue: Cassandra, Elizabeth, Skipwith.

Skipwith, only son of Philip and Cassandra (Skipwith) Coale, removed to Baltimore County in 1732; was Sheriff in 1742; married Margaret Holland and died before 1759.

Thomas Matthews (father of George) born 29th day, 3rd Month, 1766, moved from off the Brandywine above Wilmington, Del., and was

living at White Marsh Farm, a short distance from Baltimore on the Philadelphia Road, 1712-1720. Our Matthews were from New-Cumberland in the North of England, landing at or near Centre, New Castle County, Delaware, about 1660.

(Thomas Thomas (of Bucks County, Pa.) was born in Wales about 1711. He was son of William Thomas.)

Issue—1st Skipwith, 1787, married Ann Matthews (daughter of George Matthews and Sarah (Naylor) Matthews.

Skipwith Coale was a miller and lived on the Patapsco at ElkrIDGE Landing, just outside of Baltimore.

Second child of Isaac Coale and Rachel (Cox) Coale was William Ellis; 3rd, Sarah; 4th, Elizabeth; 5th, John Webster; 6th, Mary; 7th, Susan Holland; 8th, Isaac.

Issue of Skipwith Coale and Margaret Holland:

1st, Philip.

2nd, William, married Elizabeth.

3rd, Skipwith, married August 25th, 1759, Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Ann Hopkins, of Deer Creek, Md.

4th, Samuel.

5th, Cassandra.

6th, Sarah, married Richard Thomas.

7th, Susan.

William, second son of Skipwith and Margaret (Holland) Coale, married Sarah Webster and settled in Harford County. Issue:

1st, John.

2nd, Isaac, a farmer and miller at Deer Creek, in Harford County, married Sept 7, 1786, Rachel, daughter of William Goldhawk Cox, of that county, but originally of Egham, in England. Issue:

Rebecca Naylor, married John Brown, year 1783-89 (daughter of John Naylor (3)).

Wm. Trimble and David Brown are appointed to prepare a testimony.

Jane, Elizabeth and Mary Naylor (children of John (4) and Mary Griffith Naylor are received into membership of meeting.

Taken from wills of Baltimore, Md., book 5, folio 451:

WILL OF JOHN NAYLOR (3).

In the name of God, Amen. The 9th day of May, 1785. I, John Naylor, Sr., of Baltimore County, Md., being weak of body, but of perfect mind and memory, and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, make and ordain this, my last will and testimony, that is to say, principally and first of all, I recommend my soul to that God that gave it, and touching such worldly estate, as it has pleased God to bless me with in this life. I give devise and dispose of the same, in manner and form following, viz.:

First, I give and bequeath unto my daughter, Jane Cates, one shilling, sterling, and no more, of my estate.

Secondly, I give and bequeath unto my daughter Ann, ten pounds currency and no more, and to be paid unto her yearly, for clothing that she may stand in need of, but if she should die before her husband, William Harbert, then I give one shilling to her heirs, and no more, the remainder of the ten pounds to be equally divided between my following eight children, viz.: Sarah Matthews, Mary Foreman, John Naylor, Rachel Naylor, Samuel Naylor, Elizabeth Naylor, Rebecca Naylor (Brown), and Hannah Naylor, after my lawful debts are paid. (The Sadsbury, Pa., and Gunpowder records disagree as to date of Rebecca Naylor's marriage.)

All my real estate and personal estate I may be possessed of, to be valued or sold and equally divided between them, or as many of them as may be living at that time, except my wearing apparel, and that to be divided between my sons, John and Samuel Naylor. Also, I make and ordain my two sons, John and Samuel Naylor, to be my sole executors of this, my

last will and testament, and I hereby utterly disallow, revoke and disannul, before this time made, willed and bequeathed, ratified and confirmed this and no other to be my last will and testament. In witness I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

JOHN NAYLOR.

Signed sealed, acknowledged and delivered in the presence of
John Brown, Samuel Matthews, Joseph Townsend.
Probated December 24th, 1796.

Children of John Naylor (3) and——

- i. John (4) m. Mary Griffith.
- ii. Jane, m. ——— Cates (or Coates).
- iii. Ann, m. William Harbert.
- iv. Samuel, don't know.
- v. Sarah, m. George Matthews.
- vi. Mary, m. Robert Foreman.
- vii. Rachel.
- viii. Elizabeth.
- ix. Rebecca, m. John Brown.
- x. Hannah.

Children of John Naylor (4) and Mary Griffith Naylor:

- i. Samuel born 1771-2.
- ii. Ann Naylor, born 7th day, 6th month, 1773.
- iii. James Naylor, born 24th day, 4th month, 1777.
- iv. Isaac Naylor, born 25th day, 4th month, 1780.
- v. Lavinah Naylor, born 24th day, 4th month, 1782.
- vi. Jane Naylor, 24th day, 10th month, 1784.
- vii. Elizabeth Naylor, born 6th day, 6th month, 1789.
- viii. William Naylor, born 8th day, 4th month, 1791.
- ix. Abraham Naylor, born 15th day, 6th month, 1793.

Copied from Records of Gunpowder Monthly Meeting, Maryland:

Mary Naylor, born 10th of 12th month, 1806; daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Naylor.

John Foreman, born 21st of 1st month, 1767, son of Robert and Mary Foreman.

There is also record of George Matthews, Jr., born 14th of 6th mo., 1762.

Son of George and Dorothy Matthews. (Dorothy must have been the first wife of George Matthews.)

Samuel Naylor was disowned for marrying a woman, not a Quaker, and by a hireling minister. Gunpowder Monthly Meeting held at Little Falls, 25th of 4th month, 1795.

"A certificate was produced at this meeting from Baltimore Monthly Meeting for Samuel Naylor, Rebecca, his wife, and 5 minor children, Ann, John, Joseph, Charles and Mary, which was accepted. Gunpowder Monthly Meeting, held 26th of 8th month, 1807."

"Samuel Naylor was received into membership again. Recommended by Oliver Matthews, Jonathan Wright and George England."

"Elizabeth Naylor attended this meeting with a certificate from Baltimore Monthly Meeting which was received, 28th of 2nd month, 1795."

"Ann Marsh (daughter of John Naylor) was married by hireling minister. Was reprov'd before the meeting, 30th of 11th month, 1799."

"At Gunpowder Monthly Meeting, held 30th of 11th month, 1799, Gunpowder Preparative Meeting informs that James Naylor requests our certificate to Baltimore Monthly Meeting, which was granted him."

"At Gunpowder Monthly Meeting, held 30th of 5th month, Isaac Naylor had his marriage accomplished by the assistance of a hireling minister."

Jacob Lyson and John Hais are appointed to take an opportunity with him. Isaac Naylor was not sorry for this and would not make any concession, so he was dismissed from the meeting." Isaac Naylor married Elizabeth Marsh.

"Jonathan Marsh married Levina Naylor (daughter of John Naylor (4). Daniel Price and Samuel Morthland, report that it was orderly accomplished. Gunpowder Monthly Meeting, 23rd of 4th month, 1806."

"Jane Naylor, married — Hanway. Gunpowder Monthly Meeting, held 19th of 2nd month, 1806, object, because he was not a Friend."

"Mary Naylor (daughter of John Naylor (4) married — Jones. Gunpowder Meeting did not approve of this, because he was not a Friend. 27th day, 9th month, 1809."

"John Naylor (4) requests a certificate to Plymouth Monthly Meeting in Ohio. Jesse Scote and Eli Matthews are to prepare one for him. The certificate was granted, 25th of 7th month, 1810."

"Also, Samuel Naylor and Rebecca, his wife, and six minor children, Ann, John, Joseph, Charles, Mary and Rebecca. This was granted, 25th of 7th month, 1810."

"Wm. Naylor went to Ohio, but returned to Baltimore, 1810."

"Gunpowder Monthly Meeting, held 26th of 2nd month, 1812. John Naylor requests a certificate for himself, Mary (Griffith), his wife, and minor son, Abraham, to Plymouth Monthly Meeting, Ohio. Daniel Price and Jesse Scote are appointed to prepare one."

25th of 3rd month, 1812, certificate granted, and John Naylor moved to Ohio, where in the year 1829 he died, leaving a will, viz.:

I, John Naylor, Sr., of Smithfield Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, being of sound and perfect mind and memory, do make and publish this, my last will and testament, in manner and form following, that is to say:

First, I give and devise unto my son, James Naylor, a tract or lot of land in Baltimore County, State of Maryland, called Mill Bottom, lying upon the Western Run, between the Beaver Dam and Gunpowder Falls, containing as per patents, bearing date, 19th of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four acres and half an acre more or less to him, the said James Naylor, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second, I give and devise unto my son, William Naylor, the farm on which he now lives, it being part of Section No. 4, township No. 8, (Smithfield) Range 3rd, in the Steubenville district, supposed to contain about 78 acres, to him, the said William Naylor, his heirs and assigns forever.

Third, I give and devise unto my daughter, Elizabeth Jones, one undivided half of the northwest Quarter of section No. 7, township No. 11, of range No. 7, in the Steubenville district, to her, the said Elizabeth Jones, her heirs and assigns forever.

Fourth, I give and devise unto my son, Abraham Naylor, all the farm on which I now live, including what I have left of the land, conveyed to me by George Hammond and wife, all of Smithfield township. To him the said Abraham Naylor, his heirs and assigns forever.

Fifth, I give and devise unto my grandson, Samuel Morthland Naylor, the remainder one-half of the north-west quarter of section No. 7, township No. 11, range No. 7, left and willed to my daughter, Elizabeth Jones, to be divided equally between them, quantity and quality, to him, the said Samuel Morthland Naylor, his heirs and assigns forever.

Sixth, I will and bequeath unto my following children and the children of my daughter, Ann Marsh, deceased, all the remaining part of my estate, personal and real, to be sold by my executor, at such time and on such terms as he may think most advantageous to them, and equally divide among them as here named, namely, Levinah Marsh, Jane Hanway, Mary Jones, and the children of Ann Marsh, deceased. The children of Ann Marsh to receive one quarter part that is, that was their mother's one equal part, with the others. To them, the said Levinah Marsh, Jane Hanway, Mary Jones and the children of Ann Marsh, their heirs and assigns.

Having paid some of my above named children a part of what I intended as the part of my estate and made a minute or took receipts and kept a book for that purpose, I direct that these sums shall be counted to them as so much of their equal dividend. The part left to children of my daughter, Ann Marsh, not yet paid, I direct shall be equally divided among them, with the exception of her daughter Margaret Kirk, and she to have two parts to their one, to be paid to them by my executor as they come to age, if it has been collected. My just debts and necessary expenses to be paid before making any dividend.

The remaining part of my children, viz.: Samuel Naylor, John Naylor, and Isaac Naylor, I have given before the making of this will, what I intended as their part of my estate, therefore think that it is unnecessary to mention them here.

I further authorize my executor to make any deeds or other writings for the fulfilling of my will or for the fulfilling of any contract by me made, that may not be fulfilled in my life time.

I hereby appoint my son, James Naylor, my executor of my last will and testament, without any bail bond being required for his performance, hereby revoking all former will by me made.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-second day of the third month of the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-nine.

JOHN NAYLOR (seal).

Signed, sealed and delivered by said John Naylor, Sr., and published and declared to be his last will and testament in the presence of us who have subscribed our names, as witnesses, we believing him to be in his perfect mind and memory at the time of the signing and sanctioning this as his last will and testament.

THOMAS B. MCGREW, STEPHEN KINSEY, JOHN B. MCGREW.

Because we cannot receive any help from the descendants of John Naylor 4th, except the names of persons whom they married—given in will—we will confine ourselves to Isaac Naylor, 4th child of John Naylor:

The names of the children of Isaac Naylor we do not know, except Jonathan Naylor. Isaac Naylor married Elizabeth Marsh in the year 1809–1810 (Marsh later).

Jonathan Naylor married Jane Marshall, 1823. Jane Marshall was daughter of William Marshall and Maxwell Marshall. Maxwell Marshall was daughter of David Maxwell and Elizabeth Montgomery Maxwell. They were both killed by Indians in Westmoreland County, Pa. Her sister and husband were killed at the same time. (The Ms. reads: They were killed on one Sunday morning.) Their names were McCaskey.

There were two brothers of this family, John and Richard. John lived in a stone house near his sisters and after they were killed reared the children, until they could help themselves. John was a bachelor and his house was a place of protection.

The eldest daughter of David Maxwell and Elizabeth, his wife, was taken prisoner by the Indians and kept by them many years. She was rescued by Capt. Wm. Moore, whom she afterward married. He deceased after six children were born and she with her young family moved to Nashville, Tenn.

- i. ISAAC, born July, 1824, died in Galveston, Texas.
- ii. WILLIAM, deceased. Sons, Henry and Edward.
- iii. ABRAHAM.
- iv. A son—do not know name.
- v. HARRISON.
- vi. J. MADISON. Son, Edward.
- vii, viii, ix. Three daughters—names not known.

It is impossible for me to be more extended in the latter part of this history.

Copying from Alumni Memorial, Marietta College, Ohio, 1885-1887:

ISAAC NAYLOR.

Isaac Naylor was born on July 1st, 1824, in Morgan County, Ohio. His parents were Jonathan Naylor and Jane Naylor, born Marshall. Entering Marietta College at the age of 23 he was graduated in the class of 1851. In the fall of that year he settled in Galveston, Texas and there opened an academy, which he conducted with success until 1856. During the latter part of this period and in 1856-7, he read law with Sherwood and Goddard, and in 1857 was admitted to the bar.

Establishing himself in Dallas, Texas, he soon gained reputation and practice, and entered upon a promising professional career, and on September 16, 1858, he was married to Miss Henrietta Wood, a daughter of E. S. Wood, one of Galveston's most reputable and most successful merchants.

At a time of strong excitement in Dallas, occasioned by a formidable display of lawlessness there, the citizens elected him to the office of mayor, the duties of which he discharged with a vigor and firmness that speedily restored order and tranquility.

On the outbreak of the Civil War he remained loyal to the Union and removed to California. The climate of that state, however, proving unfavorable to him, he returned at the close of the war to Galveston, where his last years were mainly spent. Never robust, he now suffered much from feeble health, which disinclined him from entering anew upon an active and aspiring career. Though finding occupation as health permitted, partly in mercantile business, partly in starting an Orange Grove in Florida (to which he made occasional trips, and which he visited shortly before his death), his life became more and more that of a retired student—a life whose incidents are rather to be cherished in the memory of his intimate friends than to be recorded for perusal. But it was the life of a true man, ever prompt, as was shown in more than one emergency, to answer to the call of friendship or humanity.

On April 16, 1885, he died painlessly, from the rupture of an aneurism of the aorta; Mrs. Naylor and three sons survive him.

The children of Isaac Naylor (son of Jonathan and Jane Marshall Naylor) are:

- i. EDWARD GROOCH NAYLOR, born in Galveston, Texas, Jan. 1860, married Maud Reed, of Montgomery, Ala. Their children:
 - I. EDWARD WOOD NAYLOR.
 - II. CLARA REID NAYLOR.
- ii. ISAACE B. NAYLOR, born in Galveston, Texas, 1871; married Marie Mathelde White in Trenton, New Jersey. They have one child. (Date of marriage 3rd August, 1900).
 - I. ELIZABETH NAYLOR.
- iii. CHARLES H. NAYLOR, born in Galveston, Texas, 1873; married in New York, Louise Fahrig. They have one son. (Miss Louise Fahrig, was born in London; married in N. Y. April 5, 1900).
 - I. CHARLES H. NAYLOR.

The history of the Naylor branch to which my husband belonged is not complete but it has been a labor of love, and maybe some other Naylor may rise up to do better work.

"Let him not boast, who putteth his armor on,
As he who putteth it off, his labor done."

(Since writing the above, Edward W. Naylor died in Portland, Oregon. A truthful, honest and kind gentleman. Of him can be truly said: He never wronged anyone.)

ADDENDA.

Copied from Sharpless Genealogy:

"James Manly, born Chester County, Pa., married in Pennsville, Morgan County, Ohio, March 28, 1850, Lydia Naylor, born Jefferson County, Ohio, daughter of Samuel Naylor and Abigail Ball, of Penn Township, Morgan County. He is a plow manufacturer, of the Brown Manly Plow Company, Malta, Morgan County, Ohio."

These are descendants of John Naylor.

From Smedley Genealogy:

"Joel Smedley, born September 27, 1822, died in Milford Township, Juanita County, Pa., March 3, 1890. Buried at East Salem U. B. Cemetery. Married August 16, 1849, Ann Eliza Naylor, daughter of George Naylor and Mary Ann Mattack, of Fayette Township, Juanita County.

These are also descendants from John Naylor.

APPENDIX.

Other matter relating to descendants of John Naylor:

"St. Michael and Zion Church, Hannal Tull and Samuel Naylor, May 12, 1798.

From "Old Forts of Pennsylvania":

"Wells Fort, Cross Creek Township, Washington County, May, 1782. A petition for a few men to help. Samuel and George Naylor.

Charles Naylor, attorney in Washington County, Pa., Feb., 1854. Pa. Archives, Vol. XXIII., "James Naylor, Ranger on frontier, 1778-83. Westmoreland County."

"Ralph Naylor in Cumberland County Militia, 1780. 1781, Ralph Naylor assessed on 170 acres in Northumberland County."

"First state tax, Cumberland County, 1778, Ralph Naylor.

"Taxable County of York, 1779, Elizabeth Naylor."

"Newberry Township, County York, James Naylor, Esq., 1781, taxable."

"City of Phila., 1774, Lane Naylor, Shipwright, taxable."

"Lane Naylor, deceased, 1779."

"In Cumberland County, taxable, 1785, William Naylor."

"George Naylor, taxable in County York, 1782."

"John Naylor, taxable in Chester County, 1781."

John Naylor, taxable in Bucks County, 1784."

John Naylor, taxable in Phila. County, 1781.

John Naylor, warrantees of land, Luzerne County, 1794."

"John Naylor, taxable in Cumberland County, 1775."

We cannot say how many different Johns are here, nor do we know where to place them.

In a letter received from Mr. Samuel M. Naylor, Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1906, he says:

"I can go no further back than my great grandfather, who lived in Burlington County, New Jersey, and married a Sarah Stockton, daughter of John Stockton, of Wellingboro township, who was a descendant of Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and who was a resident of New Jersey.

"When I was a boy I remember my great uncle, Samuel Stockton Naylor, telling me that our ancestors came from Wales several generations previous to his. My grandfathers name was William, and he had sons, Joseph, Samuel, Allen, Thomas, William and a daughter, Hannah. Allen and William died in Burlington, New Jersey; Thomas in Virginia, in returning

from the Mexican War. Samuel (my father) in Philadelphia. There were always a Charles and Henry who always lived in New Jersey, of whom I have lost sight of. There were Joseph and Benjamin, uncles of my father, whom I never saw. Benjamin, I believe, went down to Toms River. Joseph married and his widow died in Burlington, New Jersey. "The Charles Naylor you speak of who was Congressman from Rensington district and who stood before the cannon's mouth during the native American Riots, Philadelphia, 1844, was no relation to my father, but strange to say, was a cousin to my mother."

MARSH FAMILY.

Isaac Naylor (son of John Naylor, 4th) married Elizabeth Marsh.

John Marsh was a Friend, resided in Armagh County, Armagh, Ireland, as early as 1664. His will was made in 1668. He suffered from being a Friend. His wife Dorothy survived him.

Joseph Marsh was son of John Marsh; deceased prior to 1688. He left two children, Joshua and Margery.

Joshua Marsh, of Drumanicannow County, Armagh, Ireland, was married August 28th, 1695, at Friends meeting, County Armagh to Elizabeth Rogers, of same place. She was possibly a daughter of John Rogers, who heads the list of signers to certificate. Christy Rogers was mother.

In addition to his share of the leased property in town of Armagh, bequeathed to him by his grandfather, John Marsh, Joshua Marsh owned a small farm in Ireland, for in his will made in Pennsylvania in 1747 he mentions, "my farm, in Bellenacar in Cainbrasel, in County of Armagh, in the Kingdom of Ireland, containing 33 acres of land, with the appurtenances thereof."

Their certificate of membership received at Goshen Monthly Meeting. Application made 4th month, 2nd day, 1736. Penna. Children, Jonathan, Peter and Abigail. His wife predeceased him. Children mentioned in will (1748): sons, John, George and Peter; daughters, Deborah McMullen and Abigail Atherton. He gave his farm in Armagh, Ireland, and his plantation in Pennsylvania to his son Jonathan.

In the spring of 1736, the Marsh family started for America. They arrived in August and Joshua and his son John settled near each other on two tracts of land in East Nautmeal township, Chester County. They had for neighbors two Irish friends, viz.: William and Timothy Kirk. He purchased from Penn proprietors 200 acres adjoining John Griffith and John Rees.

John Marsh, son of Joshua, was born in Ireland, 1724, died 3rd month, 10th day, 1804. In his will dated 4th month, 30th day, 1802, he mentions his wife Margaret and 11 children, and a lot of ground within 14 rods of Baltimore town. Children by wife, Margaret:

Jonathan, born 6th month, 1st day, 1760; died 3rd month, 20th day, 1850; removed to Baltimore, Md., about 1798, and finally to Middletown Monthly Meeting, Ohio, in 1808.

Elizabeth, born 7th month, 27th day, 1762, removed to Baltimore about 1797.*

GRIFFITH.

The marriage of John Naylor (4th) and Mary Griffith was accomplished 25th day, 9th month, 1771. Mary Griffith was daughter of Issaac Griffith, and Isaac Griffith was son of Abraham Griffith from Wales.

Will of Abraham Griffith, Philadelphia Wills, Book L, page 372. Abraham Griffith, Rockville, Bucks County, Pa. (Cordwainer). Signed, May 25th, 1760. Wife, Hannah; children, Isaac, Abraham, Jonathan, and Mary Morgan. Grandchildren, Hannah Bucor, Samuel and Sarah Griffith and Isaac Beshire. Witnesses, John Dennis, Kezia Dennis, and Deborah Morgan. Proved Nov. 30, 1760.

(From Mr. Robert's Book, "Richland Family.")

* Gilbert Cope Meyers. "Irish Quakers."

Abraham Griffith came from Byberry (near Philadelphia) to Richland, or Quakertown. The first white child born in Richland was Abraham Griffith, Jr. The father (Abraham Griffith, Sr.) married in 1708 to Hannah daughter of Peter Lester (or Leicester) at Byberry and went to Quakertown soon after. In 1712 he bought land of Griffith Jones (to whom it is said he was related). Soon after Peter Lester bought land from the same, 600 acres, and settled there. Abraham Griffith died 10th month, 3rd day, 1760, in his 82nd year.

Children of Isaac Griffith and Ann, his wife. Richland, Bucks County, Friends records:

- i. ABRAHAM, born 4-2-1746.
- ii. RACHEL, born 9-23-1747.
- iii. HANNAH, born 7-6-1749.
- iv. MARY GRIFFITH, born 7-28-1752.
- v. Ann, born 2-1-1754.
- vi. SARAH, born 11-15-1756.
- vii. JOSEPH, born 10-22-1758.
- viii. MARTHA, born 8-23-1760.
- ix. ISAAC, JR., born 6-7-1764.
- x. JOHN, born 5-29-1766.
- xi. JAMES, born 1-16-1769.

In records of removals from Richland Friends Meeting: Isaac Griffith and family moved to Gunpowder, Md., 2nd month, 16th day, 1769. Also John Ball, Jr., removed to Gunpowder, Md., 3rd month, 15th day, 1770.

In 4th month, 2nd day, 1824, Abraham Griffith, wife, Mary W., and three minor children removed to Short Creek, Ohio.

Abraham Griffith (son of 1st Abraham), an approved minister, became a member of Byberry meeting in 1752. He remained there about three years and died near Mt. Holly, N. Jersey, 1798.

Abraham Griffith, the son of Abraham, was the first white child born in that part of Bucks County, Penna. His father erected a rude shelter by the side of the rock and the rocks leaning portion formed part of the dwelling. In this rude habitation, he first saw the light.

Children of John and Ann Griffith:

- i. HANNAH, born 5-14-1734.
- ii. SARAH, born 7-16-1735.
- iii. PARVIN, died 10-16-1736.

Children of Jonathan (son of 1st Abraham) and Ann Griffith:

- i. RACHEL, born 10-18-1752.
- ii. JONATHAN, JR., born 9-21-1754, died 3-18-1809.
- iii. JOHN, born 5-1-1761.

Jonathan, Senior, died 8-1-1767.

Children of Jonathan (2nd) and Sarah Griffith:

- i. JAMES, born 3-12-1788.
- ii. JOSEPH, born 8-29-1790.
- iii. MARY, born 4-23-1797; died 9-15-1799.

Children of John and Rachel (Greasley) Griffith (John was the son of Jonathan):

- i. JANE, born 7-2-1783.
- ii. HANNAH, born 1-12-1785.
- iii. JOHN GREASLEY, born 1-12-1789.
- iv. THOMAS, born 3-3-1791.
- v. ABRAHAM, born 7-9-1793.
- vi. WILLIAM, born 6-30-1795.

Rachel Griffith, the mother, died 8-9-1841.

Children of Abraham (son of John) and Mary Griffith:

- i. SAMUEL, born 2-27-1819, died 9-14-1820.
- ii. REBECCA W., born 10-5-1820; died 11-18-1820.
- iii. VIOLETTE L., born 12-25-1821.

Abraham Griffith, wife, Mary, and minor daughter, Violette L., moved to Stroudsburg, Pa., 4-4-1823; returned 1-2-1824. Whether he was the Abraham Griffith who moved to Short Creek, Ohio, 1824, we cannot prove.

Marriages: John Griffith and Rachel Greasley, 1-2-1783. Jonathan Griffith and Sarah Bruson, 11-2-1786.

2-27-1818. Abraham Griffith requests certificate to proceed in marriage with Mary Micheuer, Stroudsburg, Pa.

John Zetley and Rachel Griffith, 1748. Joseph Shaw and Rachel Griffith, 6-4-1767. Benjamin Griffith, 8-10-1708, married Mary Hooper, widow. John Griffith, Middletown Monthly Meeting, Bucks County, Pa., 8-10-1709, to Elizabeth Gach (or Guage), widow.

In a letter received from Mr. J. T. Elberson, Byberry, Bucks County, Pa., he says:

"The son of Abraham Griffith, Abraham by name, was a member at Byberry meeting, also preacher in 1752 for 3 or 4 years. Rachel Griffith (supposed to be daughter of Abraham, but we think was daughter of Isaac) was sent to New Jersey, near Mount Holly on account of a young man here in Byberry, and there she married William Stevenson. They were the parents of my grandmother Elberson. She married second time Lewis Rossel. Abraham No. 2 died in 1798. Rachel died about 1828. My Grandmother in 1829. They are all buried at Army's Mount Friends Meeting ground near Mt. Holly.

It is said that the Griffiths came to America "with freckled faces, shaggy hair and a pedigree back to Adam. They were Welshmen and certainly were connected by marriage with Kings, and Llewellyn of Grifflud was himself Prince of Wales, was beheaded, and his head was taken to London."

"The Britons were brave and steady warriors and if they had made common cause, the Romans might not have prevailed against them. Julius Caesar was the 1st civilized stranger, who invaded the Island, B. C., 52, but his incursions were confined to the Southern Coast, and the Roman dominion did not attain its full extent in Britain until A. D., 78. The Romans did not conquer the more remote parts beyond the Firths of Fortu and Clyde. (Copied from the Loyd and Carpenter families, by Charles Perrin Smith.)

From Mr. Jenkins book, Gwynedd Gwynedd, means "White Land."

An Eulogy upon Griffith, the Unhappy. (His brother David treacherously took him prisoner and Henry III kept him in the Tower of London, in attempting to escape from which he was killed).

"The eagle of Gwynedd, he is not nigh,—
Though placable, he will no insult bear!
And though a youth his daring horsemanship,
Fastening on him the strangers' wandering eyes."
"Gwynedd! For princes gen'rous famed—and sons,
By Gruffydd's son (the 2nd) Llewellyn unshamed,
Thou art, he, hawk untamed,
Is praised where'er thy glory is proclaimed."

We learn from Burke's Peerage that Owen Gwynedd of Griffith was the eldest son of Griffith of Cynau, king of north Wales. This Owen Griffith Prince of North Wales, was a chivalrous defender of the Independence of his country against the English, and died 1219, after his distinguished reign of 32 years. His son, Owen Griffith, succeeded to the throne but was deposed by his brother Llewellyn, who assumed the sole sovereignty of North Wales. He was attacked in overwhelming numbers by the forces of Edward 1st and slain in the valley of Wgc, Dec. 21st, 1282. He had been married to the Lady Eleanor, daughter of the Earl of Leicester, by his Princess Eleanor, widow of William, Earl of Pembroke, and second daughter of John, King of England.

Peter Lester (father of Hannah Lester) who married Abraham Griffith, came to Pennsylvania in 1682 with William Penn. He was from Leices-

tershire, England. At Chester Monthly Meeting, 4th month, 6th day, 1685, he and Mary Duncof declared their intention of marriage with each other.

In York County, England, records, are these notes:

"April 13, 1597, Urian Duncalfe, living in Otteringham."

"Thomas Duncalfe, Beverley, October 28th, 1600, at Abington Monthly Meeting, 6th month, 25th day, John Ball and Catharine Lester passed Meeting."

William Penn gave Peter Lester a square of ground on Market Street, Philadelphia, which he afterward sold for 30 pounds.

He had several children, among whom were John, William, Catharine and Priscilla. William went to Maryland or Virginia, where he married and had four children: Thomas, Shipley, Jane and Priscilla. The last named married a Dickerson.

Elizabeth G. Lester gave this paper written by her father, Joseph Green, 1855:

"My great grandfather took up a large tract of land on Saucon Creek in Bucks County, Pa., right among the Indians. He married a widow Large, a daughter of Ellis Lewis. They had 3 sons, Francis, James and Joseph. Joseph is my grandfather. Francis and James emigrated to the northern part of Virginia, took up a tract of land and settled among the Indians. My great grandfather and great grandmother remained with their sons Joseph in Bucks County until his death when Francis and James came on for their aged parents on horseback, for there were no roads then, and they returned with their sons, riding on horseback, swimming rivers and each of them were over eighty years old. They spent the remainder of their days with their sons Francis and James."

(This is copied from Mr. Elwood Roberts' valuable book, "Richland Families.")

FIVE ISAAC KENDALLS OF ASHFORD.

COMPILED AND COMMUNICATED BY ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE, OF LOS ANGELES, CAL.*

As with the history of Woburn, Massachusetts, so with that of the town of Ashford and Windham County, Connecticut, the name of Kendall has been closely interwoven with almost every fibre of their civil and ecclesiastical history. In Larned's History of Windham, Vol. II, page 27, appears the following most interesting statement: "The venerable Isaac Kendall, elected deacon of the Church with so much formality at its first organization, continued in office through all the changes and pastorates, and died Oct. 8, 1773, in the 88th year of his age, and fifty-second of his deacon-ship." This remarkable character came from a noble ancestry and heads a very long line of honored descendants, of whom many are now living in different parts of the United States.

1. ISAAC³ KENDALL (*Samuel², Francis¹*, "Miles," of Woburn), was the second son of Samuel Kendall and Rebecca (Mixer) Kendall, b. Sept. 13, 1686, at Woburn, Mass. There he married for his first wife, Oct. 9, 1706, Hannah Walker, daughter of Ensign Israel³ Walker (*Samuel², Richard¹*). She was born Sept. 24, 1686, at Woburn. Isaac moved with his wife and three oldest children to Ashford, Conn., shortly prior to 1714†, and from one of its earliest settlers, he became one of its foremost citizens. He obtained a grant of a large tract of land there in 1714, 100 acres of which became the Kendall homestead, owned and occupied by his sons of the same name successively and their children, and at the present time, owned and occupied by one of his descendants, Irving S. Kendall. In Nov. 1718, the church was organized at Ashford and Isaac Kendall became a leading member, along with his wife, Eleanor. His name appears, subscribed to the Church Covenant of Nov. 26, 1718. Upon Dec. 21, 1718, he was elected deacon, but refused to accept. Again, in 1721, he was elected, and finally ordained in 1727. In 1716, he was made surveyor of the Town, and, from that until his death, he held various offices in the Town. Hannah Kendall d. Aug. 1st, 1717, at Ashford, and Isaac married for a second wife, about July 5th, Eleanor ———. She died May 5th, 1727.

* In the compilation of the foregoing, the writer is indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Davis A. Baker, Town Clerk at Ashford, Judge Charles O. Thompson, at Pomfret Centre, and Mr. Eugene P. Cryne, Clerk at Willimantic, in addition to the two Kendall descendants, Mr. Irving S. Kendall, at Ashford, and Mrs. John D. Gaylord, at Pasadena, Cal.; also Miss Sara E. Cushman, of West Newton, Mass., and Miss Mary K. Talcott, of Hartford, Conn. As to the authorities, N. E. Hist. and Gen., Reg. Vols. 39, pages 19-23, and 57, page 350 et seq., give the Kendall and Walker Families of Woburn; also vide Sewall's Hist. of Woburn; Vital Records of Woburn and Watertown and Suffold Co. Deeds, (Vol. 43, p. 28). Larned Hist. of Windham Co., Conn.

† His younger brother, Joshua, came with him. Larned, Vol. I, page 223. He, too, left a large posterity, and the lines were afterwards re-united in the marriage of David Kendall and Hannah Kendall, cousins, Mar. 22, 1764.

Children by first wife, first three born at Woburn, others at Ashford:

- i. HANNAH, b. July 24, 1707; m. Dimmick.
2. ii. ISAAC⁴, b. July 4, 1709.
- iii. JOSHUA, b. Dec. 5, 1712.
- iv. ABIGAIL, b. Dec. 3, 1715; m. Rankin; d. Aug. 25, 1784.
- v. DAVID, b. Aug. 1, 1717 (?); m. Jane Adams, Feb. 8, 1739.*

Children by his second wife, all born at Ashford:

- vi. WILLIAM, b. April 1, 1719; m. Patience Ward.
- vii. REBECCA, b. May 19, 1721; m. Triscott.
- viii. MARY BURGESS, b. —, d. Apr. 8, 1722.
- ix. AMOS, b. April 10, 1724, d. 1746.
- x. MARY, b. Apr. 10, 1724; m. Read, at Cape Breton.
- xi. ELEANOR, b. Apr. 5, 1727, d. 1727.

As given (supra) Isaac³ Kendall d. Oct. 8, 1773, and his will, a most interesting document, is of record in the Probate Office at Pomfret†. It mentions and provides for his third wife, Sarah, whom he probably married in his latter years, and by whom he had no children. It makes provision for his daughter Hannah Dimmick, children and heirs of his son Isaac deceased, child and heir of his daughter Abigail Rankin, deceased, children and heirs of his son Joshua deceased, his son David; children and heirs of his son William deceased; children and heirs of his daughter, Rebeckah Triscott, deceased; child and heir of his daughter, May Read deceased. Isaac Kendall Jr. and Caleb Hendee are named as Executors; will is witnessed by Joseph Snow, Anderson Dana and Josiah Eaton, and was probated Dec. 7, 1773.

2. ISAAC⁴ KENDALL (*Isaac³, Samuel², Francis¹*), b. July 4, 1709; m. by J. Hale, March 15, 1731-2, Mary Chapman, and lived at Ashford. He d. May 21, 1748. Children, all born at Ashford:

- i. MARY, b. Sept. 15, 1732; m. Triscott.
3. ii. ISAAC⁴, b. Oct. 6, 1734.
- iii. HANNAH, b. June 2, 1737, d. Apr. 27, 1740.
- iv. JACOB (ISRAEL), b. March 1, 1738-9.
- v. HANNAH, b. May 6, 1744.
- vi. JOHN, b. July 6, 1743, d. Oct. 27, 1756.
- vii. JAMES, b. Oct. 6, 1745.

His will and an inventory of his estate are of record at Willimantic, and the former mentions his widow Mary, and one son, Isaac. In 1750, Oliver Clark was appointed guardian of Isaac Kendall, a minor. In 1757, a distribution of the estate of Isaac Kendall was made to widow Mary Triscott, sons, Isaac, John and James, and daughter Hannah.

3. ISAAC⁵ KENDALL (*Isaac⁴, Isaac³, Samuel², Francis¹*), b. Oct. 6, 1734; m. July 3, 1760, Mary Russell‡, daughter of Benjamin

* David was baptised in the Mansfield Church in 1714 and Abigail in 1715. Mans. Ch. Records.

† Vol. III, page 393, Probate Records.

‡ A peculiar difference arises, as early Connecticut marriages, Vol. II, Page 55, shows marriage at Thompson—"Isaac Kendall of Ashford and Mary Brissat of Killingly, July 3rd, 1760." The Russell marriage is undoubtedly correct, as it is taken from the Ashford Town Records and also the Kendall, family records.

Russell and his second wife, Sarah Parry. She was b. July 8, 1733 and d. after 1786. Isaac and Mary Kendall lived at Ashford. He served in the Revolutionary War, as a private, in Captain Marcy's Company, commanded by Colonel John Chester. His name first appears upon a roll of said Company, dated Ashford, August 22, 1776.* Date of enlistment, length of service and time of discharge not known.

Children, all born at Ashford:

- i. ISAAC, b. May 7, 1761.
- ii. ESTHER, b. Mar. 2, 1763, d. May 16, 1786.
6. iii. MARY, b. Feb. 1, 1765; m. about 1787 Israel⁵ Clark, b. Mar. 7, 1757, d. Feb. 5, 1827; (Israel⁴, Aaron³, Daniel², Daniel¹, of Windsor), she being his second wife.† She was received into the Ashford Church Mar. 21, 1786, and continued an active member. In 1799, she removed to Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y., with her husband, and from there to Delaware Co., Ohio, about 1805, where she died about 1808.
- iv. ELI, b. Mar. 25, 1767.
- v. PHOEBE, b. May 6, 1709, m. Peter Tuffts.
- vi. ROXANNA, b. Sept. 4, 1771, m. Ezra Smith, Nov. 22, 1792.
- vii. RUFUS, b. Sept. 21, 1774.

Isaac⁵ Kendall, d. Oct. 15, 1776, and a distribution of his estate of which his widow Mary was administratrix, appears of record at Pomfret. It disposes of a considerable estate and names all of the children above. In this connection, the writer has in his possession, a most interesting paper (original), which is reproduced here without change:

"Polle Kindals Discharge to Reuben Marcy.
Ashford, february 25 Ct. 1784.

Then Received of Reuben Marcy who was apinted gardean
for me the subscriber the whol and Every parte of my portion
which Belonged to me out of my Honored fathers estate in wit-
nes where of I have Here unto Set my Hand and Sael The day
and date above written Signed Sealed and Delivered in presence
of

Isaac Kendal
Eli Kendal.

Mary Kendal 2nd (Red Seal)."

"Mrs. Mary Kendals rect for Roxsay Kendal
4: 19: 3

Feb. 14th, 1786.

Then Rec'd of Capt. Reuben Marcy Guardian to Roxa
Kendal the Sum of four pounds Nineteen Shilling and three
pound Lawful money which is her proportion of the Debts and
Costs of Settling the Estate which I have paid for. P. Roxa
Kendal Rec'd by me Mary Kendal"

4.55 ISAAC⁶ KENDALL (*Isaac⁵, Isaac⁴, Isaac³, Samuel², Francis¹*),
b. May 7, 1761, m. Rachel Marcy, Dec. 16, 1784. They lived and
died at Ashford. He served in the Revolutionary War, as a
private, in the same company and regiment as his father. Date
of enlistment, length of service and time of discharge not known.

* Connecticut Men in Revolution, page 412, and Records, U. S. War Department.

† Reg. Vol. XIV, pages 70, 72.

His name appears on the rolls under dates, July 8th, December 25th, and September 8th, in year 1776. Isaac d. in 1829. Like his great-grandfather he had been elected Deacon, and served in that capacity for a great many years.

Children, all born at Ashford:

- i. ELIZABETH (BETSEY), b. Sept. 25, 1785; d. Dec. 1, 1790.
5. ii. ISAAC, b. Dec. 27, 1787.
- iii. ESTHER, b. July 17th, 1790, d. Mar. 3, 1793.
- iv. SIMEON MARCY, b. Aug. 18, 1792.
- v. ELIZABETH (BETSEY), b. Aug. 26, 1794.
- vi. ESTHER, b. April 17, 1798.

5. ISAAC⁷ KENDALL (*Isaac⁶, Isaac⁵, Isaac⁴, Isaac³, Samuel², Francis¹*), b. December 27, 1787; m., for his first wife, Mar. 25, 1810, Nancy Smith. About 1817, he m. for a second time, Almira Hayward. Children by first wife, all born at Ashford.

- i. MASON SMITH, b. Feb. 25, 1812.
- ii. LOUISA, b. April 1, 1816.

Larned's History, Vol. II, page 524, contains the following: "After the death of Deacon Kendall, in 1829, his son of the same name was chosen to fill his place, the third Isaac Kendall who had occupied the Deacon's seat, and the fifth of the name in direct succession to occupy the Kendall homestead of 1714."

Mason Kendall Smith (*supra*) was the father of Irving S. Kendall, now living on the old Kendall homestead at Ashford, Conn., and of Mrs. Sarah E., wife of John D. Gaylord, now living at Pasadena, Cal.

6. MARY⁶ KENDALL, (*Isaac⁵, Isaac⁴, Isaac³, Samuel², Francis¹*), and Israel Clark had the following children:

- i. CHELSEA, bapt. Nov. 13, 1788.
- ii. SOPHIA, bapt. Aug. 22, 1790; m. John Vanmeter, d. 1840.
- iii. ALMIRA*, b. Sept. 30, 1791, Bapt. April 29, 1792, m. Samuel Scribner, Jan. 1st, 1810, d. Nov. 29, 1872.
- iv. CHAUNCEY, bapt. Sept. 1, 1793.
- v. LUCY, bapt. Sept. 6, 1795; m. Brown, d. Nov. 14, 1839.
- vi. HARVEY, b. June 1, 1797, bapt. July 30, 1797; m. Nancy Travis and d. Apr. 16, 1873.
- vii. ROXANNA.
- viii. ISRAEL m. Laura —, d. 1825, Marion Co., Ohio.

* Great-grandmother of the writer.

ALFRED WYMAN HOAR.

Alfred Wyman Hoar, a member of this Society since October 17, 1898, died at his home in Monticello, Minn., Saturday, January 17, 1908.

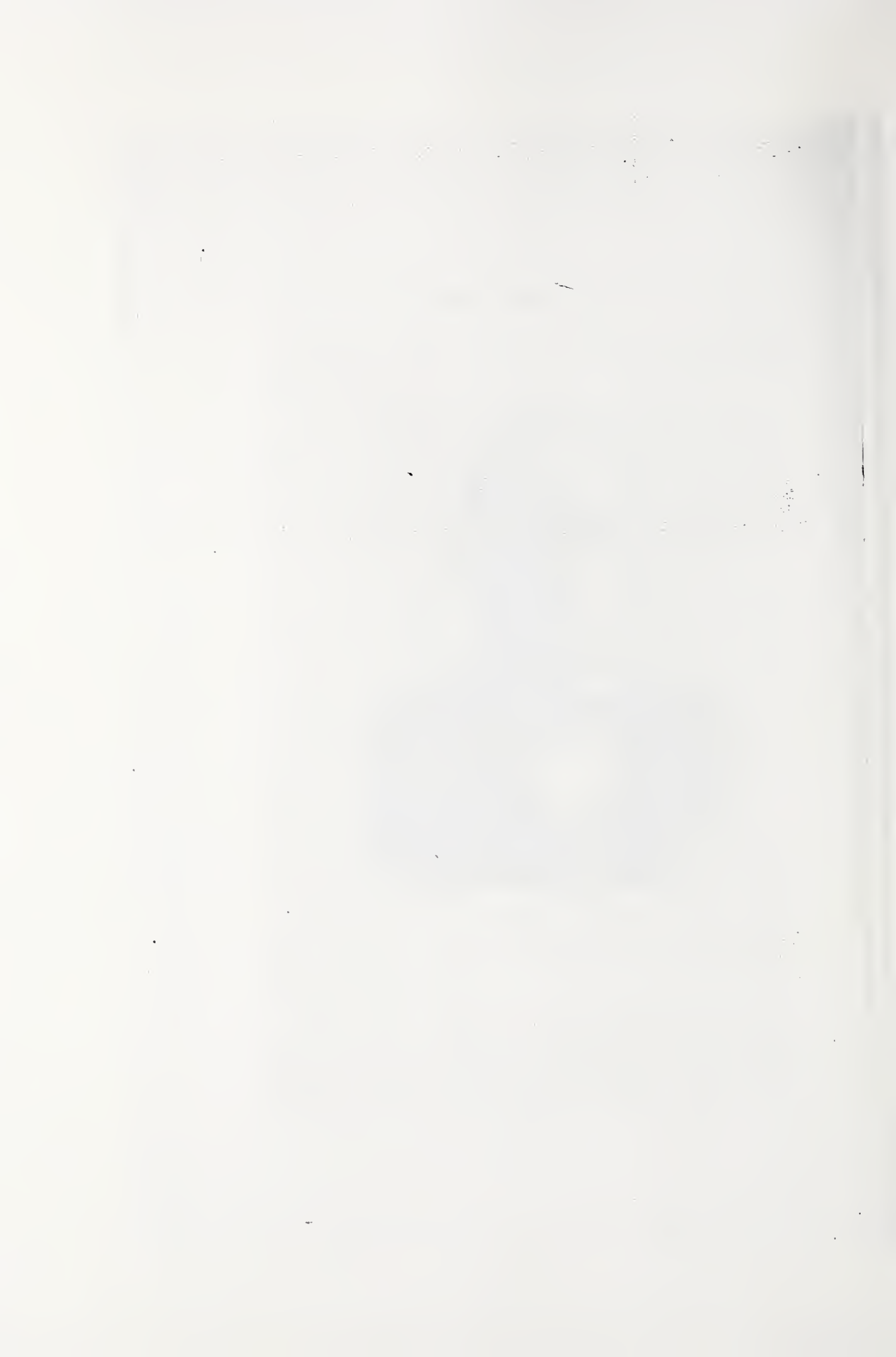
He was descended from Charles Hoare who died in Gloucester, England, in 1588, whose son Charles died in 1636, leaving a widow Joanna and six children. The widow emigrated with her five children to Massachusetts in 1639-40 and settled in Braintree where she died Dec. 21, 1661. Their son John was a lawyer in Scituate in 1643, moved to Concord in 1660 and died there April 2, 1704. His only son was Daniel, born 1650, married Mary Stratton July 19, 1677, and had eleven children, the third of whom, Lieut. Daniel Hoar, born in Concord, 1680, died there Feb. 8, 1773, married Dec. 20, 1705, Sarah Jones, by whom he had eight children. The sixth, Timothy, born 1716, died Jan. 16, 1791, married Jan. 23, 1752, Abigail Brooks, was the father of Timothy, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch.

Timothy Hoar, born in Concord, March 15, 1759, was sixteen years of age on that April morning when the British marched on Concord. He served for a short time after that date, in the army, and at other times; from Feb. 1, 1777, to May 8, 1777; July 23, 1777, on the Rhode Island Alarm, and from June 14, 1778, to June 19, 1779. On Oct. 9, 1788, he was married to Lydia Hunt, born in Concord, Aug. 24, 1768. The next year they moved to Westminster (Narraganset No. 2) onto land that his father had owned since 1761, riding with his wife and child for thirty miles through the forest. There he died Jan. 10, 1832, his wife following him Dec. 1, 1836. Their seventh child was Ira Hoar, born Feb. 1, 1803, married May 9, 1833, Sarah Wyman, born in Westminster, Mar. 31, 1806. This first child was Alfred Wyman, our subject.

On the mother's side Mr. Hoar was descended from Francis, of the Parish of West Mill Herefordshire, England, husbandman, whose will was proved Feb. 14, 1659, whose son Francis was at that time "over the sea" and died in Woburn, Nov. 28, 1699. From him descended David Wyman, the father of Sarah.



ALFRED WYMAN HOAR.



Ira Hoar in 1826 bought one-half of his father's place and after the father's death bought the rest excepting his mother's dower rights. In 1853 he bought another farm of fifty acres, where he gained a livelihood by farming and by his trade of cooper till 1854, when, with two other families he moved to the territory of Minnesota, Alfred being then twenty years of age. Each took up claims in Tp. 121, N. Range 25 W., and patented them April 10, 1860. In 1861, Ira Hoar returned east, leaving his two sons. He lived for many years in Wachusettville, Mass., as Superintendent of a department of his brother-in-law's paper mills, but in 1878 returned to Minnesota.

He and his wife were among the earliest abolitionists of Westminister and promoters of the cause of temperance, woman's elevation, universal suffrage, and international peace. They were members of the Congregational Church, but in later years, Spiritualists. When in Minnesota in 1856-7 he helped organize the Republican Party in Wright County, Minn. He was a member of St. Paul Chapter, S. A. R. He died Mar. 17, 1898.

Mr. Hoar remained in Minnesota till 1871 when he moved to Cleveland, O., where he remained eight years as clerk in the general office of the L. S. & M. S. Ry. Co. He then returned to his farm in Minnesota where he spent the rest of his life. Mr. Hoar was called by his neighbors for various school, town, and county offices, but never aspired to more than local political preferment. He was an active supporter of the Grange (P. of H.) On May 25, 1869, he was married by Rev. L. C. Collins to Josephine Jackson, born in Monticello, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1843, daughter of Cyrus Brooks Jackson and Rachael Jane (Crooker) Hodgkins.

Mr. Hoar kept a diary from 1864 till his death. In 1898 he published his *Lineage and Family Records*, a pamphlet of fifty-six pages and at his death had nearly ready for publication a much larger work.

His children were:

- i. CHARLES ALFRED HOAR, b. in Monticello, Minn., Dec. 18, 1871. Now residing in Duluth, Minn.
- ii. ARTHUR JACKSON HOAR, b. in Cleveland, O., Nov. 16, 1873; m. Mar. 10, 1897, Florence Mae Holland, of Minneapolis; b. Aug. 16, 1887.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PAPERS OF GOVERNOR
ALLEN TRIMBLE.

1823-1830.

(Continued from page 37 of January Quarterly.)

[*Allen Trimble to Samuel Rumrey, et al.*]

HILLSBORO, OHIO, 8th of March, 1828.

GENTLEMEN: The Invitation which you have addressed to me by order of the Board of Trustees and Faculty of the Medical College of Ohio, to attend the Commencement to be holden on the 11th inst., has been duly received.

The intollerable and almost impassible condition of the roads, from this place, to Cincinnati, I hope will be deemed a sufficient Apology, for not complying with the Invitation.

I am Most Respectfully, Your most Obediently, ALLEN TRIMBLE.

[*J. L. Taylor to Gov. Trimble.*]

COLUMBUS, O., 5 P. M., December 24, 1830.

MY DEAR SIR: You set out this morning, contrary to all my expectations last evening while I was at Judge Swan's party. There was a large company there, of Judges, Lawyers, Legislators and ladies; and during the evening, I frequently conversed with Mr. Weille, Col. Mason and others upon the subject of a dinner to Your Excellency on Monday next, which subject was proposed by them and as I thought in our private conversation perfectly understood.

I was under the impression that some one of them would certainly prevail on you to decline starting today, and thought that you would be formally invited to tarry until Monday next. But when I went to your room this morning, I found you had gone. Had you been requested at an earlier period to accept some mark of respect of the kind above mentioned, I should most cordially have seconded the movement of the gentlemen.

Gov. McArthur gives a large dinner party tomorrow, and the Judges and many of the members of the Legislature are to be there. Nothing has been done in the Legislature today. The House will be opened for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum tomorrow, and the Senate does not sit till Monday next.

I find my mind continually occupied about the election of a Senator to represent this State in Congress. I am still persuaded if we could have detained you here we should have concentrated the wishes of the Clay Party, but we are now much divided. Time alone can determine what will be the result. I am quite unwell, and must ask an apology for my hastily written letter, promising to give you a detail of events as they may occur. In haste, yours most truly,

J. L. TAYLOR.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 18, 1831.

News has just arrived in town that David Pew has succeeded with General Jackson in getting the course of the National road changed. I believe it is a positive fact, it is to pass by his farm and to come in on the street where Doherty lives. I am not joking. Davy Pew has, without doubt, achieved all this personally with General Jackson. It has occasioned a good deal of excitement in the South part of the town.

General Flomony and I remain single. I suppose you have heard that General F. has become a member of Mr. Hoges' Church.

Ever truly yours, SAM'L. C. ANDREWS.

[*Henry Dana Ward to Allen Trimble.*]

NEW YORK, 13th, August, 1831.

HON. ALLEN TRIMBLE:

DEAR SIR: One of your constituents as the late Governor of Ohio, to whom at one time was entrusted the education of your sons, marked and approved your course in public life, and who knows and respects your personal worth, and private virtues, takes the liberty now to address you.

I learned from my upright friend, Dyer Burgess, that you disapprove of Freemasonry. Your tried and acknowledged patriotism lead me to hope that you also consent to the use of wise, legal and constitutional measures to abolish the secret and titled order, which constitutes a government within our states, co-extensive with, and modelled in some measure upon our National Government.

It cannot be unknown to you, that a host of Freemen have arrayed themselves against the Masonic order, demanding its dissolution and abolition. In the name of those Freemen a convention of Delegates from eleven states, at Philadelphia, 11th, of Sept., last, publicly impeached the Masonic institution of requiring, instigating, and concealing the highest crimes against both human and divine laws; they also called another convention to meet in Baltimore, 26th, Sept., next, and appointed a committee of National Correspondence, by whose advice I have the honor to present you this.

In regarding the men whose public services make their opinions upon this subject valuable to the nation, and whose retirement gives them freedom to speak the thoughts they entertain without great embarrassment, few in the country present higher claims to respectful attention than yourself. It would gratify me personally, and subserve the interests of virtue and of our country generally, to know that you approve of the use of those means, which the constitution and the laws in their most equitable construction allow, for abolishing the nurseries of delusion and crime, almost universally established in the form of Freemasonry.

If consistent with your views of duty, I shall be happy to receive the free expression of your opinions upon this subject—and there may be circumstances under which I should take it as an additional favor to the cause and to the country, to have your permission to present your opinions to the gentlemen who will assemble at Baltimore, from at least fifteen states, and one Territory, to nominate candidate for President and Vice President, of the United States in behalf of Antimasonry, of the laws and of our common country.

With very great respect, HENRY DANA WARD.

[*Luke Tiernan et al, to Allen Trimble.*]

BALTIMORE, October 9, 1831.

DEAR SIR: We hope it is not necessary for the advocates of virtuous National principles to offer any apology in addressing a well known political friend, on any subject connected with the views and objects of our party, or the general welfare of our country.

With feeling of very deep regret we have heard it widely suggested, and in some instances the opinion has found its way into the newspapers, that our friends in Indiana and Illinois, and particularly in Ohio would decline (notwithstanding their preliminary movement) the sending of Delegates to the National Republican Convention proposed to be held in Baltimore in December next. The reason we have heard assigned for this change of intention, on the part of our friends in Ohio, are that they considered it as a conceded point, that the National Convention would be restricted in its choice to the nomination of Mr. Clay, and that fearing from the late expression of public sentiment in Kentucky, that this gentleman might not be carried throughout the Union, they did not wish at so early a period to confine the National nomination to him.

Since the elevation of the present Incumbent to the Presidency we have always thought, and are still decidedly of the opinion that Mr. Clay is the strongest and most prominent candidate connected with our party. We believe in common with our friends that his talents, his experience, his political principles, his public services and virtue and his private worth, all combine to render him the first choice not only of our party but of the Nation.

We sincerely believe also, that the national interest, as well as moral principle, and political justice imperiously require the nomination of Mr. Clay at the hands of his friends; for they have sincerely sympathized with him in the midst of base and unprincipled persecutions, and they feel a just pride in admiring his talents and honoring his political and moral virtues. For these reasons we still hope that Mr. Clay will receive the unanimous vote of the convention.

But as our views are strictly national and patriotic, we may say with all and personal feeling towards Mr. Clay, that should it appear, at the hour of deliberation, that any other enlightenment and virtuous candidate of orthodox political creed shall, unquestionably, be more acceptable to the nation, we think from the nature of our principles, and from the object of the convention that the delegates should not only feel at liberty, but that it will become their duty to support such a candidate.

We conceive that the object of this convention is to deliberate freely and with a proper spirit of respect and compromise towards our political friends from every part of the Union. First, as it respects the propriety and expediency of a nomination; and secondly, if a nomination should be decided on, to give the full force both moral and political of this convention, to some candidate who shall combine in his character all the requisites, necessary to form an able, honest, and efficient Chief Magistrate. Upon such an occasion, and for such an object to restrict our selection to any one individual, would be to fall into the worst error of our opponents, and to become what we have so often deprecated in them, personal rather than national politicians. We believe that it will be the privilege, as well as the duty of the National Convention, to take a liberal and expanded view of the talents and character of our country, and whenever we can find a candidate, uniting a majority of our views with the greatest prospect of official success, towards such a candidate, without regard to persons, should be directed the unanimous support of the convention.

We are actuated by the same views and influenced by the same inducements—the welfare and honor of our common country; and unless a large majority of the States be fully and ably represented in this convention, it will materially diminish the moral and political influence of our nomination. We sincerely desire to unite with our political friends in checking the present misrule in our national affairs; and with a proper and zealous co-operation, on their part, we hope to overcome even the 50,000 majority against us in Pennsylvania. With this view of the subject, and we sincerely think it a just and proper one, we hope that we shall not lose the important support of our enlightened and highly esteemed friends in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. We shall hail their representation in the National Republican convention as one of the most auspicious circumstances connected with its patriotic objects.

We repeat it as our opinion, that the nomination emanating from the proposed convention, will be more or less influential in proportion to the extent of the representation. From information received from every quarter of the Union, we are convinced of the necessity of embodying our principles; and this can in no way be so well effected as by a national nomination. Unless we have zeal and unison in our ranks, it is in vain to hope for success, and with these we may bid defiance to our opponents. New York and Pennsylvania will be certainly represented in the convention, and Virginia has already chosen delegates. We hope, therefore

that Ohio, Illinois and Indiana will follow the example of these great States and earnestly co-operate with us in reforming the moral and political vices of the national administration. As a zealous member of our party, we invite you by every principle connected with its existence, to use your utmost endeavors and effect and early appointment of delegates to the National Republican Convention not only in Ohio, but from the Sister States of Indiana and Illinois.

The full force of your example and voice will be felt in the convention, and with feelings of very high respect we sincerely hope through your exertions, and those of your friends generally in Ohio, to learn of the early appointment of Delegates to the National Convention. We rely with confidence on your patriotism in promoting the great and important objects of the National Republican Party of the Union.

Respectfully, Sir, your obedient Servant, etc.,

LUKE TIERNAN,
H. NIES,
JOSHUA MEDTZER,
CHAS. F. MAYER,
NATH'L B. F. WILLIAMS,
W. H. FREEMAN,
JAMES HERWOOD.

[*Henry Dana Ward to Allen Trimble.*]

NEW YORK, 24th, Dec. 1831.

HON. ALLEN TRIMBLE, Hillsboro, Highland Co., O.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of last October came in due time. I read it with great interest. I knew not how to reply at once. The pressing occasion had passed, and I have delayed almost to the loss of my opportunity, for seeing your honored name among the Gentlemen at Baltimore 11th inst., who recommended Mr. Clay, I dare not presume that Anti-Masonry will be quite welcome until after the election. However, that election will pass, and if we live, it will leave us as we are, in the minority with time to reflect. Against that time I will say a few words, which, if not written now, might be lost; and I trust they will be welcome, if only as a testimony of the value I set upon your good opinion.

Your views of Masons and Masonry accord perfectly with my own, until we come to the time of action, or application. You think the moral effect, (which has been made, and failed,) should have been made first, and that the political effort might well follow upon the failure of the moral effort. "But when did the moral effort fail?"

Thirty years ago, when with Abbe Burreul, and the learned professor Robison, both Masons and men of irreproachable purity, in Europe, and the Rev. Drs. Morse, Dwight, Payson, and others of the very first celebrity among the scholars and divines of America, wrote, preached, and prayed, eloquently, earnestly, and voluminously, against the dangers of the system of Masonry. They were overwhelmed with calumny, they were driven from the fight with loss, they were absolutely silenced upon this subject with disappointment and shame.

And why was not the political remedy tried then?

Because nothing occurred to suggest that mode of redress to the public mind at that time.

"Ought we to proceed against the order now for their failure to be morally convicted then?"

By no means; nor ought we to conflict in any way now with Masonry, unmindful of the lesson that conflict teaches. If moral suasion and cogent reasoning and documentary evidence utterly failed in the hands of Timothy Dwight, and Jedidiah Morse, engaged with the lodges, who now upon the stage of life would lightly venture to arraign the order? Not a man; and yet I admit with you that we should first speak kindly with a fellow man, before we push him for not attending to what we say.

Not flattering myself that my experience will be important to you, it is still the experience of a friend and of an Anti-Mason. Before the Morgan outrage, I distrusted Freemasonry, and began to note my reasons for this distrust, to be read by those who should outlive me. When Morgan was reported to be slain, I believed it immediately, for I had studied the character of Freemasonry, and my own heart told me the imminent hazard of doing what was reported to have done, and did so. I sought with my might, for more than two years to bring the brethren into my moral convictions. They honored me, but despised my convictions. I published my views with documentary evidence to sustain them. Men of my blood were ready to call me accursed, for this exercise of moral and religious liberty. Still I meddled not with the political question. At length, I found it good to strengthen my hands by an intercourse with Western Anti-Masons of New York. (I was all this time in Massachusetts.) They had used moral suasion, and legal forms, to repress the audacity and crimes instigated by Freemasonry without effect, and they had then without a foresight of what it would lead to, adopted political weapons. They should and did refuse to elect the Masonic sheriffs and coroners and Justices, whom they could not trust with political power.

They tried moral influence, while any hope of its success lasted; that failed, and they resorted to the ballot box. As it was with them, so it was with me, and so it must be with the great mass of Anti-Masons, they first became morally convinced, as you are, of the danger, and iniquity of Freemasonry. They next attempted to bring their masonic friends to a sense of the evils of the order. They asked them to abandon it, and its unsanctified orgies and its profane obligations.

Do the Masons yield? Is this gentle method persuasive with them? Then political Anti-Masonry never scathes their name or political power. But not so do they yield to moral suasion. They are provoked that you meddle with their secret abominations. They impute malice, or folly, to those who use any effort to bring them to discard their masonry. And men are left no other course to pursue, but either to sit down under the folds of the Hydra, or to bruise its head at the polls.

So your own prescribed course in this matter, is the very one we are pursuing, and is the same which the people of Ohio will pursue. Political Anti-Masonry is coming there, moral has been four years engaged with the Fraternity, and they stand up yet for their Masonic rights and privileges.

The people will not always submit to have it so; and unless a great and unlooked for change in the Fraternity comes, the people will never be able to have it otherwise, except by bringing the fraternity to the ordeal of the ballot box. That cures the Masons of their masonry, by bringing upon it the irresistible force of public opinion, in a way that they can neither belie nor bear it.

With a kind remembrance to your sons of whose welfare I am sincerely happy to hear, believe me, Very respectfully, your friend,

HENRY DANA WARD.

[*William Rupel to Allen Trimble.*]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 18th, 1832.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed I hand you a letter from E. Haynard, respecting your Warrants. The bill to which Mr. H. refers, passed our house almost without dissent. I endeavored to enlist my colleagues and the Virginia delegation, but in vain. To oppose it Mr. Doddridge promised to have an Amendment, but was absent when it was taken up.

If that bill should finally pass, your Warrants and all others in the same situation must be located within the V. Military District.

In haste, Yours, etc.,

WILLIAM RUPEL.

[*Hiram Ketchum to Allen Trimble.*]

NEW YORK, August 9th, 1832.

DEAR SIR: Our friends here are exceedingly desirous of obtaining some information upon which reliance can be placed relative to the prospects of our party in Ohio; you are well aware that newspaper intelligence cannot always be depended upon. I earnestly desire that you will communicate to me as soon as convenient after the receipt of this information upon the following points: Are there in your State many desertions from the Jackson ranks? What is the operation of the veto message in Ohio? Are the Anti-Masons in much force, and is there no probability of their abandoning their electoral ticket and supporting ours? And finally, is there a probability that our electoral ticket will succeed?

You are doubtless aware of the fact that our Convention adopted the Anti-Masonic ticket, and I have the pleasure to inform you, that it is the decided opinion of our most discreet friends in different parts of the State, that the opposition electoral ticket will prevail here, and if it does, our friends in Ohio may rest assured that the electors chosen will all vote for Mr. Clay, if by so voting they can defeat the re-election of General Jackson; but if these votes will not on the final Canvass be of any service to Mr. Clay, we are indifferent whether they are given for him, or any other Candidate.

These facts I desire you to regard as communicated for your own information, and that of our confidential friends.

The leading Anti-Masons in this State are very much disposed to take a liberal and Patriotic Course, and if they prove equally so in your State they will not persevere in their adherence to their electoral ticket. Will you have the goodness to confer with some of our friends and inform me whether we can bring any influence to bear upon your State, which will prove salutary.

Could a visit from P. B. Porter or any other citizen of this State be of service to you? I have the honor to to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

HIRAM KETCHUM.

[*Allen Trimble to Eliza Jane Trimble.*]

Monday evening, October 15, 1832.

DEAR ELIZA: The news of cholera being in Cincinnati reached here on Saturday. We hear today that there has been sixty cases every day and about half that number of deaths. We have also heard there has been a case in Circleville and one in Chillicothe. This has caused us much uneasiness and we have concluded that if this disease has made its appearance in Chillicothe you had best return home with Cary. We may and probably shall be visited here with this terrible malady, but if so we prefer having the family as much together as possible.

Since writing the foregoing paragraph, your Mother, William and I have been weighing the matter of your remaining in Chillicothe, even if this fatal malady has not made its appearance and have been convinced of this fell destroyer is about in the land and as a thief in the night enters cities and towns when least expected, sweeping the inhabitants by scores to the tomb. That it will be prudent for you to return with Cary and we will endeavor to obtain for William and you a private instructor at home, William having declined leaving home this winter. It is with great regret we call for your return, but under all the circumstances, we conclude it will be the better course. If cholera should seize the inhabitants of Chillicothe with as much violence as it has those of Cincinnati, (and why not) then we should sorely reflect upon ourselves for suffering you to remain in so exposed a situation.

We are all as well as usual at home.

Your Father,

A. TRIMBLE.

[Isaac Trimble to Allen Trimble.]

BOSTON, November 10th, 1832.

DEAR SIR: I write you upon a subject, which I am satisfied you feel sufficient interest in, not to consider it, to say the worst, an annoyance, viz: my prospects in the profession of Civil Engineering. You may not be aware that I have left the army to pursue that profession unmolested; and in doing so, I am satisfied I did not overrate my ability to succeed, nor the demand for competent engineers throughout the country.

My success so far has surpassed my expectations, and I could not wish to change my situation here, were it not for the severity of a northern climate is too much for the health of Mrs. Trimble. (I have committed matrimony, you know), and from a wish to establish myself now that I am an honorable citizen, in the western country, where I shall lay my bones, God willing.

There are numerous works of internal communication being constructed and projected in your state, and I would wish it to be understood that with proper inducements my services as an Engineer could be secured on a respectable work—(R. Road), I prefer.

Feeling conscious from my experience on several important works, that I can render a full equivalent for a proper salary. I do not ask employment as a farmer, but will consider myself under obligations to you personally, for any measures you may take to present me favorably to the notice of Canal and R. Road Commissioners of the state, or those of private companies.

I saw in the papers, that a R. Road is projected from Dayton to Lake Erie, for which the survey is now making. If that work is to be prosecuted with energy, it would afford me pleasure to be employed upon it. I would remark, that I do not wish to change my situation here for a Sub.—or one elsewhere, inasmuch as the experience of ten years active service under the Government, both in the location and construction of public works, justifies me in aspiring to something more than an assistant engineer.

You will, I am sure not only excuse the address, but with pleasure use all proper means to promote my success in a profession which by education and choice I am prepared to adopt for support.

Please say with my respects, that I desire to be remembered by Mrs. Trimble and others. I am respectfully and truly,

Your friend,
ISAAC TRIMBLE.

[Albert Picket to Allen Trimble.]

CINCINNATI, March 11th, 1833.

DEAR SIR: You will perceive by the "Academic Pioneer," which accompanies this, that the Teachers, of the West, are beginning to exert themselves, in the cause of education, which at this time ought to receive the highest attention of the public throughout the Union.

In this undertaking, several of the Western States have already united, and it is expected that several others will join them, at the next general convention, which will commence its session, in this city, on the 2nd Monday of September next.

We are very desirous that all respectable teachers and the friends of education generally, should unite with us and afford us all the assistance in their power. Teachers cannot effect this mighty change alone, nor does it concern them alone, but is of equal importance to all classes of people, and will require the united efforts of all.

To you as one of our political Fathers we very naturally turn our eyes with the mingled feelings of hope and of expectation. And from your firmness as a man, acquirements as a scholar, your well known patriotism and general philanthropy, we feel as if we might consider you as a friend, and look to you for that assistance, on this important occasion, which your influence and knowledge will enable you to give.



Presented to the Hon. Allen Trimble by the Ohio State Board of Agriculture. A Testimonial of their appreciation of his Distinguished Services as the Pioneer in the Agricultural movement and in the development of the Agricultural and Industrial Interests of Ohio, 1853.



Awarded by the Hamilton County Agricultural Society to Allen Trimble for his Horse Turill, 1855.

The Board of Directors for the State of Ohio have in contemplation to request some one or more in every County, of the friends of education, to make strict inquiry into the state of schools, academies, etc., also to ascertain as near as they conveniently can, the qualifications of teachers, their modes of instruction, success, etc., and render a report thereof to the next general convention. It is expected that the other states will also adopt the same or a similar measure.

It will be in your power to help us greatly in bringing forward this regulation. Your knowledge of the state generally, and your acquaintance with the people of almost every part of it, will enable you to recommend such persons in many of the Counties, as would be likely to enter into the subject, with spirit and perseverance. It would afford us great satisfaction, if you would accept this office, for the County of Highland, and should you wish any assistance, that you would select such person or persons, as you may prefer.

You will readily perceive, that this plan, if brought into successful operation, would soon produce great and important effects. Unqualified teachers would be obliged to qualify themselves, or resign their places. And as soon as ignorant pretenders are driven from the field, men of education, talents and respectability will enter. And the employment of teaching, which at present has no honor attached to it, nor is even considered as a profession, will ere long become one of the most important of all professions. For the other depend almost entirely on this for their success; and every defect in this, has a tendency in a greater or less degree, to nullify them all.

If our views should meet your approbation, we should consider it a favor, if you would mention to us such persons in the different Counties, as you think best qualified to perform this important duty.

If any additions or amendments to the plan proposed, should suggest themselves to your mind, we should be much gratified if you made them known to us, for we wish to adopt the best method that we possibly can.

In the Board of Directors for this year since their election in October last, two vacancies have occurred. One of which has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D. and I am happy to state that he has entered upon the duties of the office with much interest and energy. The other vacancy it is expected will be filled by Bishop McIlvaine, President of Gambier College.

By order of the Board and in their behalf, permit me, Dear Sir, to solicit your co-operation and correspondence, and also to invite you to attend the next general convention, which we have reason to believe will be very large and respectable. And we should also be much pleased, to see such Teachers and literary friends, as you may think proper to invite. I am with the highest esteem,

Respectfully yours,
ALBERT PICKET.

[S. Medary to Allen Trimble.]

DEAR SIR: Some time since the Ohio State Board of Agriculture passed a resolution requiring that a silver Pitcher worth fifty dollars be prepared at the expense of the Board and presented to you as a token of their appreciation of your early and earnest labors in the cause of Ohio Agriculture and the successful organization of the State Association.

I have the honor to inform you that this Pitcher, small as it is in value when compared with your long and successful labors to promote the cause of Agriculture in our State, is ready for presentation. The time and place fixed upon for the delivery, is at Hillsborough on the 25th inst. If agreeable to you, please notify the undersigned, with such suggestion as you think proper.

With high respect,

S. MEDARY, P. O. S. B. Ag

[*The Ohio Company for Importation of English Cattle.*]

STATE OF OHIO, 2nd November, 1833.

We the undersigned citizens of the State of Ohio, anxiously wishing to promote the interests of Agriculture, and the introduction of an improved breed of cattle, hereby agree to associate and unite in Company under the name and style of "The Ohio Company for the importation of English Cattle," and in order to effect the objects of our association, we hereby further agree, that our capital stock shall consist of \$10,000 to be divided into shares of \$100 each.

No member of this Company to subscribe less than \$100 of one share, and that upon subscriptions to this paper being obtained to the amount of \$3,000 we mutually agree to have a meeting in the town of Chillicothe, for the purpose of organizing our Company as aforesaid. And we hereby bind ourselves to pay the amounts affixed to our names respectively so soon as the sum of \$3,000 is subscribed for the objects above specified, and when at the meeting to be held as aforesaid, a proper officer of said Company shall be appointed to receive the same.

The meeting of the Subscribers to be called: (as soon as the last named sum is subscribed) by the President of the Ross County Agricultural Society.

(Signed by)

ALLEN TRIMBLE, 5 Shares DUNCAN McARTHUR, 3 Do. and
GEORGE RENNICK, 5 Shares. Others to the amount of \$5,000.
PETER L. AYRES, one share.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, 18th January, 1834.

SIR: A Meeting of the Members of "The Ohio Company for the importation of English Cattle," is respectfully requested at Madeira's Hotel in Chillicothe, on Saturday the 25th instant. The object is to give any instruction which may be deemed necessary to the Agent of the Company, Mr. Felix Renick, who was appointed at the last meeting.

Payment of the subscriptions will be required at that time.

By order of the Company.

DUNCAN McARTHUR, President of the Ohio Company for the Importation of English Cattle.

J. L. TAYLOR, Secretary.

[*F. Rennick to Allen Trimble.*]

CHILLICOTHE, May 5, 1838.

DEAR SIR: The Notes given by those who purchased Stock at the Ohio Importing Company's sale 24th October, last, fell due on the 24th, ult., and I have been requested to make out and forward the accounts to the purchasers with a request that those from whom balances are due to forward them and lift their Notes as soon as convenient to do so to enable us to bring the business to close as soon as practicable. I have accordingly taken the liberty to forward yours which you have below.

Very respectfully your obt. servt.

F. RENNICK, Agent.

A. Trimble, Esq., in account with the Ohio Importing Company.

To amount of your Note due 24th Dec. 1838.....\$2,580.00
Contrabu.,

By your dividend on one Share of Stock.....\$1,300.00

By cash paid to defray expenses..... 75.00 \$1,375.00

Balance due the Company..... \$808.00

May 5th, 1838.

F. RENNICK, Agt.

P. S. Should there be found any error in the above account it will of course be rectified. There are 16 or 18 herd books on hand, a portion of which you are entitled to.

F. R.

[*Replies received from Washington Irving and Henry Clay, to the Committee of Arrangements for the Anniversary Celebration of the landing of the first settlers of Ohio at the mouth of the Muskingum river.*]

A. G. Gano, A. N. Riddle, etc., Committee.

Toast to Henry Clay—"Patriot of Ashland."

ASHLAND," KENTUCKY, March 1835.

GENTLEMEN: I feel greatly honored by your flattering invitation. As a resident of a neighboring state, during a period of time almost equal to that which marks the existence of Ohio, as a civilized community, I have witnessed its astonishing growth, and rapid advance in wealth, improvement and greatness, with the highest satisfaction. Looking back upon the past with feelings of pleasure and gratitude, and forward to the future power and prosperity which, under the blessing of Providence, await it, the people of Ohio have abundant cause for the contemplated celebration of the anniversary of the first settlement of their State. If it were in my power, I should join in the festivities of the occasion, with a delight which will scarcely be surpassed by that which will be enjoyed by those more directly concerned. But having recently returned to my home, not in very good health, after a long absence from it, I regret that I cannot accept your friendly invitation, without too much personal inconvenience.

I pray you to communicate my respectful acknowledgments where they are due, for the kind consideration of me, which has been entertained, and by my best wishes that your festival may realize every agreeable anticipation which has been formed. I request your acceptance, also of the assurances of high personal esteem and regard of your faithful friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

[*From Washington Irving.*]

NEW YORK, March 23d, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your letter, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, inviting me to the anniversary celebration of the landing of the first settlers of Ohio at the mouth of the Muskingum river. It is with regret that I am prevented by distance, and indispensable engagements, of availing myself of so flattering and acceptable invitation. I scarce know any festival more calculated to awaken exalted enjoyment, than one commemorating an event, which, under our own eye, as it were, has almost equalled the marvels of creation.

There is nothing, since my return to my native country, that has filled my mind with grander anticipations of its destiny, than the sight of the great internal States, which, within a few brief years, have sprung from a primeval wilderness, into populous, and powerful existence. When I consider these vast regions of inexhaustible fertility, deeply embosomed in our immense continent, and watered by mighty lakes and rivers; when I picture them to myself as they soon will be, peopled by millions of industrious, intelligent, enterprising, well instructed, and self governed freemen; blessed by a generally diffused competence; brightening with innumerable towns and cities, the marts of a boundless internal commerce, and the seats of enlightened civilization—when I consider them in this light, I regard them as the grand and safe depositories of the strength and perpetuity of our Union. There lie the keys of empire; there dwells the heart of our Giant Republic, that must regulate its pulsations, and send the vital current through every limb. There must our liberties take their deepest root, and find their purest nourishment; there, in a word, must we look for the growth of real, freeborn, homebred, national character, of which our posterity may be proud.

I beg you, therefore, gentlemen, to express my thanks to the Committee of Arrangements, for the honor they have done me, in inviting me to a festival, calculated to call up such feelings, and that you will offer them, in my name, the following toast:

"The Pioneers of Muskingum—Who called an empire into existence out of the depths of the wilderness."

I am gentlemen, very respectfully your obedient servant,

WASHINGTON IRVING.

[*Henry Clay to Allen Trimble.*]

MAYSVILLE, 19th, Nov., 1835.

DEAR SIR: When I was at Frankfort, I spoke to Mr. Brown about the price of his 1000 Acres of land on Rattlesnake, which you mentioned to me. He asks three dollars per acre. Is it worth that? Would you advise the purchase at that? and be willing to take half? Is it well watered? How much is first rate?

Be pleased to write me, addressing me at Washington City. I am now on my way there.

Your friend,
H. CLAY

[*Thomas Corwin to Allen Trimble.*]

WASHINGTON CITY, 22 January, 1838.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of 13th, today. I am sure you are mistaken concerning the last warrant. I certainly inclosed that set of papers to you or one of your brothers for the purpose of getting the proof of loss before the court in Hillsborough as law requires in order to obtain a new warrant. I think I directed the mode of taking the proof and also the person to whom it should be sent at Richmond that it might be laid before the Governor and Council. I think if you inquire you will find the papers have taken this destination. Please write me (as soon as you have looked into the business) whether you got on the track of the papers. I think I sent them two years ago but it might have been last winter.

I perceive we are as usual getting into confusion with our land dates for the Presidency. I should be very greatly obliged to you for your opinion as to the probability of running Clay with success in Ohio and Indiana. In the East with all parties he seems to be gaining rapidly.

Yours truly,

THOMAS CORWIN.

[*George Collins to Allen Trimble.*]

COLUMBUS, OHIO, February 1st, 1838.

SIR: It is now past 12 o'clock at night, and I therefore date February instead of January.

Long have I delayed an epistle to my by-gone predecessor, in hope of devoting to him, a leisure hour. But I begin to fear that were I to wait for that hour, we should go down to our graves without my boring you with a letter.

For several days past I have been trembling with apprehension that we should seriously embarrass the State with extravagant appropriations, and thereby break down the Whig Party in Ohio. I have been too much engaged,—occupied too much of my time, in the current business of the Session, to make myself acquainted with the duty and details of State matters at large. But I am sufficiently advised to state, that our debt is between Six and Seven Millions, and that our debt and liabilities, amount to nearly, perhaps, quite Ten Millions.

I entertain the keenest, liveliest, apprehensions, of the coming Summers' operations. All through which we have passed, is "tarts and cheese cakes," to that which is yet to be visited upon us; unless, indeed, our "Wicked rulers," should stay their withering hands, and retrace their steps—and of that I see not one ray of hope!!! But that we dare not discredit the wisdom of our own senses; cannot shut our eyes to that which is passing before us—it would seem to exceed all human belief, that the war against the Banks should still be waged with so much fierceness. The people, principally our own people, owe the Banks of Ohio, about seven millions more than the paper of those Banks, in circulation.

Where are our people to raise Seven Millions over and above the amount of Ohio paper in circulation? And yet some of our Whig friends are disposed to "go ahead." They speak of liberal appropriations, and of the *ability* of the State, as though the people were paying no taxes. Loud complaints were made of the burden of Taxation the past year. But do the people know that in addition to the amount of taxes collected, the State had to borrow \$77,000 to meet the demands on the State, to pay the current expenses of the State Government, and interest on money borrowed? With such facts before us, it appears to me the extravagance of madness, to engage largely in new works of improvement—especially as the works now in progress will require large means for a year or two to come.

But I have got my dog further ahead of the hare than I intended. Yesterday and today have been days of sunshine compared to several preceding. Yesterday we made battle in right down good earnest, and not altogether without effect. We succeeded in laying one favorite bill upon the table; the adjournment left another lying there. When the first was called up this morning—you see I write as though it was still yesterday—we carried a resolution referring all such bills to a select Committee. Tonight I finished the draft of a bill amending our general improvement Law. I don't know that I can have it carried for its own sake. But the friends of particular measures becoming alarmed, they may strike a bargain with me, and those who entertain like views. And as I fear that the State is in considerable danger. I shall probably yield a little to save much.

You have seen Mr. James, Resolution, and Declaration? On Saturday last, the Resolution was made the special order for this day! About eleven (11) o'clock the matter was taken up. At half past 12, we adjourned till half past 2 when we resumed the strife. Some two hours were spent in general debate. The Vans then gave up the debate and betook themselves to verbal amendments, and calling the Ayes and Noes. The Amendments, postponements, adjournments etc. The Ayes, and Noes were called upwards of twenty times. No debating.

Two of the Vans sitting behind me, I heard one of them say to the other, that they still had about 50 amendments to offer. That, I thought, too manifest a *Bore*. I would not unless under very extraordinary and peculiar circumstances, call the previous question to cut off debate!!! But I could not see that a party could have any good right to be indulged in such "Tom-foolery." I therefore determined to call and did call for the previous question. After about an hour's debate, the call was sustained, the question put, and the Resolution and declaration adopted, having previously passed the Senate.

Now "This must do for a spell" Remember me to your family and believe me to be,
Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE COLLINS.

P. S. The bill authorizing County subscriptions for building bridges on the Chillicothe and Milford Turnpike Road, passed the House long since. Mr. Utters absence has delayed its passage through the Senate. But he is now in his place; and I suppose that action on the bill will not be much longer delayed.
G. C.

[Hiram Ketchum to Allen Trimble.]

NEW YORK, June 8th, 1838.

DEAR SIR: I have just read with great interest, the proceedings of your great Whig Convention; they are spirited, patriotic, and able. I am very anxious to know what is the real popular sentiment in Ohio, on the Presidential question; are you really desirous of procuring the nomination of General Harrison, or do you think it only politic to present his name, with a view of complimenting him, while in truth you desire the success of another Candidate, or of either the other Candidates named.

I will frankly acknowledge that the General is not my choice, although I shall cordially support him if nominated. It seems to me that his prospect of success depends very much upon the action of Pennsylvania; if that state shall come into the convention and through her delegates, express a belief that no other candidate than General H. can succeed in Pennsylvania, then I cannot well see how the convention can avoid nominating him. I therefore look to the action of the Key Stone State with great interest.

One resolution adopted by your Convention I must confess, somewhat astonished me; the resolution complimenting Mr. P. of South Carolina. When I look at the proceedings of Ohio, on the subject of H. and especially in reference to the annexation of Texas, and remember that Col. P. was a warm advocate for that measure, I am led to believe that the resolution could not have been well considered, and at any rate that it cannot express truly, the sentiment of the Whig Party of Ohio.

The speech of Mr. Bond circulates here with great rapidity; the proposition is now on foot to publish and circulate in this State alone, 100,000 Copies; this I doubt not, will be accomplished.

We think the prospects of the Whig Party in this State are very flattering; yet some months will have to elapse before we come to the Contest, and there is no prediction what this time will bring forth.

Do you not fear that the abolitionists will give you trouble in Ohio; in this State, there are, I am told there are from 10 to 20,000 votes which will turn on this question. Is this party numerous and active in Ohio; will the members of it go for Mr. Clay if nominated?

My earnest desire is that the discussion and consideration of the Presidential question would be entirely deferred until after the new congress shall be chosen. May I have the pleasure of hearing from you at your earliest leisure? I am very respectfully, and truly,

Your Obedient Servant, HIRAM KETCHUM.

[Thomas Corwin to Allen Trimble]

WASHINGTON CITY, 4th July, 1838.

DEAR SIR: I send you herewith the answer of Major Hoops. I wrote once and called several times to see Ellicott about his Ohio lands, but never could see or hear from him on the subject.

We have this morning passed a bill allowing the notes of specie paying banks to be received for good debts, notwithstanding their issue of small bills contrary to the Depository Act. We could do nothing more. We should have gone a little farther, but our conservative forces exempt. Kiljore and Clark deserted us.

Yours truly,
THOS. CORWIN.

[Allen Trimble to Thomas Corwin.]

OAKLAND OHIO, 28th of April, 1840.

DEAR SIR: It cannot fail to encourage and strengthen a public servant in the performance of arduous and responsible duties, to learn that his labor has not been overlooked by his masters. And that they regard him as a faithful agent and duly appreciate his services. Those whose Representatives you are thus look upon your services in Congress; and although we may not on your return indulge in the same excess

of feeling that animated the good old Puritan Father on hearing his son for the first time after he had taken orders addressed to his Maker, at the family altar, when he cried out: "Well done, Johnny; well done, Johnny" louder and louder until he raised the whole population of the village, the scene closing more like a Methodist love-feast than a regular morning service! Yet I think I know we feel more like saying, and we will say on your return, (without any admixture of that military enthusiasm that we, Generals, Colonels and war Soldiers now feeling more and more enthusiastic!!—Well done Tommy, well done, Tommy!!!

* You know that no one was more reluctant to give up Henry Clay than I. But I was soon satisfied after the nomination of General Harrison, that the Harrisburgh convention acted wisely, and every day's report tends to show to strengthen the conclusion that General Harrison is the most available Candidate the Whigs could have selected.

The attempt to tarnish the military character will not succeed. Old officers and soldiers are rising "like spirits from the vasty deep," and kindling the flame that will sweep over the land, and if it does not utterly consume the Vandals and Goths, it will scorch and leave them like withering shrubs in a western burnt prairie. Some of the sharp-sighted and keen scented have seen the cloud of smoke and smelled the fire, and as the hare on the approach of the destroying element leaves his covert, so they file off and take a more safe position when good parties are more likely to be found. We must not rebuke nor repulse those Whigs who fly from danger, but receive and give them protection during the campaign—but then—!!!!!!

I admire a man who has moral courage and honesty enough to withdraw from a party when that party does what he cannot honestly do. But when a man assists in creating a party, in sustaining it through a long series of the most manifest abuses of power that corruption of principles can produce. And not until the people in the majority of the power are rising infuriated by their suffering and terror in their brow to hurl them from the seats and posts of honor does he abandon them. Such a man I must consider is more concerned for his own safety than for the preservation of his Country's interest and honor.

But I am digressing, I only intended to tell you that the prospect hereabouts is most cheering, opposition to the powers that be, like the early and powerful rains now pouring down upon us, seem to be breaking up the great deep of public opinion, which like our mighty rivers, swells with the outpouring of her tributaries, and threatens to overspread the great valley from the mountains to the Gulf of Mexico.

I do not regret that the opposition can attack the military character of General Harrison, the attack and defense will do much good, and we should court investigation, but we should by no means be diverted from the Real Question at issue—"The People vs. The Office Holders."

Herald home from the floor of Congress all the charges you can prove (and there are enough of them to condemn any administration). Turn them all over to the administration, and more good will result than from any laws you can pass in the present condition of the country.

We I mean the Whigs of Ohio, would be pleased to see you here. Your services would be of much value, but I doubt the propriety of your leaving Congress before the end of the Session. The moment you leave, if before the close, you will be charged with abandoning your part and obligations in Ohio, for H. and yourself. etc. I am not sure such a change would do good or harm, but with me the real question is, are you not doing more for the Whig's cause and your Country's honor, where you are than you could do at home? If there was danger of Ohio being lost without your presence, I would say come home, for I look upon the decision of Ohio as of more importance, incomparably, than any other State of her vote in the nation. But I cannot believe there is danger here; if there is the signs of the times are woefully deceptive!!!

Yours most respectfully,

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

[*Gen. P. B. Porter to Allen Trimble.*]

NIAGARA FALLS, June 28, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR: Your son, Esquire William, and myself have at length collected, prepared and executed all the complicated documents that were necessary on our part to the completion of our contract for the Breckinridge estate in Ohio, and nothing more is wanting but your formal sanction of our acts and the recording of the several conveyances in the Registry offices of your State—to procure which I have concluded to let my young clerk, Henry Andrews (who is extremely anxious to avail himself of the pleasant season of the year and William's protection and information, to visit the Western Country, in some part of which he intends to settle) to accompany him.

William has indeed had an herculean task, which he has executed with great patience, perseverance and address, in extricating this property from the Chaos in which it was involved—and I most sincerely hope that his purchase may turn out, as I have reason to believe it will, under his tact and management, a very profitable one to him for he will have well deserved it.

Although his intelligence, energy and general personal deportment, as well as his family connections, give assurance that his engagements with me would be fairly and honorably carried into execution: yet as I am wholly ignorant of his pecuniary situation and resources, I could not consistently with the ordinary dictates of prudence (and more especially in a case like the present, where I am acting not for myself, but as the faithful trustee and Guardian of others; I feel that I ought not) to waive the voluntary offer made in your letter of the 24th of June, 1839, in which you say that "Should William make any arrangements with you for the purchase of the lands in question." I will be responsible for his complying with his agreement to the letter.

The mode, (which I hope may be acceptable to you) in which we have proposed this responsibility, I shall be given, as you will perceive on examining the papers, is, by your endorsement of the three notes which he has executed for the payment of the purchase money; and which moreover (for your indemnity rather than my own) are also secured by mortgage on the lands.

I rejoice most sincerely to hear that the prospects of "Old Tippicanoe" are so favorably in your State, and in return, I can most confidently assure you, that there is a moral certainty (for as decisive as such a subject is susceptible of) that he will carry the state of New York, by a majority of not less than ten, and more, possibly twenty thousand.

I should be happy to see you at my home, whenever business or pleasure may call you in this direction, and am very truly and respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

P. B. PORTER.

CINCINNATI, 25th, June 1840.

DEAR SIR: As a Committee on behalf of a number of the Citizens of this City, we have the pleasure to invite you to be present on Thursday the 2nd of July next at an entertainment to be given to General Solomon Van Rensselaer, New York, at the Henrie House, in this City. We are

Truly yours, etc.

S. W. DAVIES,

C. L. CLARKSON,

J. P. GARNISS

H. L. TATEM,

P. ANDERSON,

L. SHALLEY

S. FALES,

M. GREENWOOD,

A. TOWIN,

WM. BILLINGS,

C. S. TODD.

A Convention of the people of the Miami Valley was held at Dayton, September 10, 1840, to celebrate the anniversary of Perry's Victory upon Lake Erie. The invitation to Governor Trimble is signed by Jos. H. Crane, Samuel Farrer, Robert C. Schenck, H. G. Phillips, Daniel A. Haynes.

[*Stephen Fairbanks to Allen Trimble.*]

Boston, October, 2nd, 1840.

DEAR SIR: I am very much gratified by the receipt of your esteemed letter of the 21st ultimo. It is a long time since my family or myself, have had the pleasure to hear from any member of your family.

My daughter has heretofore received much satisfaction in the correspondence with your daughter Eliza—but she infers that her family cares and her more extended acquaintance, consequent upon a married life, occupy all her time.

Mrs. Fairbanks and Miss Caroline desire to be affectionately remembered to you and your family. We are not without hope that we may yet have the pleasure of meeting you again. The political part of your letter, in relation to the spirit that the people of your State in favor of Gen. Harrison is most cheering. Your testimony in regard to his mental and physical power fully confirm the opinion of your friends here. If he is not President of the United States for the next term then I shall never hereafter put any confidence in the signs of the times. Every thing we see or hear seems to render it certain that he will have a very large majority.

In this State we feel confident that we can secure a majority in each branch of the Government, and we are quite sanguine that all the members of Congress will be Whigs. You may rest assured that Maine has secured an entire Whig (Government?) and we have not the slightest doubt but that she will give her vote for Harrison by a handsome majority.

It is also believed by many who watch, duly, every movement that New Hampshire will give her vote for Harrison. There is a fine spirit pervading the whole State, and every good man seems very much inspired with the certainty of success. As it regards this State going for the General—it is as certain as he is a living man—we believe that we can give him 15,000 to 20,000.

My friend Laurence, to whom I had the pleasure of introducing you, is still living, but in feeble health. He frequently speaks of you with much interest. May we not contemplate the pleasure of seeing you in this city at some future time? It would be very gratifying to our family.

I regret I have not been able to obtain for you, the Demeter series to which you allude in your letter. I have sent to the publisher, who assures me that there is not a copy unsold. If I can procure a copy from some friend, I shall send it according to your direction.

I am, with highest respect your obliged friend and servant,

STEPHEN FAIRBANKS.

In 1841 Mr. Lewis J. Cist of Cincinnati, the collector of autographs wrote to Governor Trimble asking him for some valuable names, which, it appears, were sent. He says he is especially desirous to procure Wm. A. Trimble, U. S. Senator; Gov. Tiffin, Huntington and Meigs, Kirker, Worthington, E. A. Brown, Gov. McArthur, Alex Campbell, Stanley Griswold and Benj. Ruggles.

[*Jeremiah Morrow to Allen Trimble.*]

WASHINGTON, June 8th, 1842.

DEAR SIR: I enclose a circular in commendation of the *True Whig*. It is a small paper and afforded at a small price, but edited with more than common ability. The exertions of the editor in the advocacy of correct principles of policy, and in the rebuke of unwarranted assumptions of power by those in high places, should entitle him to the patronage of the friends of a well regulated government.

Please bring his claims before our political friends in your neighborhood.

Respectfully yours,

JEREMIAH MORROW.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Dec. 3rd, 1842.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, a committee for the purpose, beg to inform you that arrangements have been made by the Whigs of this city to testify their respects for Governor Corwin tendering him a public dinner to be given at the Neil House on the 15th instant.

It would give the committee and those for whom they act, the sincerest pleasure if consistent with your feelings to unite with them in thus rendering honor to one of Ohio's noblest and most worthy sons and in renewing the solemn pledge which every true Whig will but feel it his duty to make to stand by the country, its interests and until its institutions are rescued from the danger which now so imminently threaten their safety and perpetuity. With sentiments of respect,

Your obedient servants,

J. RIDGEWAY, JR,
C. H. WING,JOHN FIELD,
O. W. SHERWOOD,

F. McCLELLAND.

[*J. Ridgeway to Allen Trimble.*]

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 3rd, 1844.

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND: Your friendly letter of the 18th, ultimo, was received, and I have been pondering in my own mind whether a letter from you stating the early "views and acts" of Mr. Clay through me to a portion of the Society of Friends would be of any service, as influencing that class to vote for him, who would not otherwise do so.

There being no Friends Society in this place (where I have lived 22 years) my acquaintance is very limited with its members, and I fear an effort of mine in the mode proposed would have no influence in their several settlements in the state.

That Society, or its intelligent members throughout the U. S. are aware that Henry Clay at an early day took some steps toward a gradual emancipation of the Slaves in Kentucky, and as a great and influential Statesman many of them looked to him to take further steps toward the emancipation of that degraded race of a national character, until he made his position known, on that subject, by the presentation of a remonstrance against the reception of abolition petitions, some four or five years since in the U. S. Senate. Since that period the members of that Society have generally viewed him if not inimical to emancipation, not specially in favor of it.

In regard to annexation, we know that Mr. Clay is opposed to that measure for reasons and difficulties which are not likely to be removed for many years to come, and that James R. Polk does not, in his letter, appreciate these difficulties, but stands ready to enter into a Treaty for annexing Texas as soon as he takes the Presidential Chair, and should he succeed, he will say, and his friends to the South will say, that his election was placed upon that issue, and that he is bound to enter into a Treaty, etc., as General Jackson said of the destruction of the U. S. bank in 1832.

This view places Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk almost antipodes on the question of annexation. The latter is in favor, unqualifiedly, of immediate annexation, and the former is opposed to it, from insurmountable difficulties. In this view, which I think is a fair one, those who are opposed to slavery, and think that annexation will extend its evil, cannot vote for Mr. Polk, whether they are of the Society of Friends, Anti-Slavery, or Abolitionists, but on the contrary if they really wish to avoid annexation, they will vote for Mr. Clay and not for Mr. Birney. I am so deeply impressed with this view of the subject, that although there will be thousands of votes cast for Mr. Birney, that I cannot resist the suspicion that those who do cast them, are ripe for a dissolution of the Union.

There are many other questions in issue between the two great parties, now contending for the ascendancy, which together with annex-

ation, make the pending election of a National Character more important to the weal of the woe of this Nation than any which have occurred, perhaps, since the first election of Washington.

Viewing it as such, I am devoting much of my time in the Whig cause as an humble member of the State Central Committee, and if victory (which we by no means despair of) shall have crowned our efforts at the end of the coming Campaign, I shall be richly rewarded.

I need not tell you that the good and the virtuous are with us, in the great cause before us, nor need we doubt the result, if each honest thinker will give action to his thoughts.

I am, most respectfully and very truly yours,

J. RIDGEWAY.

[John Woods, State Auditor to Allen Trimble.]

COLUMBUS, February 13th, 1847.

DEAR SIR: Your lines of the 12th, instant are at hand, and in answer I state that I know of no reason why your Company should not come in under the provision of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature. The act was intended for the relief of the creditors of the turnpike Companies in which the State is a Stockholder. It applies as well to the Companies in which the State has paid up the whole of its stock as those to which it is still a debtor.

I think the act one which will do justice to the creditors. I will as soon as settlements are made with the county treasurers, and with Mr. Whitehill, who retires from the treasury, address a circular to the several companies. In the meantime, would it not be well if you can make arrangements with your creditors to accept of the provisions of the act.

It will be necessary, as you will see, for them to take one third of their Claims in Stock and then they become entitled to the whole toll. I trust your creditors will accept of the provisions of the land. You will then be enabled to complete your road.

Permit me to say to you that you have cause to feel a just pride in the manner in which you have discharged the duties of this position during the winter.

Had it not been for the kindness with which he managed usual important measures of which the Amendments to the tax law were most important, they would have been lost. I had occasion to have pregnant consultations with him and I must say that our intercourse was indeed pleasant.

Very truly yours, etc.,

JOHN WOODS, State Auditor.

[Ohio Wesleyan University.]

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Oct. 12, 1847.

DEAR SIR: You are probably aware that I borrowed five hundred dollars (\$500) of the Scholarship fund, for which I gave my note, payable on demand, with interest annually; which amount I paid out for apparatus on the University, offering to wait for my pay until the land given by N. Ward, Esq., is sold.

For my security the Committee have agreed that I shall have a note according to my proposition. I have enclosed one which I should to have you sign for the Trustees and return to me.

We have a full school—all moving on very pleasantly. The apparatus has arrived in good order. My kind regards to your family.

Yours affectionately,

F. MERRICK.

Hon. Allen Trimble

"Signed and forwarded Note, 15th, Oct. 1847."

"Resolved that the section of land belonging to the Ohio Wesleyan University and lying in Gallia County Ohio, shall be held as security by Rev. F. Merrick for the five hundred dollars expended by him in the purchase of apparatus for the University."

The above is an extract from the minutes of the Ex. Committee. Prof. M. as I understand proposes to take the enclosed note instead of a mortgage. (Endorsed on the letter.)

COLUMBUS, January 22, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I forward you today's mail 850 more blank Certificates of scholarship for your signature. You will please forward them as follows:

200 to Rev. M. Dustin, Zanesville, Ohio.

200 to Rev. J. S. Tomlinson, Augusta, Ky.

200 to Rev. W. F. Stewart, care of Rev. M. Dimmitt, Circleville, Ohio.

250 to Rev. E. Thomson, Methodist Book Room, Cincinnati.

If you can get them sent as pamphlets, it will save several dollars postage.

Yours truly,

F. MERRICK.

COLUMBUS, January 11th, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I will forward you a small number of our Certificates of scholarship for signature. If convenient, will you return them by return mail, as we greatly need them as soon as they can be had.

The Senate in *statu quo*. As an African told them in a speech made in the State House last evening, they really are acting the part of children. My kind regards to your family,

Yours truly,

F. MERRICK.

P. S. Please number the Certificates as you sign them, and retain the last number that subsequent packages may be numbered on in order. Seventy-five of them you may send to Dr. Thomson, Delaware, the other seventy-five to me here.

[From John Locke to Board of Agriculture.]

CINCINNATI, November 25th, 1848.

DEAR SIR: I had the honor to receive through Governor Trimble, a request that I would prepare for the Board a treatise on soils.

I have not yet lost all my interest in that occupation to which my boyhood was dedicated. Nor have I traversed our interesting State without a probable conjecture as to the composition and defects of soils over which I passed, what little I know of Geology, Chemistry, Botany and Physiology would always suggest something whenever I saw a sickly or deficient crop.

But I have felt that our agriculturists have had little confidence in science, and that because I had laid aside the practical manipulation of composts, to study their elements and their mode of action, I was necessarily excommunicated.

The important task named to me calls for more time than I have at my command—nay it calls for more than all of the time since I received the notice. It has therefore been impossible for me to execute it.

The Board will please accept my acknowledgments for the honor they have conferred upon me.

Very respectfully,

JOHN LOCKE.

[James B. Longacre to Allen Trimble.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 6th, 1852.

DEAR SIR: The committee of twenty-five layman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, referred to in the accompanying circular, respectfully and cordially invite you to meet with them in St. George's Church, in this City, on Wednesday the 5th of May, 1852, to hold a conference of the laity, with the object of sustaining and commending the present constitution of the Church; against any measures that may be urged upon the approaching General Conference, with a view to change the organic laws under which by divine favor the Church has so long prospered.

If prevented by circumstances from attending personally at the time and place proposed, the committee requests an expression of your sentiments in relation to the matter, and in any case an early answer, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee.

By order of the Committee,

JAMES B. LONGACRE, Chairman of Com.

[*Allen Trimble's reply.*]

HILLSBORO, OHIO 20th of April, 1852.

Mr. James B. Longacre.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 5th instant, containing an invitation from a Committee of laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to meet them in Philadelphia on the 5th of next May, to hold a conference of the Laity with the object of sustaining and recommending the present Constitution of the Church. Against any measure that may be urged upon the approaching General Conference, with a view to change the organized law and on which by divine favor, the Church has so long prospered." With the request: "If prevented by circumstances, from attending personally at the time and place proposed." "That I shall express my sentiments in relation to the matter referred to!"

I thank the Committee for the honor of an invitation to the proposed Convention, but my present health forbids its acceptance, and to express my sentiments upon the subject to be acted upon in a manner satisfactory to myself, would require investigation and thought which I have not bestowed upon it. I can say however, that I have a firm conviction from my own observation of its working properties that the machinery of Methodism as devised and put into operation by its great founder, is the most perfect, and the most efficient for the purposes intended of enlightening and saving the human race, that has as yet been invented by mortal man. I am therefore, not only satisfied, but pleased. Yes, (if the expression is allowable) proud of Methodism as it is!!!

And I regard the attempts to change her Organic Law and Usages as tending not only to mar her beauty, but to cripple her energies and disgrace her name.

I do not pretend to know the sentiments of the Laity in this state upon the subject, but having heard of no efforts to get up an excitement upon the subject of a lay representative, I conclude there are a few, if any in Ohio who desire to a change in the Constitution of the Church for such purpose or for any other purpose.

The Delegates from Ohio to the General Convention have a better opportunity to know the sentiments of the members upon this point, than I can have. My statement will be, therefore read with due allowance.

Yours most obediently,

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

[*John Trimble to Allen Trimble.*]

NASHVILLE, October the 7th, 1853.

SIR: The motives under which this letter is written, will, I hope, be a sufficient apology for the liberty I take in addressing you. It originates in a sincere desire to obtain any information, which you may possess in relation to the writer's father, or his ancestors—a rational, he thinks, as well as natural curiosity.

On looking over old papers—letters of date 1806, 1816 written by you and your brother William Trimble to my father—presented themselves and from them I infer you were known to each other in early life, were probably relations, and I have been induced to hope you might be able to communicate information, which would be grateful and interesting at least to his descendants.

My father, James Trimble died in Nashville, 1824, in early manhood, aged 43. He left six infant children all of whom now living reside at Nashville. He was an only son, and child of John Trimble and Mary Alexander, of Rockbridge County, Virginia, educated at Washington College, E. Tenn., studied law at Staunton, Va., settled at Knoxville, thence removed to Nashville.

It has never been my fortune to meet with any relations on the paternal side, and I have learned nothing of his early life or parentage. If known to you in early life, his traits of character, and habits as a youth, his father, his traits, occupation or any information which you may possess as to his ancestry, would be most gratefully received and remembered.

A few years ago, I addressed you a few lines on this subject at Springfield, Ohio, I found afterwards your place of residence was Hillsboro. I suppose the letter never reached you, nothing now, would induce me to trouble you, but a strong desire to learn something of the early life of a parent, or of the parentage or ancestry of a parent, of whom I have a vivid remembrance as a boy, and for whom I cherish profound, affection and veneration.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

JOHN TRIMBLE.

[A. M. Searles to Allen Trimble.]

CINCINNATI, October 27, 1853.

DEAR SIR: The anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be celebrated in this city on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of December next.

The Committee of Arrangements hereby extend to you an earnest and fraternal invitation to be present on that interesting occasion and to take such part in the public exercises of the same, as may be hereafter determined upon. Due notice will be given you on this point, after the receipt of your acceptance.

Soliciting your favorable consideration and an early reply, I am dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

A. M. SEARLES, Secretary,
Committee of Arrangements.

[John Swain to Allen Trimble.]

BALTIMORE, May 17th, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: Your two letters have been duly received, and it affords me great pleasure to recognize again the handwriting of an old and esteemed friend. Amidst the troubles with which we have been surrounded here for winters past, I assure you that I have not forgotten our friends in Ohio; and I regret to add, that it is the only pleasing feature connected with the past I have heretofore borne in the effort to carry out the internal improvements of our State.

I am sick—sick—sick—of the very name of a railroad; and I have often wished at times that I had your zeal and energy to sustain me amidst their many perplexities. The period of depression through which we have passed, is indeed a serious one, as the railroad interest is now lower in the public estimation than any other to which we have heretofore looked for encouragement.

That this state of things will not be permanent, I am bound to believe; but it is certain that all roads that do not offer an undoubted temptation must go to the wall. Whether many of those now in progress, will ever be finished, remains to be seen.

The Board of this company would be indisposed now, to go into any controversy with the Marietta Company. Their own position is such as to make it prudent that they should keep themselves as much out of the public eye as possible.

You have my good wishes and I hope sincerely, that you may succeed in getting back your road and your charter. It was certainly a most unfortunate step for you stockholders, and I have not a doubt that they all sincerely repent it. Struggling as we are for our existence, we are in no condition to make enemies either at home or abroad. There are many here who look to the Marietta road as our only reliable connection; and to take any step that would retard its completion might have a very injurious effect here.

It is certain that we are in no condition to contribute one dollar to any work of internal improvement that may be hereafter projected, until our own are rendered more prosperous than they would seem to be at the present moment, and to tie up or otherwise embarrass the Marietta road without a certainty of something to take its place promptly, would not, I am satisfied, meet with public approbation.

The connection between Marietta and Wheeling must be totally abandoned. The scheme is simply preposterous; and their safety will depend upon the most advantageous connection with the North-Western road. As to this, however, they may consult their own convenience or interest.

I hope, my dear Sir, that you will appreciate the delicacy of our position and permit us to decline becoming parties to the suit now pending.

I shall visit Parkersburg, about the 2nd of June. Our annual meeting is called for the 6th. I wish it were in my power to extend my visit a little further.

I shall send by express to your address at Hillsboro, two copies of a History of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, published in Philadelphia, in very handsome style. As the part I have borne in the completion of that great work, is pretty justly treated of and in a spirit of fairness, which contrasts somewhat with the spirit of detraction which is occasionally indulged in.

I would beg the favor of you to present one of them with my regards to your son William, and keep the other for yourself. And the reward that I have ever looked for from public service, was the good opinion of friends. And in this I have not been disappointed.

With best regards to all my friends, I am, my dear Sir,

Very truly,

JNO. SWAIN.

Cemetery Inscriptions, Gahanna, Ohio.

(Copied June 3, 1906, by D. E. PHILLIPS and F. T. COLE.)

- Chrysler, Elias, d. Oct. 11, 1873. A. 43 y.
 Lucy, wife, d. Jan. 20, 1902. A. 65 y. 8 m. 19 d.
- Havens, Mary Jane, wife of Leroy, d. Jan. 15, 1879. A. 37 y. 3 m. 5 d.
- Stiger, L. G., Co. F., 133 O. Inf.
 David, b. Nov. 20, 1806, d. Nov. 24, 1894.
 Harriet, wife, b. Jan. 16, 1816, d. April 23, 1896.
- Park, Sarah A., wife of A. C., d. Apr. 23, 1901. A. 63 y.
 Josephine, b. Oct. 1, 1865, d. July 14, 1885.
- Green, Gilbert L., b. July 18, 1822, d. Sept. 20, 1876.
 L. Francis, b. Mar. 21, 1861, d. Oct. 11, 1875.
- Carpenter, Solomon, d. Sept. 22, 1888. A. 43 y. 7 m. 18 d.
 Abigail J., d. Jan. 6, 1879. A. 28 y. 3 m. 18 d.
- Perry, Francis M., d. Sept. 30, 1877. A. 34 y. 10 d.
- Young, Thomas, b. Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 22, 1811, d. Columbus, O., June 20, 1902.
- Abigail, b. in New Jersey May 31, 1818, d. Gahanna, May 27, 1878.
- Taylor, Mary, wife of Lucius, d. Sept. 5, 1845. A. 49 y. 8 m. 2 d.
- Pearson, Simeon, d. Apr. 21, 1855. A. 82 y.
 Elizabeth, wife, d. Sept. 15, 1858. A. 75 y.
 Richard, d. Mar. 15, 1866. A. 63 y.
- Linton, James, b. 1807, d. Dec. 8, 1840.
- Culbertson, Mary, wife of David, d. Sept. 1, 1873. A. 28 y. 11 m. 23 d.
 John, d. July 9, 1871. A. 68 y. 2 m. 8 d.
- Click, Sarah, b. July 2, 1822, d. Feb. 15, 1835.
 Mary. (Obliterated.)
- Baughman, George, b. Oct. 14, 1757, d. Sept. 13, 1834.
 Barbary, b. June 3, 1872, d. Sept. 22, 1850. A. 88 y. 2 m. 22 d.
- Dr. John, d. July 14, 1862. A. 33 y. 8 m. 14 d.
 Jessie, d. Dec. 31, 1878. A. 76 y. 6 m. 20 d.
- Catherine, wife, d. Dec. 1, 1838. A. 31 y. 11 m. 24 d.
 Mary, wife, d. May 30, 1888. A. 70 y. 3 m. 2 d.
- Beetley, John, d. Mar. 17, 1837. A. 2 y. 1 m. 22 d.
- Woolf, Savage, s. of A. and Christina, d. Nov. 29, 1875. A. 23 y. 1 m. 24 d.
 I have laid the turf above my son,
 Whose life was but a summer's day.
 I know that God in mercy mild,
 Has called his youthful sole (sic) away.
- Green, Geo. T., d. Jan. 30, 1876. A. 25 y. 11 m. 15 d.
 Masonic emblems.
- William, d. Jan. 28, 1869. A. 41 y. 5 m. 2 d.
- Latta, James, d. Sept. 5, 1826. A. 52 y.
 Elizabeth, d. May 3, 1854. A. 73 y. 13 d.
- Starrett, John, b. in Chester Co., Pa., Mar. 14, 1757, and after spending a long life as a pilgrim traveler and sojourner in this world he calmly resigned this life and bid adieu to this world and all its pleasures on the morning of the 25th day of Jan. A. D., 1840, in the hope of a blest immortality beyond the grave at the advanced age of 82 y. 10 m. 11 d.
- Mary, wife, d. Mar. 7, 1855. A. 85 y.
- Lucy Ann, wife, d. May 12, 1858, 30 minutes after two in the morning. A. 38 y. 5 m. 7 d.
 For I hope it won't be long
 Till I shall meet you all in Heaven.
 And sit and sing at Jesus' feet
 Where we shall never part again.
 Dear husband dear and children, too,
 With all your joys and tender care,
 My life you could not save.
 Dry up your tears and do not weep for me.

Swickard, Jacob, d. Jan. 31, 1878. A. 65 y. 2 m. 6 d.

He sleeps beneath the grassy turf,
Shut from all earthly tears.
The night winds murmur o'er his grave,
But yet no sound he hears.

Easterday, Nancy Jane, d. Oct. 6, 1840. A. 6 m. 13 d.

Ann Eliza, d. Sept. 26, 1834. A. — y. 6 m. 23 d.

John, d. Mar. 17, 1844. A. 50 y. 2 m. 20 d.

Smith, Wm., d. Apr. 5, 1819. A. 63 y.

Sarah, d. Apr. 4, 1831. A. 60 y. 7 m. 27 d.

John, d. Sept. 6, 1819. A. 21 y.

Saul, Geo., d. Feb. 17, 1825. A. 78 y.

Barbara, d. Feb. 11, 1823.

Baker, Joseph, b. Sept. 1, 1793, d. Apr. 27, 1884.

Harriet, wife, b. Aug. 24, 1811, d. Dec. 6, 1890.

Atha, dau., d. Sept. 21, 1869. A. 16 y. 4 m. 16 d.

Oh, she has gone, that cherished child,
To join the throne on high.
To blend her notes with angels voice,
Where songs shall never die.

Roberts, Isaac, b. in Montgomery Co., Pa., Nov. 15, 1803, d. Aug. 25, 1863.

Mary, wife, b. Nov. 22, 1814, d. May 3, 1863.

Dear husband, I have come at last, to meet you on that peaceful shore, where storms and sorrow are no more.

Culbertson, Samuel, b. June 26, 1846, d. Mar. 14, 1903.

Elizabeth, wife, b. Aug. 24, 1846.

Bainter, Martha, wife of Jesse, 1836-1879.

Roberts, Abraham, b. Apr. 8, 1832, d. Oct. 2, 1866.

Rebecca, b. May 11, 1798, d. June 3, 1866.

Mary, wife of Wm., d. Sept. 14, 1879. A. 26 y. 6 m.

Susan, wife of Wm., d. Aug. 22, 1899. A. 38 y.

Ridenour, Josiah S., d. Aug. 22, 1837. A. 2 y. 11 m.

David, Jr., d. Sept. 9, 1826. A. 1 y. 27 d.

Sally, d. Oct. 4, 1819. A. 3 y.

John, Co. E., 133 O. N. G., d. Aug. 12, 1864. A. 37 y. 4 m. 9 d.

Reuben, d. Jan. 17, 1859. A. 21 y. 9 m. 9 d.

Geo. Sr., d. Dec. 23, 1865. A. 73 y. 3 m. 22 d.

Mary, wife, d. Feb. 22, 1856. A. 56 y. 20 d.

Daniel T., d. Apr. 21, 1858. A. 35 y. 6 m.

Catherine E., d. Mar. 17, 1842. A. 85 y.

Mathias, d. Dec. 29, 18—. A. 60 y.

Daniel, d. Nov. 25, 1819. A. 22 y.

Turney, Geo. W. (very old, obliterated).

Neuswander, Mary, d. Oct. 26, 1867. A. 80 y. 6 m. 11 d.

Straight, Henry, 1827-1883.

Hendren, Mary Frances, 1863-1904.

Coghran, Thomas, Co. H., 95 O. Inf., d. July 20, 1875. A. 31 y.

Agler, Leona, wife of D. L., d. Mar. 31, 1895.

Shont, John L., d. Feb. 1, 1884. A. 34 y. 8 m. 20 d.

Elizabeth, wife of J. L., d. Jan. 8, 1888. A. 39 y. 1 m. 4 d.

Shipler, Rebecca, wife of Philip, d. Sept. 30, 1885. A. 32 y. 11 m. 13 d.

Jane E., wife of Philip, d. June 22, 1904. A. 51 y. 3 m. 1 d.

Benham, Hannah H., d. July 4, 1900. A. 72 y. 11 m. 1 d.

Latta, John, d. July 10, 1883. A. 64 y. 11 m.

Ware, Mary, wife of N. H., d. Aug. 28, 1877. A. 25 y. 9 m. 18 d.

Price, Wm., d. Feb. 12, 1860. A. 36 y. 20 d.

Fanny, d. Oct. 27, 1883. A. 57 y. 7 m. 25 d.

Krouse, Sarah W., b. Sept. 15, 1856, d. Apr. 25, 1899.

Henrietta, b. Mar. 17, 1833, d. June 10, 1882.

- Chrysler, Eli, Co. I, 95 O. V. I., d. Mar. 5, 1903. A. 66 y. 8 m. 20 d.
 Susan J., wife, d. Jan. 17, 1887. A. 46 y. 11 m. 2 d.
 Reeb, Martine P., wife of Adam, d. Nov. 3, 1887. A. 60 y. 5 m. 22 d.
 Neiswander, Daniel, d. Aug. 6, 1897. A. 51 y. 2 m. 17 d.
 Rufus N., d. Nov. 24, 1887. A. 22 y. 10 m. 28 d.
 Day, Cornelius R., d. Oct. 4, 1864. A. 26 y. 4 m. 2 d.
 Nancy, b. Dec. 8, 1798, d. Jan. 5, 1869.
 Cornelius, b. Oct. 31, 1830, d. June 23, 1868.
 Ira, b. June 4, 1837, d. June 24, 1870.
 Simeon, b. Mar. 20, 1832, d. July 23, 1885.
 Baur, Frederick J., b. May 16, 1824, d. Mar. 24, 1892.
 Elizabeth, wife, b. Nov. 19, 1833, d. Sept. 6, 1887.
 Rest sweetly, slumber on!
 Sleep well here in the ground.
 Farewell until we'll meet
 At the last trumpets sound.
 Beloved, rest from toil
 And grief for they are past.
 Till Jesus from the tomb
 Will call the dead at last.
- Feasel, Jacob, d. Sept. 20, 1898. A. 85 y. 7 m. 11 d.
 Catherine, wife, d. Mar. 10, 1897. A. 75 y. 6 m. 16 d.
 Shull, Samuel, Feb., 1833—May, 1903.
 Luella, 1867—1902.
 Ochs, Clara E., wife of Geo., b. Apr. 28, 1866, d. Oct. 14, 1891.
 Mahr, Christopher, L. b. Jan. 2, 1824, d. June 26, 1887.
 Jacobena, wife, b. July 24, 1827, d. Jan. 29, 1901.
 Shull, Henry, d. Nov. 27, 1886. A. 64 y. 1 m. 24 d.
 Neiswanger, Isaac, b. Nov. 21, 1841, d. Jan. 3, 1888.
 John, b. Nov. 29, 1837, d. Mar. 23, 1888.
 Jacob, b. July 6, 1844, d. Oct. 15, 1898.
 Jacob, John E., d. Nov. 3, 1885. A. 25 y. 7 m. 3 d.
 Frederick, d. Oct. 11, 1893. A. 64 y. 3 m. 22 d.
 Lida, wife of, b. Oct. 6, 1827, d. Apr. 23, 1898.
 Casad, Napoleon B., July 21, 1869. A. 32 y. 1 m. 14 d.
 Rose E., dau. of N. B. and M., d. Jan. 26, 1888. A. 22 y. 4 m. 19 d.
 Kitsmiller, John, d. Sept. 12, 1873. A. 65 y. 11 m. 10 d.
 Ulry, Henry, d. June 22, 1885. A. 61 y.
 Clouse, Ella A., b. Sept. 13, 1856, d. Oct. 9, 1890.
 Nafyger, Michael B., b. Nov. 15, 1830, d. Nov. 28, 1896.
 Harward, Thomas, Dec. 26, 1816, d. June 23, 1896.
 Christina, wife, b. Nov. 7, 1840, d. Mar. 4, 1886.
 Williams, Ely K., d. May 11, 1892. A. 76 y. 10 m. 1 d.
 Malinda, wife, d. Mar. 16, 1887. A. 66 y. 11 m. 3 d.
 Krepps, Ryan, Co. F., 18 U. S. Inf.
 Walker, J. R., Co. I., 192 O. I.
 Ogden, Rebecca, d. Feb. 27, 1896. A. 80 y. 11 m. 24 d.
 Joseph A., Mar. 18, 1882. A. 73 y. 1 m. 15 d.
 Williamson, John, b. Fairfield Co., O., Mar. 28, 1816, d. Feb. 4, 1890.
 Sagar, J. W., Mar. 5, 1843, Aug. 30, 1895.
 Sophronia, wife, Aug. 4, 1841, Feb. 25, 1901.
 Neiswander, Joseph, 1852—1905.
 Ella, wife, 1865.
 Jacob, 1816—1896.
 Catherine, wife, 1818—1898.
 Jacob, d. Dec. 31, 1896. A. 68 y. 9 m. 10 d.
 Harriet, wife, d. Sept. 17, 1897. A. 75 y. 5 m. 27 d.
 Shull, Adam, Mar. 10, 1839, Nov. 24, 1893.
 Mann, Shuah, Mar. 12, 1821, d. Feb. 16, 1902.
 Lucy, wife, Apr. 2, 1824, d. ———.
 Garner, James M., b. Jan. 4, 1824.
 Nancy, b. May 14, 1831, d. Aug. 2, 1896.
 Wm. M., b. Mar. 11, 1853, d. May 4, 1897.

- Beem, Albert A., b. Nov. 3, 1858.
Lucy F., wife, b. Mar. 1, 1863, d. June 8, 1903.
Clots, John, b. Oct. 8, 1816, d. Nov. 12, 1896.
Elizabeth, b. Aug. 7, 1822, Jan. 29, 1902.
Hoover, Wm. L., b. Apr. 18, 1855, d. July 11, 1903.
F. Adele, wife, d. Apr. 16, 1890. A. 28 y. 1 m. 20 d.
Latta, Nellie E., wife of Frank M., b. Aug. 6, 1853, d. Jan. 2, 1903.
Stygler, Mary, wife of W. A., b. Dec. 5, 1844, d. Jan. 7, 1890.
Frances H., b. Sept. 16, 1874, d. June 9, 1891.
Knoderer, Wm., b. Oct. 18, 1829, d. Mar. 17, 1902.
Minerva, wife, b. June 15, 1839, d. Nov. 5, 1893.
Eva, 1879-1905.
Breinig, Jacob, b. July 31, 1844, d. Apr. 2, 1901.
Sarah S., b. Feb. 19, 1851.
Moore, Patience, b. June 21, 1819, d. Nov. 27, 1894.
Zubrod, John, d. Aug. 12, 1903. A. 88 y. 6 m. 21 d.
Bremig, Nicholas, b. Jan. 12, 1816, d. Jan. 12, 1892.
Barbara, b. Dec. 25, 1811, d. Apr. 20, 1899.
Krause, Fred K., Jan. 15, 1824, d. Oct. 23, 1904.
Johanna, b. July 4, 1835.
Path, Louisa A., wife of Michael.
Miller, Adelbert, b. Apr. 29, 1846, d. June 4, 1900.
Sarah E., b. Apr. 4, 1851, d. Feb. 13, 1889.
Isaac, b. Mar. 4, 1818, d. Dec. 24, 1892.
Elizabeth, wife, b. Apr. 5, 1825, d. Nov. 20, 1901.
Neiswander, L. J., d. July 14, 1903. A. 76 y.
Ely, d. Sept. 25, 1892. A. 71 y.
Gorsuch, Amanda E., 1846-1898.
Starr, Burr, H., Apr. 7, 1862, Oct. 15, 1903.
Saul, Anna, b. May 8, 1832, d. Aug. 12, 1898.
Shull, Abraham, b. Dec. 9, 1830, d. Apr. 6, 1904.
Rebacca, d. Feb. 17, 1833, d. Nov. 3, 1894.
Kattermaen, Theodore N., d. Oct. 5, 1893. A. 27 y. 1 m. 10 d. Franklin Co. A. 195 O. I.
Short, Charlotte, b. Feb. 18, 1818, d. May 13, 1903.
Peters, John J., d. Sept. 5, 1897. A. 49 y.
Cashner, Samuel, 1837-1902.
Hettie S., wife, 1844.
Bobb, John, b. June 8, 1852, d. Nov. 27, 1903.
Sally, b. Feb. 18, 1842.
Sander, Huldah E., wife of Lewis, b. Sept. 6, 1853, d. May 28, 1901.
Erlimbach, Chas. b. Dec. 11, 1834.
Eva G., wife, b. Apr. 14, 1836, d. Mar. 2, 1904.
Ulry, Chas. P., May 16, 1857.
Marietta, wife, b. Oct. 10, 1847, d. Apr. 10, 1904.
Ross, Wm. H., 1837-1904.
Alex., Serj., Co. F., 133 O. V. I., b. Jan. 4, 1840, d. Feb. 2, 1901.
Baughman, Deleno, b. Dec. 31, 1841, d. Mar. 24, 1901.
Peppers, Swain, b. Jan. 30, 1803, d. Nov. 14, 1864.
Genther, Jemima A., b. Aug. 25, 1837, d. Dec. 17, 1901.
Keeler, James, b. Jan. 17, 1826, d. Jan. 10, 1904.
Alice, wife, b. Feb. 12, 1860.
Laisure, Maggie J. Rush, wife of S. B., d. June 16, 1880. A. 39 y. 8 m. 4 d.
Samuel B., b. Feb. 25, 1831, d. Nov. 4, 1901.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Ontario Historical Society. Papers and Records, Vol. VIII, Toronto. 1907. Paper, pp. 228.

This number contains, among other articles, The Insurrection in the Short Hills in 1838; The First Commission of Peace for the District of Mecklenburg; Several articles on the town, churches and families of Kingston, and marriage records from early churches in the Niagara Peninsular.

Proceedings of The American Antiquarian Society, Annual Meeting, Oct. 16, 1907. Vol. XVIII, Part 3, New Series. Worcester, 1907, paper, pp. 423, XLVII.

Besides proceedings and reports are articles on: Governor Thomas Dongan, of New York; on Gov. Andros; on American Interest in English Parish Registers, and a calendar of the Manuscripts of Sir William Johnson, in the Library of the Society, with a few of the letters and a facsimile of one of them.

The New York State Historical Association. Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Meeting, with Constitution, By-Laws, and List of Members. 1907. Cloth, pp. 147.

This number contains Articles on Ft. Niagara; Joseph Brant and his Raids; The Raids in Tryon Co. Scholarie in Border Warfare Minisink (a very complete article); The Story of Cherry Valley and one exhaustive article on Irish Colonists in New York. The Secretary is Robert O. Bascom of Fort Edward, N. Y.

The Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society. Vol. XI. The Law Papers, 1741-1745. Vol. I. Hartford, 1907. Cloth, pp. 390.

These are the papers of Jonathan Law, Governor of Connecticut from Oct., 1741, to Nov. 1750, with a sketch of his life. Many of the letters and documents are interesting reading. There is an excellent Index.

Partridge Genealogy. Descendants of John Partridge, of Medfield, Mass., by George Homer Partridge, B. S. Boston, 1904. Cloth, pp. 46.

In his introduction the author, to whom the Society is indebted for this book, sets forth the English origin of the family and to a certain extent mentions some of its great names. To the Gloucestershire Family, however, only one of the four American families can be traced, viz., that which settled at Salisbury, Mass. No effort has been made to connect those of Duxbury, Hadley or Medfield. The latter of which so far as the first six generations in the male line are concerned are here given. The author states he proposes to publish a full genealogy of the family. He has evidently sent this forth in the pages of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, from which this is a part in reprint, as an earnest of his good intentions. The book is illustrated and indexed.

The Chicago Historical Society. Charter, Constitution, By-Laws, Membership List, Annual Report for Year Ending Oct. 31, 1907. Published by the Society. 1907. Paper. pp. 257-338. Illustrated with view of Society's Building, Dearborn Avenue and Ontario Street.

The Cambridge Historical Society. Publications. II. Proceedings, Oct. 23, 1906, Oct. 22, 1907. Cambridge, Mass. Published by the Society. 1907. Paper. pp. 145.

Contains T. W. Higginson's papers on "Cambridge Eighty Three." The speeches at the Longfellow Convention, Address of A. L. Lowell on Agassiz; of Prof. W. W. Goodwin, on Pres. Felton, and much other valuable and interesting matter.

Genealogy of the Hill, Finch, Dean, Pinckney, Austin, Barker, Rhoades, Smith and Lounsbury Families, by Franklin Couch, LL. B. Printed for private circulation by the Newburgh Journal Co. 1907. Cloth. pp. 129.

This volume comes to us with the compliments of Uriah Hill, Jr., of Peekskill, N. Y., to whom the book is dedicated and whose ancestral lines are here traced.

The Hill line is from Anthony Hill, of English descent, but born in Holland, who came to New York City about 1720 and in 1726 settled at Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N. Y. He purchased from the Indians lands at Red Mill, Dutchess Co., to which two of his sons removed.

The Dean Line is from Richard Dean of Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., a private in Capt. Denton's Co., Col. James Clinton's 3rd Regiment of Continentals. He was killed at Stony Point, July 16, 1779. His only child, Richard, died at Red Mills, Putnam Co., N. Y., in 1859.

The Pinkney line is from Philip Pinckney, of Fairfield, Conn., 1649, who moved to Westchester Co., N. Y., 1664, at Eastchester (now Mt. Vernon.)

Jonathan Austin, who removed from Rye, N. Y., to Dutchess Co. and died before 1777 is as far as the ancestral line is traced, while James Barber born at Curmel, Putnam Co., 1778, died 1842, begins the Barkers.

John Rhoads came from England and purchased lands at Scarsdale in 1911. His son, Isaac, moved to what is now Putnam Co. in 1747. While his son, Isaac, went back to Westchester Co. (Yorktown) where he died. He was Baptist preacher there from 1798 to 1809.

The Finch family are from Nathan Finch of Standwich, Conn., about the middle of the Eighteenth Century. Abraham Smith, an Englishman, who first settled on Long Island and in 1741 went to Dutchess Co., and Isaac Lounsbury, a former of Northcastle, Westchester Co., who died in 1773, complete the list of progenitors.

There is a complete index and a portrait of Uriah Hill, Jr. The book is very handsomely printed and bound.

The Records of My Ancestry. Designed and published by The Rev. Frederic W. Bailey, B. D. Bureau of American Ancestry. New Haven, Conn. Cloth. pp. 92. Price, \$3.

An ingenious and interesting Record. The pages are 13½ x 10. The lines are carried back to the earliest known ancestor with one line only to the page. The spaces for views and photographs add to its value. A good supply of blank sheets for notes is bound in at the back of the book.

The Gardner History and Genealogy, by Lillian May and Chas. Morris Gardner. Cloth. 406 pages. Vol. I. Price for the two volumes, \$10.00.

Can be secured only of the Authors at Erie, Penn.

This book opens with an interesting narrative entitled, "Why I wrote the History and Some Experiences in Travels," and after the reading one will see that the author hesitated at no trouble or expense to obtain all possible data.

The first settlement of Rhode Island and a description thereof with a paper by Dr. Edward Channing, Ph. D., on the Narragansett Planters, introduces us to the controversy of Joseph vs. George Gardner. George appears to have been an inhabitant of Aquidneck, 1638, and was probably the founder, although another family of the same name settled in Salem in 1624.

The early wills of the family members are copiously quoted and extended biographical sketches of prominent members given. The plan of the book is rather unusual, but one can find his way with reasonable ease. The Index is by States.

The Episcopal Church and Early Ecclesiastical Laws of Connecticut, preceded by a Chapter on the Church in America. By James Shepard. Re-printed from his history of St. Mark's Church, New Britain, Conn. New Britain

Conn., 1908. Cloth, pp. 129, illustrated only 200 copies. Price by mail, \$1.50.

The preliminary chapter gives a very full account of the various ministrations of the Episcopal clergy in the different colonies up to the end of the eighteenth century. The chapter on the History of the Church in Connecticut gives a very fair account, not only of the Episcopal Church but of the Congregational as well, before the first establishment of a church at Stafford under the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, about 1707. Also of the conflict between the two wings of the Puritan Church and of the struggle of the Episcopalians for freedom of worship. It is a clear statement and will give one all the essential facts concerning the Episcopal Church in Connecticut.

Short biographies of Bishops, Seabury, Jarvis, Brownell, Williams and Brewster, with a good portrait of each and a fac simile of one of the first Bishop's orders are included. The synopsis of ecclesiastical laws is very interesting and instructive as it covers the whole period of Colonial History in that State. There is a full Index of Subjects and of Persons.

Annual Report of the American Historical Association. 1905. Vol. II. Bibliography of American Historical Societies. Washington, 1907. Cloth, pp. 1374.

Biographical Sketch of Gordon S. Hubbard, by Henry E. Hamilton. Read before the Chicago Historical Society. April 16, 1907, on the unveiling of a bronze tablet in memory of her husband by Mary Ann Hubbard. Chicago, 1908. Paper, pp. 227-252.

A very interesting account of an Illinois fur trader, merchant and capitalist who died in Chicago in 1886 after seventy years of active business life in the state and city; one of Chicago's most respected citizens.

The Year Book of the Pennsylvania Society 1908. N. Y. 1908. Cloth, pp. 248, Ill.

This contains the account of the annual dinner with the speeches of Gov. Stuart of Pennsylvania, Gov. Hughes of New York, Justice Fuller of Pennsylvania, and Congressman McCull, of Massachusetts; sketches of five deceased members and a mass of valuable historical matter relating to the State. It has no index.

The Coddington Family. Records of one line with notes on Allied Families.

Rev. Herbert G. Coddington, D. D., Syracuse, 1907, paper pp. 37.

John Coddington purchased land in Woodbridge, N. J., in 1683, seventeen years after the settlement of the town, from his son Benjamin who died in 1753, this line is traced.

Of the allied families, that of Guilford traces to Antoine, who was born in France, settled near Three Rivers, Canada; that of Perry, from Uriah Perry, a native of Prussia who came, to America as a child, and after service in the French and Indian War, settled in Rockland Co., N. Y.; the Fitch from Rev. James Fitch who came from England in 1638. There is a complete index.

The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly

is the organ of The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society, and is now the oldest periodical of its kind west of the Atlantic States.

Price, \$3.00 per Annum.

\$1.00 per Number.

Principal Contents of Volume I, 1898: Biographical Sketches of Israel Hopkins Harris, Governor Jonathan Jennings, Micajah Terrill Williams; Genealogies of Colton, McKelvey, Ruggles, Ward families—notes on; English and Scottish Surnames in the U. S.; Lists of Pedigrees printed in English Visitations; Monumental Inscriptions, Marriage Records of Franklin county; Marietta, Ohio, Records; Worthington, Ohio, Records; Lists of Wills; Genealogies in Preparation; Book Notices: Notes and Queries; Editorials, Proceedings of the "Old Northwest Genealogical Society."

Principal Contents of Volume II, 1899: Biographical Sketches of Gen. Catharinus Putnam Buckingham and Mrs. Marion Augusta Beckingham, John Gordon, Rev. Richard Pengelly, M. D., Sir Thomas Pengelly, Hamilton Stone; Genealogical notes on Colton, Mowry, Phillips, Stone and Whiting families; Monumental Inscriptions; Pedigrees printed in English Visitations; Table of Annual Assay Office Letters; Co-operative Genealogy; Have Americans Any Right to Coats-of-Arms?; Franklin county, Ohio, Marriage Records; Marietta, Ohio, Records; Lists of Wills; Notes and Queries; Genealogies in Preparation, Book Notices; Editorials; Proceedings of the "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society.

Principal Contents of Vol. III, 1900: Biographical Sketches of Thomas Brent, Philander Chase, Nathaniel Massie, Edward Orton, Elmer Wiard Woodruff; Genealogies and Genealogical notes, Colton, Gleason; Monumental Inscriptions; Records of Friends' Monthly Meeting of Oblong and Nine Partners, N. Y.; Marriage Records, Franklin and Washington counties, Ohio; Parish Register, Marietta, Ohio; Notes and Queries; Genealogies in Preparation; Book Notices; Editorials; Proceedings of the Society.

Principal Contents of Vol. IV, 1901: Biographical Sketches of Ebenezer Buckingham, William Henry Egle, A.M., M.D., Gustavus Scott Franklin, A.M., M.D., Burke Aaron Hinsdale, Ph.D., LL.D., Bishop Jackson Kemper; Genealogies and Genealogical notes of Gleason-Glezen-Gleeson, Frisby-Frisbie, La Serre, Stone; Marriage Records, Franklin and Washington counties and Putnam Presbyterian Church, Zanesville, O.; Monumental Inscriptions, Cambridge and Gambier, O.; Declaration of British Subjects at Detroit, Mich.; Lists of Pedigrees in English Visitations; Notes and Queries; Books in Preparation; Book Notices; Accessions to Library; Society Proceedings.

Principal Contents of Vol. V, 1902: Biographical Sketches of Thomas Worthington, Lucius Bliss Wing; Genealogies and Genealogical notes of Villers, Villiers, Ridgway, Mackenzie, Gleason, Fowler; Marriage Records of Washington Co., O.; Monumental Inscriptions and Burials, Rosse Chapel Cemetery, Gambier, O., East Haddam, Conn., Western Methodist Graveyard, Chillicothe, O., Old Cemetery of Rutland, Mass., Old Cemetery, Cambridge, O.; Genealogical Value of Wills; List of Pedigrees in English Visitations; Notes and Queries; Book Notices; Accessions; Proceedings.

Principal Contents of Vol. VI, 1903: Sketches of James Kilbourne, Senator Joseph Kerr, Lucius C. Herrick, Alex. A. E. Taylor, Thomas Worthington. Genealogies and Genealogical Notes—Andrews, Bristol, Burr, Buttlers, Case, Gilbert, Hart, Jones, Kilbourne, Pinney, Potter, Thompson, Worthington. Monumental Inscriptions—Ross County, O., Lancaster, O., Oberlin, O.; Marriage Records—Ross County, O. Arms of Barry, Brent, Deschler, Fortesque-Cole, Griswold, Kilbourne, Phelps, Upham, Wright. Settlement of Blendon Tp., O. Book Plates of Kilbourne, Ruggles, Ward. Heraldry; Church Records from Manchester, England; The Connecticut Reserve; The Homestead Bill; The Worthington Medical College; The Worthington Female Seminary. Books, Notes, Queries, Proceedings, etc.

Principal Contents of Vol. VII, 1904: Biographical Sketches of Gen. Geo. B. Wright, Commander Edward Hooker, U. S. N., William Trimble McClintick, Augustus Newton Whiting, Keziah H. Brooks, Jacob Thomas Mills, M. D., Gov. Asa Smith Bushnell, Hugh Williamson, James T. Anderson, Jonathan Gowing, D. D., and Rev. T. R. Cressey. Autobiography of G. F. Wittich. Genealogies of Pinney, McPike, Topping, Morrison, Case. Histories of M. E. and Presbyterian Churches of Worthington, O.; Settlement of Plain Tp.; Ohio Central Normal School. Personal Recollections of War of 1812; Diary of Siege of Yorktown; Dr. Loving's Reminiscences of Columbus. Early Records of Franklin Co. Cemetery Inscriptions from Athens, Franklin, Gallia, Geauga, Vinton and Washington Cos., O. Marriage Records from Franklin, Jackson, Marion and Pickaway Cos. Right to Bear Arms; Coats of Arms. Book Plates; Book Reviews. Early German Settlers of Pennsylvania; Green Bay, Wis. Letters of Thomas Heyward, Jr., and of Caroline Hall. Loomis Soldiers of Ohio and Wisconsin. Notes and Queries. Will of John Phelps. Reports, Proceedings, etc.

Principal Contents of Vol. VIII, 1905: Biographical Sketches of John, Meade W. C. and Chas. Arthur Carlisle, Col. John McDonald, William H., James and Joseph R. Hunter, Rev. Roger Searle, David W. Brooks, Dr. John Dawson, Dr. Jesse P. Judkins, Wm. H. Jennings, Col. Frederick C. Pierce, G. F. Wittich, Rev. Dr. Jacob Little, Jeremiah Hall, John Stevens, Deacon Lemuel Rose and William Gavit. Genealogies—Carlisle, Ferson, Hunter, Beatty and Little. Cemetery Inscriptions from Canal Winchester, O., Groveport, O., Blendon Tp., O., Granville, O. Marriage Records—Franklin, Ross and Pickaway Cos. Miami Conference Quakers; Letters of Col. Geo. Mackenzie; Maj. Wm. Bradford; Rosters of 1861 and 1843; How Japan keeps her Records; La Serre Evidences; Kewaunee, Wis.; Hist. of Starling Medical College; Old-Time Music in Columbus; Scotch-Irish; Romance of Ann Arbor; Kelvedon, England; Parish Records of Marion, O., Granville, O. Heraldry, Book Notices, Notes and Queries, Proceedings, etc.

Principal Contents of Vol. IX, 1906: Biographical Sketches of Andrew N. Adams, Herbert C. Andrews, Capt. Benj. Brown, Rev. Henry Bushnell, Samuel Davis, Rev. S. L. Gerould, Timothy Lee, C. W. Manwaring, Gov. Jeremiah Morrow, Ralph Osborn, Bishop Sylvester Rosecrans, Gen. Arthur St. Clair. Autobiographies of Gov. Allen Trimble and G. F. Wittich. Genealogies of Barr, Cole, Goodrich, Keffer, Knapp, LaSerre, Maltby, Osborn, St. Clair, Shepard, Shepardson, Sprague, Thrall, Willson, Wittich, Wolfer, Zieger. Histories of Esther Institute, Central College. Marriage Record Franklin Co., O.; Cemetery Inscriptions; Heraldry, Cooley, Dexter, Goodrich, Shepard; Book Notices, Notes and Queries, etc.

Principal Contents of Vol. X, 1907: Autobiography of Gov. Allen Trimble. Biographical Sketches of Thomas Dickerson, Bishop C. C. McCabe, Geo. B. Kilbourne, Dr. Homer L. Thrall. Genealogies of Bancroft, Chester, Spellman, Thrall. Historical Sketches of Randolph Tp., Portage Co., O.; Kalamazoo Co., Mich.; The Settlement of Blendon Tp., Franklin Co., O.; Griswold Settlement. Cemetery Inscriptions. Heraldry of Clan Mackenzie, The French Nobility, The Franklin Co. Bar of 1850. Journal of Nath'l W. Little. Correspondence of Allen Trimble and of Col. James Denny. Southern Ohio Pioneer Sketches. Origin of Johnston Family. Parkman Almanac Notes. Book Notices. Proceedings, etc.

THE *RUGGLES-GALE*

COMPANY

Blank Book Manufacturers
Legal Blank Publishers
Binders, Printers, Stationers

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO BINDING MAGAZINES AND REBINDING OLD BOOKS. ❀ ❀ ❀

317-319-321 S, High St., Columbus, O.

TELEPHONE 219

THE NEW ENGLAND

Historical and Genealogical Register

Published quarterly in January, April, July and October, by the New-England Historic Genealogical Society.

Each number contains not less than ninety-six octavo pages of matter concerning the History, Antiquities, Genealogy and Biography of America.

Commenced in 1847, it is the oldest historical periodical now published in this country. Vol. 62 begins in January, 1908.

Terms of Subscription: Three (\$3.00) dollars per annum, in advance, commencing January. Current single numbers, 75 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

Remittances, made payable to the New England Historic Genealogical Society, may be sent to

The Treasurer,
18 Somerset St., Boston, Mass.

The Champlin Printing Co.,

H. P. WARD, President.

CAPITAL, \$50,000.

78 East Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Genealogical Printing to Order.

BOOK PLATES DESIGNED AND PRINTED.

BOOK BINDING.

A. W. JACKSON & SON, Blank Book Manufacturers,

Magazines, Music and Illustrated Works

Bound in Any Desired Style.

Empire Building, No. 36 East Gay Street,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

ILLUSTRATIONS

FOR

Genealogies or Book-Plates

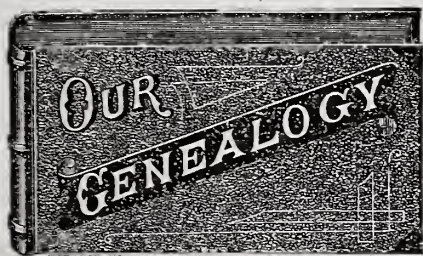
Very few persons know exactly where to go for this class of work. You will make no mistake if you see us about it.

We make all kinds of Engravings, originate Title Pages, design Book Plates, etc.

GET OUR QUOTATIONS.

BUCHER ENGRAVING & MFG. CO.,

Columbus, Ohio.



We are pleased to
announce our 2nd
Edition of Perpetual
Family Record
Leaves in Book
Form.

First 20 pages on heavy ledger paper (paper cover).....\$1.25
Leather Covers (patented loose leaf) to order.
Leather Bound (loose leaf device), heavy ledger paper. 100 pages.... 5.00
Extra leaves, 3 cents each, or \$2.50 cents per 100.

RIGHTS TO PUBLISH FOR SALE.

WENDELL BROTHERS,

Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

The Society's Publications.

REPRINTS.

Dr. Edward Orton, LL. D.—By S. C. Derby, A. M..... 50 cts.
Dr. Elmer W. Woodruff, M. D.—By S. C. Derby, A. M..... 50 cts.
Gov. Thomas Worthington—By Frank T. Cole..... \$1 00.
Capt. Thomas Lee Brent—By A. W. Mackenzie..... 50 cts.
Gov. Asa Smith Bushnell—By Geo. W. Knight, Ph. D..... 50 cts.
"Some Reminiscences, Medical and General—By Dr. Starling
Loving 25 cts.
"Two Ohio Educators" (illustrated), Rev. Jonathan Going, D.D.;
Rev. Timothy R. Cressey—By Rev. Frank B. Cressey..... 25 cts.
Gov. Jeremiah Morrow—By Josiah Morrow..... 75 cts.

Address,


THE SECRETARY, "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society, Columbus, O

SPAHR & GLENN,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

50 East Broad Street, . . Columbus, Ohio.

(Printers of The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly).

 We are fully equipped for Genealogical Printing and can give such work
the supervision of a competent genealogist.

COLONIAL FAMILIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



In which is given the History, Genealogy and Armorial Bearings of Colonial Families who settled in the American Colonies between the periods from the time of the settlement of Jamestown, 13th May, 1607, to the Battle of Lexington, 19th April, 1775.

EDITED BY
GEORGE NORBURY MACKENZIE, LL. B.

Member of the
American Historical Association,
National Genealogical Society,
"Old Northwest" Genealogical Society.

Member of the Committee on Heraldry
and Genealogy of Maryland
Historical Society.

Address the Editor—

1243-1253 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

"Matthews' American Armoury and Blue Book."

PRICE, \$5.00

Edited and Published by

JOHN MATTHEWS, Genealogist.

Member of the Pennsylvania Historical and British Record Societies.

93 and 94 Chancery Lane

Sole Agents:

THE GORHAM COMPANY

Fifth Avenue, New York

THE TUTTLE COMPANY, PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

11 and 13 Center Street, Rutland, Vermont,

Established 1832.



Special attention given to
Genealogies and Town Histories,
under the supervision of an expert proof reader and
genealogist.

Composition, Presswork, Binding
at less than city prices. Expenses low, and 69 years
experience.

Correspondence solicited direct with customer. References given and
required. Write us for prices if you are planning to publish a family
history.

Samples of our work sent on request, or may be seen in the Library of
The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society.

ENEAS MACKAY, Genealogical Bookseller and Publisher, 43 MURRAY PLACE, STIRLING, SCOTLAND.

Those interested in Scottish History, Heraldry, and Genealogy,
should send for catalogue. Histories of the Scottish Clans with gene-
alogies of the principal families, for sale.

Mr. Mackay is a corresponding member of the "Old Northwest"
Genealogical Society, and will undertake genealogical researches,
which will be made by experts under his direction. All correspondence
will receive prompt attention. Terms very moderate.

HAVING access to the SPECIAL GENEALOGICAL INDEX at the NEWBERRY LIBRARY, my facilities for *thorough research* are better than at any other library in the U. S. Genealogies compiled. Special attention to Pedigrees for membership in Colonial Dames of America, Mayflower and other societies. Ancestral Chart, with space for names, dates, and *places* of birth, death, and marriage of 254 ancestors, and 25 sheets of "Authorities for Dates," \$1.25. Blanks for use in compiling genealogies. 250 Index Tabs, \$1.25. Have access to private manuscript genealogy of the Chase Family. EDWARD A. CLAYPOOL, Genealogist, Suite 309 Bush Temple, North Clark St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

French Huguenot Register Series.

LOUDUN, Poitou, 1566-1582, Baptisms and Marriages. 1 vol., two dollars., p. free.

CAEN, Normandy, 1560-1685. In the press. Five dollars per vol. It is hoped that this Register will not exceed four volumes. This series will be found important to American students of genealogy.

G. E. LART, Charmouth, Dorset, Eng.

OLD COLONY GENEALOGY.

Have copied over 18,000 inscriptions all prior to 1850, and many 200 years old, from 230 cemeteries in Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Will search my data and Town Records for any name and copy five if found for 50 cents. Have for sale written Genealogy of Middleboro Family Names. County Records, Wills and Deeds copied at reasonable rates.

CHARLES M. THATCHER, Middleboro, Massachusetts.

Genealogy Record Forms

LOOSE LEAF FORMS AND
CHART BLANKS

For use in compiling genealogies or tracing family trees. Send for sample.

Address R. C. MESSNER,
Rockford, Ills.

THE "OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY.

Volume XI. No. 3. July, 1908.

Whole No. 43.

ISSUED QUARTERLY.



THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPIES ONE DOLLAR.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

PUBLISHED BY

The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society,

MEMORIAL HALL, EAST BROAD STREET.

1908.

Entered at the Post Office at Columbus, Ohio, as second-class mail matter.

FRANK THEODORE COLE, A. B., LL. B., *Editor.*

Publication Committee:

HERBERT BROOKS, *Chairman,*

JAMES URIAH BARNHILL, A. M., M. D.,

DAVID E. PHILLIPS

CONTENTS—JULY, 1908.

JOHN ARMSTRONG OF KATANNING AND HIS SONS	159
RECORDS OF CLASSES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES	181
THE FAMILY OF ROBERT NAYLOR OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.	190
SELECTIONS FROM THE PAPERS OF GOVERNOR ALLEN TRIMBLE 1855-1868.	198
MRS. LIVILLA GLEASON COLE	215
INSCRIPTIONS FROM GREEN LAWN CEMETERY, COLUMBUS, OHIO	223
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY	229

NOTICE.—It is the aim of the Publication Committee to admit into **THE QUARTERLY** only such new Genealogical, Biographical and Historical matter as may be relied on for accuracy and authenticity, but neither the Society nor its Committee is responsible for opinions or errors of contributors, whether published under the name or without signature.

COLUMBUS :
PRESS OF SPAHR & GLENN.



JOHN ARMSTRONG OF KILLARNEY.

THE "OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY.

JULY, 1908.

JOHN ARMSTRONG OF KITTANNING AND HIS SONS.

(By JAMES EVELYN PILCHER, Ph. D., L. H. D., Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Honorary Vice-President of The Old Northwest Genealogical Society; Member of the Hamilton Library Association, etc.)

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN ARMSTRONG.

THE connection of the Scotch-Irish emigrants with the early history of Cumberland County in Pennsylvania is a matter of great pride to their numerous descendants, from whom "Old Mother Cumberland" draws much of the brawn and muscle, much of the brain and intelligence, and much of the energy and ability which have enabled her to hold her position in the van of Pennsylvanian progress for more than three half centuries. Most conspicuous perhaps among the events which combined to produce this condition was an occurrence which took place at the home of James Armstrong in Brookboro, County Fermanagh, Ireland, in the year 1718, where the first feeble cries of a lusty scion of that stock which united the thrifty and canny Scot with the generous and imaginative Celt gave promise of the establishment in a new country of a new town which should extend its influence in many radiating directions throughout many future decades.

This infant was named John Armstrong. The first years of his life brought him into lusty manhood and developed in him that sturdy character and lofty intelligence which fitted him for leadership in the development of a new country. He was well taught and thoroughly grounded in the rudiments of education, and became an accomplished surveyor. While still on the old sod he laid siege to the heart of bright eyed Rebecca Lyon of Enniskillen, whose capitulation brought him an ally tender and sure throughout his future career. Between the

ages of twenty-five and twenty-eight, a restless spirit of adventure stirred him to cross the seas in search of new fields of activity. The tales of friends who had preceded him led him to seek out the mighty province which the great Quaker leader had lured from the English throne in lieu of a patrimony from the famous Admiral Penn.

We first find him here in the Kittatinny Valley, west of the Susquehanna, and later in the Cumberland Valley, where in company with his brothers, George and William, the former of whom was a prisoner of war during the Revolution, and his sister Margaret, he and his wife found a home in the late forties of the eighteenth century, and where he busily occupied himself in carrying his level and links through the hitherto unmarked wilderness. Here in the stone-walled house, where he is said to have first set up his Lares and Penates his son James was born.

His accomplishments in his profession soon attracted the attention of the authorities of the Province, so that in the year 1751, under the direction of Nicholas Scull, Surveyor General, and Thomas Cookson, Deputy Surveyor General of the Commonwealth, he was entrusted with the principal part in the survey of the town now known as Carlisle.* Starting from the run which had already received the name of the old French settler Jaques Le Tort, he erected his first perpendicular westward from the left bank of the stream and called it Market Street, which was afterward, however, changed to High Street. With this line as a base, the other streets were then laid out much in the situation which they occupy today. He thenceforth made his home in the new village which he had laid out, and here he resided for many years, its first citizen and its most noted representative, and here he continued to serve as public surveyor until larger fields of labor and more important duties led him into other paths of public endeavor.

He did not fail to take advantage of the opportunity to acquire estates in the vicinity of the new town, and many acres united to form the patrimony which came to the ensuing generation. His own home he established upon High Street at the corner of Bedford, with spacious grounds about it, which are

* It is but proper to say in this connection that the correctness of this statement is disputed, there being no official record of Armstrong's participation in this first survey. But it can hardly be imagined that with so accomplished a surveyor resident upon the spot, the official surveyors would fail to utilize his services, a view which is sustained by oral tradition.

now filled by the Cumberland Hotel and numerous private residences. His house was first built of logs from the forest out of which the town was being hewn, but later, when time and means were more abundant, a new home was raised from the abundant limestone which cropped out all over the town site. The stone house No. 119 East High Street still standing is claimed to have been the veritable dwelling erected by him. The work of laying out Carlisle, originally done by him and his brother-in-law, William Lyon, was not entirely satisfactory to him, and in 1762, eleven years later, he made a new survey which still stands as a monument to the sagacity and enterprise of this young pioneer.

In the year following his second survey, 1763, a serious accident occurred in the destruction by fire of his office, with a great accumulation of maps and surveys, which had collected during the years of his service as public surveyor. This loss was particularly serious because of the uncertainty which it contributed to the ownership of many tracts of land, being paralleled in the history of the county only by the destruction, many years later, of the court house.

The intrusion of certain Connecticut settlers into the proprietary territory was at this time a matter of very acute interest, and it was natural that Governor Robert Hunter Morris should select young Armstrong to go on a mission to the colony of Connecticut to investigate the situation and to report upon the measures necessary to prevent infringement upon the proprietary rights. This organized incursion into the Province of Pennsylvania upon the part of the so-called Susquehanna Company or Wyoming settlers, who had illegally purchased portions of the provincial territory from the Indians, and its final results need not be discussed in full in this connection, as his association with it had but little influence upon the career of young Armstrong.

Armstrong was early created a justice of the peace, an honor which he retained for many years in addition to the other varied functions which he performed. In the execution of this office he was animated by a sincere sense of his duty, not only to his neighbors and fellow citizens, but to the commonwealth as well. This was especially clearly shown in his attitude in connection with Stump and Eisenhower, two murderers famous in the early annals of Cumberland. Learning that these men were ordered

for trial in Philadelphia, and believing that they were entitled to trial in their own county, he took the liberty of delaying the sheriff's attempt to convey the prisoners to Philadelphia. When later, however, a mob of Cumberland County citizens attacked the jail with the intention of releasing Stump and Eisenhower, seeing the attack as he was sitting at dinner in his own house across the street from the jail, he rushed over, and facing the crowd cried that if they removed the prisoners they must first take his life. The mob, however, forced him away and accomplished its purpose, notwithstanding his opposition.

In 1755, Mr. Armstrong was appointed by Governor Morris a Commissioner to open up roads toward the west for the accommodation of the force with which General Braddock was preparing to march on Fort Du Quesne. In the execution of this duty he laid out and surveyed roads from Carlisle to the Three Forks of the Youghiogeny River, or "Turkey Foot," near the town of Confluence on the Pittsburg and Baltimore railway, and also to Wills' Creek, New Cumberland. This road we understand afterwards became a portion of the turnpike which led to Pittsburg.

The disastrous result of Braddock's ill-fated campaign led to an outbreak of Indian hostilities, which involved the entire frontier. Every settler was in danger, every home was threatened with destruction, and all the results of the industry and labor of the hardy Pennsylvania pioneers were menaced by the savage hordes, who saw in the defeat of Braddock a proof of the inferiority of English arms to Indian tactics.

Everywhere the people prepared themselves to receive the impending attacks of the savages, now inflamed by thoughts of unquestionable success in a career of fire and blood. The frontiersmen everywhere formed military companies for their defense and under the command of his kinsman, Joseph Armstrong, who had joined him in his wilderness home, and who had recruited a company in Carlisle, John Armstrong enlisted as a simple private. He was not permitted to remain in the ranks, however, and in January 1756, received a commission as Captain in the Provincial troops, and on the 11th of May was made Lieutenant Colonel. This was the beginning of the military career in which he was destined to achieve so much fame and to attain so high a rank.

He possessed a natural aptitude for military command, and when the opening was made his talents soon brought him to the front. It was he who originated the idea of protecting the frontier by a chain of forts and block-houses extending through the Cumberland Valley from the Susquehanna to the Maryland line; and it was through his hand that the plan was put into definite form.

The most striking feature of the Indian campaign of this year was the expedition of Armstrong's battalion against the Indians at Kittanning, forty miles above Fort Du Quesne on the east side of the Allegheny River, which had been the chief town of the Delawares since their migration westward from the Susquehanna in the years of 1727 to 1729. It was a great resort of the white traders from the east until the descent of the French from Canada under Celeron de Bienville in 1749. After the defeat of Braddock bands of warriors continually issued from this hive, and taking the trail leading southeastward across the lofty mountain ridges and deep valleys (in the present counties of Armstrong, Westmoreland, Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Fulton), fell with relentless fury on the settlements in the Juniata and Cumberland valleys. This stronghold, in the summer of 1756, was the object of an effective expedition, planned by Colonel Armstrong and Governor Morris, which in the latter part of August in that year was carried out by means of the companies of Captains Hugh Mercer, Ward, Hamilton, Potter and Steel, numbering three hundred and seven men, all under the command of Colonel Armstrong. The force was concentrated at Fort Shirley, now Shirleysburg in Huntingdon County, whence on the 30th they took the trail for Kittanning.

The results of this little expedition served to disillusionize the Indians in whom Braddock's defeat had awakened a fond notion of their own superiority in arms, for the hardy band of frontiersmen descended at daybreak on the devoted village and completely destroyed it, taking many Indian prisoners and releasing not a few white captives who had been held by the savages. The chief, "Captain Jacobs," was taken prisoner while about forty of his braves fell in the conflict, only seventeen of the settlers being killed, although nineteen were missing. There were thirteen wounded, including Colonel Armstrong himself and Captain Hugh Mercer, who afterward became famous as a gen-

eral officer in the war of the Revolution, and on whose staff the younger John Armstrong served with great distinction.

This expedition was the foundation of Armstrong's fame, for it gave him an enviable reputation throughout the entire province. His services were recognized by the corporation of Philadelphia in the presentation of a piece of plate, together with a silver medal; while each of the other officers was remembered with a medal and a suitable purse. The medal presented to Colonel Armstrong had on its obverse the legend "Kittanning destroyed by Colonel Armstrong, September 1756," with the device of an officer followed by two soldiers shooting from behind a tree, and an Indian prostrate before him, while in the background Indian houses were seen in flames; on the reverse were the arms of the corporation of the city of Philadelphia with the legend "The gift of the corporation of the city of Philadelphia."

He later took up a large acreage in the vicinity of his famous exploit and bequeathed an estate of baronial proportions to his elder son, who, however, never became a citizen of the Kittanning region, although he regularly collected his rentals in person almost to the end of his days.

Armstrong's military activities continued to manifest themselves during the following year in the direction of the defense of the frontier, while in 1758, the year in which his famous son John was born, he was conspicuous in the effective and memorable campaign of Forbes against Fort Du Quesne, which insured to the home of future steel kings a place within the confines of Anglo-Saxon civilization.

Having in the meantime, on May 27, 1758, been commissioned as Colonel, Armstrong was assigned to the command of the advance division composed largely of Pennsylvania troops, of which there were nearly 3,000 in the entire command. Those were the days when the hardy frontiersman labored with one hand on the plow and the other grasping his rifle, ready for defense against the ever-active red man.

When the sporadic outbreaks of intervening years crystallized into the great uprising known as Pontiac's War, from the famous chieftain who led the savage tribes against the English, Armstrong organized a battalion from his neighbors in Cumberland County and his friends in Bedford County to the number of three hundred and marched from Fort Shirley, on September 30th, 1763, against the historic Indian villages of Great

Island and Myaniquie, at the junction of the west branch of the Susquehanna with Kettle Creek. Warned of their approach the inhabitants fled to the forest, but their camps were entirely destroyed and great damage inflicted upon their resources. This expedition of Cumberland County men under the leadership of a Cumberland County officer is one of the brightest episodes in Cumberland County history, and its brilliancy is in no wise clouded by the fact that it was a bloodless victory.

In recruiting the Provincial Army in 1763, it is interesting to note that the instructions of the Governor to Colonel Armstrong provided that of the seven hundred men, including officers to be recruited, to form the fourteen companies, each consisting of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, two sergeants, two corporals, and forty-three privates, the daily pay was, captain, ten shillings; lieutenant, five shillings, six pence; ensign, four shillings; sergeant, two shillings; corporal, twenty pence; private, eighteen pence. The pay of medical officers was hardly commensurate with the ideas of professional merit at the present time, for in a letter to Governor John Penn, Armstrong remarks, August 15, 1764: "As some of the men appointed to the frontier will no doubt be sick and require some attendance—there are two young men professing physick in this county, the one lives here, the other near Loudon, who, for half a crown [two shillings and a half] per day each, might attend the men in their respective circuits, without interfering much with their own practice. I only suggest this method as the best I could think of, and submit it. If it is thought necessary, a few medicines should be sent up."

During all these years the leaven of freedom had gradually been working among the American people. This was particularly apparent in Pennsylvania where constant friction had marked the relations of the people with the proprietaries, so that, when the citizens of Boston broke out in open rebellion against the iron hand of the oppressor, Pennsylvania was not slow in lending her support to her new England compatriots. A band of devoted patriots gathered in the old Presbyterian Church in Carlisle on the 12th of July, 1774, and with stern purpose but enthusiastic hearts, formed a committee of correspondence in which John Armstrong was a prominent member, and spirited resolutions of sympathy were adopted.

The sons of "Old Mother Cumberland," hardened by years of incessant conflict with the elements, the rock-bound soil, and the ever-foraying savages, did not fail to proffer their services in the cause of freedom, and Armstrong became Chairman of a committee which tendered to Benjamin Franklin, then President of the Committee of Safety, the services of a complete battalion. His offer was of course accepted, and Cumberland County made such a response to the call of liberty as has ever been her wont.

Colonel Armstrong was well known to General Washington, who had become Commander-in-Chief of the continental forces, and who in a letter to Congress with regard to the appointment of new general officers in August 1775, remarked that Armstrong, "served during the last war in most of the campaigns southward, was honored with the command of the Pennsylvania forces and his good military conduct and spirit much approved by all who served with him." As a consequence of this recommendation on February 29, 1776, the Continental Congress appointed him one of six Brigadier Generals, which it provided for the Army. Of these John Armstrong was the first in order, a fact possibly however due as much to the circumstance that his name began with A as to any other cause.

His first duty under his new commission led him to South Carolina, where he was assigned to the command of the forces operating there. His arrival was somewhat delayed, however, and it was not until April that he arrived at Charleston. He was, nevertheless, in ample time to make preparations for the reception of the British fleet under Sir Peter Parker, which appeared off the Carolina coast on May 31st. A few days later, on June 4th, Major General Charles Lee arrived, and by virtue of his rank assumed command of the forces, assigning General Armstrong to the command of a body of eighteen hundred men at Haddrell's Point. Armstrong's command included the works on Sullivan's Island, about a mile away, which were under the immediate direction of Colonel William Moultrie. These works were assaulted on the 28th of June by the British fleet, and remained under a heavy and galling fire for ten hours, at the end of which time the attacking ships withdrew in despair of capturing works so well defended. It is interesting to note that the name of their gallant defender thenceforward became at-

tached to these works, which are known as Fort Moultrie to the present day.

Armstrong continued to manifest military qualities of so high an order that the authorities of his native state requested him to take the leadership of the forces of the commonwealth. Accordingly on the 4th of April, 1777, he resigned his commission in the Continental service, and on the following day accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Pennsylvania state forces, being the first officer upon whom that rank was conferred by the state. On June 5th his rank was still further increased by the Supreme Executive Council, which promoted him to the grade of Major General, and assigned him to the command of all the state forces. The propriety of this measure was recognized everywhere. Even one so chary of praise as George Washington wrote to the distinguished Cumberland County citizen, who had been so signally honored, expressing his "pleasure at the honorable mark of distinction conferred upon him by the State."

He entered actively and energetically upon the work of directing the operations of the forces under his command. He supervised the erection of defensive works at Billingsport and other places along the Delaware, and ably forwarded every warlike preparation necessitated by the situation. In all of this he also displayed his sagacity to a noteworthy degree by frequent conferences with the Supreme Executive Council at Philadelphia, thus insuring their constant sympathy in and co-operation with his movements.

His division was present at the Battle of Brandywine, but, being posted at the Ford, two miles below Chad's, they were not reached by the tide of active hostilities, and so had no direct share in the engagement. During the following months, he continued his labor of strengthening the defensive works of the province, particularly along the Schuylkill River. His division participated in the Battle of Germantown, where he was directed to make a diversion against the Hessian forces covering the left flank of the enemy, a movement which was brilliantly and successfully carried out.

After the battle of Germantown, the question of the occupation of Philadelphia by the British became an acute one, and Armstrong was directed to proceed to that city to take command of the local militia which had been called to arms for its pro-

tection. The ineffectual outcome of this resistance and the prolonged occupation of the city during 1777 and 1778 are matters of general history.

In the Indian disturbances, especially of 1778, General Armstrong was particularly interested, realizing that his own town of Carlisle, would, if they were not suppressed, become an actual frontier settlement. For this reason he exerted all his influence with Congress and the Supreme Executive Council to have a proper force put into the field to command the situation.

It was not a long step in those days from the military service to civilian office, and it was but a natural recognition of his qualifications for leadership when the General Assembly elected Armstrong one of Pennsylvania's representatives in Congress, where he served during the years 1779 and 1780, and again in 1787 and 1788.

The latter years of his life were mainly passed in the town, of his own creation, Carlisle, where he continued to evince an active interest in all public affairs, and where he brought up his family.

One of the most important acts of his later years was his active association with Benjamin Rush and John Dickinson in the establishment of Dickinson College. He was active in the location of the site and as the leading member of the Presbyterian Church, under whose auspices it was organized, naturally took a prominent part in its councils. He was a charter member of the Board of Trustees and remained a member of that body until 1794, shortly before his death, and was succeeded two years later by his son, Dr. James Armstrong, who thenceforward represented the family interests in the institution for thirty years.

Even before the War of the Revolution had progressed far, Armstrong's age and the hard service which he had seen had made considerable inroads upon his constitution, so that President Wharton wrote him in 1777, "The Council see the necessity of some relaxation from the severe duties of a winter's campaign to a gentleman of your advanced age." General Armstrong himself replied to President Wharton in April, 1778, "It is not to be supposed that under the sensible falling off of every faculty of body and mind, and decline of the common senses, I can possibly wish for any active and laborous charge through the ensuing campaign."

Ever mindful of the best interests of the public, he early came to recognize the dangers of the tendency which led to the legislation, active opposition to which materialized later in the so-called "Whiskey Insurrection." The necessity for some check upon the wholesale conversion of the grain produced in Cumberland County into whiskey was suggested by him in a letter to the Council of Safety on February 17, 1777, in which he remarks that nearly all of the wheat and rye raised in Cumberland County was sent to the still, expresses grave fears as to there being left a sufficient supply to provide bread for the people, and bitterly scores "the complicated demon of avarice and infatuation" which had produced such a situation.

Armstrong manifested the characteristics of the brave in his compassion for the weak, as is well shown by his remark in a letter to Governor John Penn concerning the massacre of certain Indians at Conestoga, in which he incidentally compliments the people of Cumberland County. "Not one person of the County of Cumberland, so far as I can learn, has either been consulted or concerned in that inhuman and scandalous piece of butchery—and I should be very sorry that ever the people of this county should attempt avenging their injuries on the heads of a few inoffensive, superannuated savages, whom nature has already devoted to the dust."

A little different phase of Colonel Armstrong's disposition is shown in his letter to Colonel Bouquet in 1764, in which he remarks: "The prisoner sent you herewith has been fully examined and with great care. I take him to be one of his Majesties Enemies and most probably to be a spy, and at present in compact with some party of Indians, and have thought proper to send him to you for any purposes that may be answered thereby, or to hang him if you think him worthy of it."

General Armstrong was not a handsome man, although his unusual height, his lithe frame and his erect bearing, contributed to him a distinction which attracted attention wherever he appeared. His portrait, now in the possession of his great-grandson, John Armstrong Herman, is that of a typical gentlemen of colonial and revolutionary times. His manners were gracious, his temper tactful, and his disposition firm and courageous.

He possessed the essentially religious traits characteristic of the Scotch-Irish race. He was one of the founders of the

First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, always active in its work, and served for many years as a ruling elder in the congregation.

When the grim reaper overtook him, the 9th of March, 1795, at the age of seventy-seven, he was laid to rest in what is now known as the old graveyard. His greatest monument, however, is not the stone which marks his tomb, but the county known as Armstrong County because of the inclusion within its borders of Kittanning, now its county seat, but once the location of the Delaware village destroyed by Armstrong's troops. He also was honored in the christening of a fort, which in 1779 was erected by a detachment of troops under Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Bayard, and which with the approval of Colonel Brodhead, was named Fort Armstrong.

There is, however, in these honors no epitome of his character such as appears upon the marble slab where he reposes with the beloved wife, who followed him into the great beyond after a lapse of two years, and which announces that one rests there "eminently distinguished for patriotism and piety."

DR. JAMES ARMSTRONG.

Dr. James Armstrong, the elder of the two sons of Major General John Armstrong, was born, not in Carlisle, as is stated in Thatcher's Medical Biography, but on the site of what, a few months later became the town of Carlisle. His boyhood was spent in genuine frontier scenes, and the professional direction which his life afterward took was due to the inspiration of his mother, who, in the long periods of absence of her husband upon surveying trips, devoted herself to the development of the mind and body of her young son. From the year of his birth, 1749, until his departure for college, about 1768, he was under the constant tutelage of that most excellent woman.

In order further to develop his education, his father spared no expense or trouble in bringing to his teaching the best instructors that could be obtained throughout the colony. His collegiate training was received at Nassau Hall, afterward the College of New Jersey and later Princeton University, where he was graduated about four years before the Revolutionary War.

On the completion of his college course, having in the meanwhile developed an inclination for the practice of physic, he repaired to Philadelphia, and apprenticed himself for five years to

Dr. John Morgan, who had recently returned from the University of Edinburgh and the hospitals of Paris, and who soon afterward established the medical school which was later evolved into the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

While here he came into frequent contact with, and also attended the lectures of Dr. Benjamin Rush, establishing a friendship with him which doubtless had something to do with the location, a few years later, in Carlisle of Dickinson College, which he afterwards served many years as President of the board of trustees.

At the close of this apprenticeship, which he faithfully completed, he received from Dr. Morgan not a simple license to practice, but what was much more to his credit an "honorable testimonial" of his qualifications to practice "artem medicinæ"—the medical art—a document which was still in the possession of his son, Dr. John Williams Armstrong, when he prepared the biography of his father for Dr. Thatcher's work.

He received the degree of M. D. in the year 1769 and his first desire was to practice his profession in Virginia. To that end his father wrote to General Washington early in 1776 a letter inquiring as to the prospects for a young physician in the old Dominion. Washington's reply, which is one of the most valued treasures of the Hamilton Library Association in Carlisle, was not encouraging, but assured the General that if his son were to come to Virginia, he should be glad to extend to him the hospitalities of Mt. Vernon. The young physician, however, adhered to his determination, and essayed to make a place for himself as a practitioner at Winchester. The exact period of time occupied by this unsuccessful attempt is not known, but it was probably not more than a few years.

His health then failing him, he undertook a voyage to England for its recruitment, visiting London and other places of interest. While there he attended the lectures of a Dr. Sydenham—not the famous "English Hypocrates" but a later teacher of that name—and through him became impressed with the efficiency of smaller medical dosage than was the general custom in the profession.

Whether he resumed the practice of medicine immediately upon his return from England or not is also unknown.

In 1789 he was married to Miss Mary Stevenson, the sister of his friend Dr. George Stevenson, and the daughter of Dr.

James Stevenson, notable for his great wealth and extensive accomplishments.

He soon afterwards removed to Kishacoquillas Valley, then almost a wilderness, sparsely occupied by families of Scotch-Irish descent. Here he acquired a mighty expanse of forest land and laid the foundation of what might have been a magnificent estate had he retained it and passed it on to his descendants. He was elected a representative in Congress from this, the third Congressional district, but having served out his term, he disposed of his interests in Kishacoquillas Valley and returned to Cumberland County.

Here he located himself upon a fine property known as Richland Lawn, six miles west of Carlisle, where he remained in comparative seclusion for eight years and until the advancing ages of his children induced him to return to the family mansion at Carlisle where he could obtain better educational advantages for the young people.

Just how he occupied himself during the first years of his residence in Carlisle is unknown, but in 1808 he was appointed an associate judge in the County of Cumberland, in place of Hon. John Montgomery, deceased, and in 1809, determining to take up the practice of medicine again, in the little stone office adjoining his home, he began to receive such of the sick and ailing as desired his professional attentions.

In 1797, two years after the death of his father, he had been elected a member of the board of trustees of Dickinson College, a position which he continued to occupy for upwards of thirty years, serving sixteen years of the time, from 1808 to 1824, as president of the board.

The biographical sketch in Thatcher's Biography says of him that "he was over six feet in height and well proportioned, with a keen gray eye and a large aquiline nose. He was dignified and graceful in his deportment,—a very marked gentleman of the old school. He dressed not foppishly, but elegantly; his clothes of the finest material and made in the handsomest style. For many years in the remembrance of the writer, he had his annual suit of broadcloth furnished by Watson, the celebrated merchant tailor of Philadelphia. At an early period of his life he became bald, and wore till his death a wig of dark colored hair, with a queue. He was aristocratic in his feelings (attributable in part to the character of the times in which he

lived) and was never approached by the common people with familiarity. In politics he was always a decided Federal, of the Washington school, while his brother early joined the ranks of the Democracy. He never sought office nor was he a politician in the technical sense of that term. He disliked Jefferson, hated Napoleon and was one of those who did not regard favorably the war of 1812. He was not scientific nor learned, but well read in his profession, and extensively acquainted with general literature. His conversational powers were of a superior order. He spoke fluently and his words were well chosen, but he was a slow writer, spending much time and bestowing much care and pains in the expression of his thoughts on paper; even in his epistolary correspondence he was not negligent of either his penmanship or style. Some of his letters, written near the age of eighty, are models of neat and correct writing, and of very legible penmanship. He had no tact or taste for business, and seemed to despise everything connected with money making. Inheriting a princely estate from his father, with a very moderate degree of carefulness he might have added immensely to his fortune; yet, without encountering any of the dangers of speculation, he died insolvent. He was a man of strict morals; not addicted to any vice. Profaneness, excess in drinking, and gambling, which were not infrequently indulged in by those called gentlemen in that day, he abhorred. He was passionately fond of horses, and himself an elegant horseman; he always rode with whip and spur, and vaulted into his saddle with dignity and grace. He would have as soon thought of stumbling into a ball-room as mounting a horse awkwardly. In his family he was arbitrary and scarcely approachable, even by his own children, without fear. He had imbibed the very mistaken notion, much prevalent in that day among the higher classes, that children must be held in subjection, not wisely discriminating between the obedience of fear and of love. The writer at the age of sixty, not infrequently awakes from some dream of terror, excited by the associations of dread connected with his father."

While in his medical practice he gave sparsely of drugs. He followed his friend, Dr. Benjamin Rush, in the free use of the lancet, and in his long period of active professional work, drew hundreds of gallons of blood from the patients who sought his

advice, not excepting his own family, to whom the lancet and ligature were far more familiar than the bolus and decoction.

His active practice continued until within a very few years of his death. With the exception of a defect in hearing which came on with his later years, he retained his powers to the last, and until a few years before his death made an annual journey on horseback to Kittanning, the scene of his father's greatest exploit, a distance of two hundred miles, there to collect the revenues from the estates bequeathed to him.

He was generous and hospitable in the extreme, and the old stone mansion in his day was the scene of constant and elegant entertainment.

He held strongly to the Presbyterianism of his Scotch-Irish lineage, and remained a prominent member and for many years a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, under the auspices of which he was borne to his final repose, in May 1828, in his eightieth year.

He had nine children, three of whom, however passed away in infancy. His oldest son, John Williams Armstrong, was evidently the author of the Thatcher biography, and, like his father, adopted the profession of medicine.

DR. JOHN WILLIAMS ARMSTRONG.

The oldest son of Dr. James Armstrong, Dr. John Williams Armstrong, was born at Carlisle, January 17, 1798.

At the age of fourteen, he entered Dickinson College in the class of 1816, identifying himself with the Union Philosophical Society, but did not take a degree. He then entered upon the study of medicine under the preceptorship of his famous father, and afterwards completed his studies in the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1825 he was married to Miss Mary Shell, who died at Carlisle, Pa., in 1855, aged forty-two years.

He began the practice of medicine in Dillsburg, afterward removing to Bellefonte where his oldest son, John Wilkins Armstrong, was born. He returned to Cumberland County about 1844, and practiced medicine in the vicinity of New Kingston and at Newville. In the later period of his practice he adopted the homeopathic cult, which he practiced with much success.

Like his ancestors he allied himself with the Presbyterian form of religious worship, although he did not make a public profession of faith until the later years of his life.

About a year before his death he accompanied his daughter Mary, the widow of Christian B. Herman, of Silver Spring Township, to Princeton in order to assist in the education of his grandson, John Armstrong Herman, now of Harrisburg. He died there on February 19, 1870, at the age of seventy-two.

He possessed a highly cultivated mind, and his talents, under more favorable auspices, would have gained distinction in almost any walk of life. His skill as a physician was of no ordinary character. His biography of his father, in Thatcher, shows a degree of literary constructive skill and mental grasp quite noteworthy.

His social qualities were of a high order, and he had the grace and dignity of manner that bespoke the innate gentleman. He cherished a warm affection for his native place, and on the eve of his removal to Princeton told his friends that he would die within a year, and requested that his body might be brought to Carlisle and deposited in the family burying ground. This request was complied with and he now lies with his wife by the side of his father and grandfather in the old family plot.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN ARMSTRONG, JR.

The more distinguished of the offspring of Major General John Armstrong was the younger brother, John Armstrong, Jr., who was born at Carlisle in the midst of the period of Indian unrest in the subduing of which his father was so active a factor. His eyes opened upon the sunny skies and variegated autumn foliage of the Cumberland Valley on November 25th, 1758. His boyhood was passed in the clearings and adjacent forest of which the remote frontier settlement of Carlisle then consisted. The little chap with his deerskin moccasins, his homespun garments and his coonskin cap, who played about the muddy trails which were the heralds of future streets, gave little promise of the national eminence to which he was destined to arrive.

The low log school house, with the seats of slab and its windows formed by the omission here and there of a log in the wall brought him his early schooling. In those days the requirements for admission to college were not much more than the

three R's taught in the rural schools, while the colleges themselves gave little more of education at graduation than is now required for admission. Young John, then, when he had arrived at the halcyon age of fifteen or sixteen years, fared forth like his elder brother to the College of New Jersey at Princeton to acquire the education suited to the son of a colonial gentleman. While sheltered by these classic halls of learning, war broke out with the mother country.

War in one sense was no novelty to young John, who had been lulled to sleep by songs and tales of savage conflict; whose father's sword and rifle had been his earliest admiration and to whose sight the long strings of Indian scalps, taken by the settlers in their reprisals upon the savages were familiar objects. But the thought of oppression by a foreign nation fired him with a passion of patriotism which drew his boyish figure irresistibly into the ranks of the Associators. He served as a volunteer in the Canada Expedition and at Quebec in 1775.

His father's friend, Colonel James Potter, whom he had frequently met in Carlisle, made him a member of his staff, and in that capacity he served with great credit throughout the Jersey campaign of 1776.

The old family friends continued to be in good stead to the young patriot, and having been commissioned as ensign, lieutenant and captain, he found a position upon the staff of that Hugh Mercer, who was a captain in his father's command at the action of Kittanning, and who had now become a Brigadier General in the revolutionary service. Him he followed in all his service, making himself invaluable by his activity, energy and intelligence. When Mercer fell at the battle of Princeton, he was borne to shelter in the arms of his faithful young aid, who stood by him soothing his last moments and closing his dimming eyes.

He was not allowed, however, to be homeless long, and soon found a place in the military family of General Gates, where he received a commission as major, and where he served with his accustomed fidelity and efficiency. The campaign against Burgoyne found him in constant activity, and he shared with the rest of the American forces the glories of the battle of Saratoga.

Then followed the well-won recognition signalized in his promotion as Adjutant General of the Southern Army, where

he labored incessantly and industriously until what he thought was the southern miasma, but which we now know was the noisome mosquito, laid him low with fever on the banks of the Pedee, and he was obliged to rest his soul with the best patience he could command until restored health enabled him to rejoin the forces just before the battle of Camden, and he continued in active military service thenceforward to the close of the war.

While the remnant of the Continental Army was encamped at Newburg, a few months before they were finally disbanded, and much dissatisfaction existed among the officers and soldiers because of the seeming injustice of Congress, Major Armstrong wrote the celebrated "Newburg Letters." These appeared anonymously, were pointed and vigorous, written in pure English, and for the purpose for which they were designed—a direct appeal to feeling—they showed the hand of a master. The first communication which set forth the services and destitution of the soldiers, also called a meeting of the officers of the army for the consideration of measures to redress the army grievances. General Washington, who was in camp at the time, issued general orders forbidding the meeting, when suddenly the second address appeared. Firmly believing that General Gates or some other of the general officers was back of the suggestion, Washington wisely concluded to attend the meeting in person. He shrewdly quieted Gates by making him chairman, and then rallied his brother officers to his support. In calm and dignified tones he answered the argument of the anonymous writer, but intimated that he "was an insidious foe, some emissary from the British camp at New York, sowing the seeds of discord and separation between the civil and military powers of the Continent." At the time of making this address, the General did not know the author of the "Letters," but years after, when this became known, in a communication to Major Armstrong he expressed his confidence in the good motives that had dictated the "Letters," though the means suggested were certainly liable to much misunderstanding and abuse.

When mustered out from the Revolutionary Army, young Armstrong returned to the homestead in Carlisle. The high grade of executive ability which he had manifested throughout his service, and particularly as Adjutant General, attracted the attention of the Supreme Executive Council, by which he

was appointed on March 25, 1783, as secretary of the commonwealth, under President John Dickinson, whose name became a household word throughout future centuries in Armstrong's home town.

On October 2nd, 1784, the Supreme Executive Council demonstrated its wisdom by adding to his position that of Adjutant General of the State, an office at that time not incompatible with that of Secretary of the Commonwealth. He was retained in these offices under the administration of Franklin, and justified the confidence reposed in him by the remarkable brilliancy which distinguished his administration.

A broader field of action was then opened before him through his election by the General Assembly on April 18th, 1787, to fill a vacancy in Pennsylvania's delegation in Congress. He was re-elected for the full term on the 19th of December, 1787. President Washington about this time tendered him the office of Judge of the Northwest Territory, a position which he however declined.

At the close of his term in Congress, having married a sister of the famous Chancellor Livingston of New York, he closed his connection with Cumberland County and the state of Pennsylvania, and betook himself to New York, where on a fine country seat near Red Hook, he devoted himself to agriculture, with occasional excursions into literature. The role of Cincinnati was so agreeable to him that he persisted in remaining in quiet upon his farmstead, although often importuned again to accept public office, and it was not until 1800 that an appointment to fill a vacancy in the New York delegation in the United States Senate drew him from his sylvan retirement. He declined a re-election at the end of this term, but subsequently was prevailed upon to re-enter the Senate in 1803-1804.

In the latter year he was induced by President Jefferson to enter the diplomatic service of his country, and accepted the position of Minister Plenipotentiary to France, in which capacity he served until 1810, meanwhile much of the time also representing the United States at the Escorial. During this particularly trying period, he distinguished himself greatly in the office in which Benjamin Franklin had achieved so much renown, and by his tact and firmness well maintained the dignity of the young nation which had so much to do to gain proper recognition in the continental courts.

He had hardly had time again to become comfortably established in his Red Hook home when the second war for independence broke out and the call of his country once more took him from the plow and desk into camp and field. On the 6th of July he was commissioned Brigadier General in the United States Army, and on the 12th of August following assigned to the command of New York.

In the early days of the Republic some knowledge of military affairs was recognized as a requisite for appointment to the war portfolio, a consideration which has been sadly neglected in later days of political competition. General Armstrong's appointment by President Madison then in January, 1813, as Secretary of war, was but a natural recognition of one of the most distinguished military commanders and administrative authorities in the country. He accepted the office with some reluctance, for he had many misgivings concerning the success of the Americans, especially on land. In February following he planned a campaign for the conquest of Lower Canada by the capture of Montreal. The chief command of the expedition was assigned to General Wilkinson, with whom General Hampton was to co-operate, but difficulties arose between these officers which brought disaster upon the campaign. About this time Secretary Armstrong made a strenuous endeavor to rehabilitate the service by bringing forward younger officers in positions of command. This of course created many bitter enmities among the partisans of the less competent officers thus overlooked.

All this prepared the way for the storm of censure which broke out upon him after the capture and destruction of the city of Washington by the British forces in 1814, and which determined his resignation. It is not to be considered for a moment that Armstrong was legitimately to be held responsible for this disaster, however, the affair being simply a manifestation of the historical and invariable tendency of nations to find a scapegoat upon which to vent their wrath in cases of public misfortune.

He now returned to his rural home, and during the remainder of his life declined to permit himself to be brought into the public service.

During these years of quiet his pen became as active as his sword had been in previous years, and history was helped by his

valuable "Notices of the War of 1812," "Memoirs of Generals Montgomery and Wayne," and "Review of General Wilkinson's Memoirs." A treatise on Agriculture and a work on Gardening were indexes to the interests by which he was environed. He also completed "Notices of the American Revolution" and several biographical memoirs, which, however, were unfortunately lost in the flames which at one time destroyed his residence.

He attained the ripe age old of eighty-five and died in peace and quietness on April 1st, 1843. It may be interesting to remark that through the marriage of his daughter to William B. Astor, he became one of the ancestors of the present Astor family of New York.

The two John Armstrongs, father and son, were the most famous of Carlisle's offspring. For many years the commonwealth regarded them as among her most illustrious scions, and it is a singular fact that there is now left in Carlisle no permanent public memorial of these famous men. No monument stands as a reminder of them, not even a street commemorates the name. The remains of the older lie interred in the old burying ground which he located when he laid out the town and the lineal representative of the name, John Wilkins Armstrong, full of days and broken by four years of service in the armies of his country, is the only member of the family to be found in its pristine home.

RECORDS OF CLASSES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Franklin and Delaware Counties, O., Kept by Henry Harrington.

(Contributed by his son, MR. LEON W. HARRINGTON, of Columbus, Ohio.)

WORTHINGTON—L. BUMP'S CLASS.

Vinal Sole,	Elmira Metcalf,	Amanda Wilcox,
Helen Sole,	Nathan Hoit,	Rec. Nov. 5, 1839,
Sally Sharp,	Newton Beach,	Gilbert Moses,
Mary Ingham,	Solomon Malbone,	Rec. Dec. 2, 1839.
Mary A. Snoffer,	Lewis S. Ashbaugh,	John Spindley,
Mary Satray,	Sarah Wilson,	Rec. Feb. 24, 1840. Re-
Sally Fisk,	Eunice Granger,	moved April 1, 1840.
Emma Fisk,	Transferred.	Sarah I. Wiley,
John N. Bodge,	Gideon G. Wilcox,	Eli H. Hall,
Trans. to Bull's Society.	Rec. Nov. 5, 1839.	

WORTHINGTON—NORTH CLASS

Simeon Pool,	Jane Gardiner,	Polly Bidwell,
Maria Pool,	Harriet Gardiner,	Rec. Feb. 23, 1840.
Joseph P. Phinney,	Joseph Gardiner,	Reuben Withy,
Eliza Phinney,	Isaac Bidwell,	Isaac Bidwell,
William Dunton,	Hannah Bidwell,	Mary Gibbs,
Derviah Dunton,	Elizabeth Bidwell,	Maria Phinney,
Solomon Dunton,	Hannah Phinney,	Elmira Hammond,
Lucretia Dunton,	Jonathan Phinney,	Amelia Bidwell,
Elizabeth A. Dunton,	Sally Phinney,	John H. Hammond,
William McCloud	James Phinney,	Lucien H. Hammond,
William McCloud, Jr.	Adaline Phinney,	Warren Phinney,
Nancy McCloud,	Anna Phinney,	Samuel W. Gardiner,
John Hammond,	Cynthia Tinkham,	Last ten Rec. March, 10,
Sarah Hammond,	Sophronia Granger,	1840.
Jonas H. Hammond,	Sally Bover,	Lucy Roff,
Elmira Hammond,	Mary Bover,	
Ozene Gardiner,	Lavina Pierce.	
	Rec. Nov. 2, 1839.	

WORTHINGTON—JOAB HOIT'S CLASS.

Joab Hoit,	Susan A. Moore,	Phidelia S. Doud,
Judith Hoit,	Cynthia Bristol,	Wilbur Lewis,
Charles Wiley,	Ira Mattison,	Trans. to Bro. Stiles.
Lucy Wiley,	Lydia D. Mattison,	James Scanland,
Martha Lewis,	Lucina Mattison,	Elias Lewis,
Chancey G. Moore,	James T. Davis,	Martin Lewis,
Hannah Moore,	Last seven Rec. Aug. 1,	Sarah Moore,
Sabra Fairfield,	1839.	Mary Elizabeth Moore,
John W. Weaver,	Anna Davis,	Amos G. Hawley,
Lucinda Weaver,	Rec. Nov. 5, 1839, by letter.	Hannah Day,
David Maltby,	Jedediah Lewis,	Above nine Rec. Feb. 24,
Peter Whipp,	Sarah Lewis,	1840.
Rec. June 1839.	Louisa Gilman,	Susan Brown,
Naomi Gilruth,	Rec. Aug. 1, 1839.	Parsons Washburn,
Rec. June 1839.	Eliza A. Carey,	Salina Bebel,
George G. Marquis,	Emma M. Carey,	Sarah Fuller,
John W. Bridge,	Henry Harrington,	Last four Rec. Feb. 28,
	Rec. Dec. 1839.	1840.

WORTHINGTON—MOSES CARPENTER'S CLASS.

Moses Carpenter,	Emily Case,	Nancy Waggoner,
Naomi Carpenter,	Nancy Elliott,	Sarah Kimber,
Rodney Carpenter,	Rec. by letter Nov. 2,	Alonzo Kimber,
Irvine Carpenter,	1839. Removed March,	Elmira Kimber,
Bull Fisk,	1840.	— Peyton,
Eliza Fisk,	Huldah Vining,	Barbara E. Clark.
Rec. July 15, 1839.	Milton Vining,	Lois Catley,
Elias Vining,	Elmore Vining,	Joseph H. Creighton,
Orpha Vining,	William Vining,	Rec. by letter Mar. 28,
Amos Vanloon,	Levi Pinney,	1840.
Delia Vanloon,	Charlotte Pinney,	Mary A. Bebee,
James B. Marquis,	Rachel Kimber,	Susan Noble,
Mabel Bump,	Rec. by letter Dec. 2, 1839.	Maria Vangilder,
Rec. Oct. 2, 1839, by letter.	Amanda Kimber,	Lyman Vangilder,
Maria Payton,	Rec. by letter Dec. 1839.	Milton Butcher,
Rec. Nov. 2, 1839, by letter.	Isaiah Willson,	Amazon Webster,
Fletcher Armstead,	Fanny Willson,	Mary Webster,
Rec. Nov. 2, 1839, by letter.	Emeline Osborn,	Sarah Willson,
P. Gibbs,	Nathaniel D. Hodges,	Hetty H. Little,
Rec. Nov. 2, 1839.	Rec. by letter Aug. 1839.	Amanda C. Little,
Lydia Gibbs,	Sally Hodges,	Chestina Wilcox.
Rec. Nov. 2, 1839, by letter.	Rec. by letter Aug. 1839.	
Isaac N. Case,	John Webster,	

BULL'S SOCIETY—JAMES METER, LEADER.

James Meter,	Elizabeth Conkey,	Sophronia Bull,
Parthena Meter,	Andrew Willson,	Merilla Bull,
John Webster,	Lydia Bailey,	James Ranney,
Jason Bull,	Solomon Beers,	Martha I. Kiner,
Delia Bull,	Eliza Beers,	Washington Beers,
Alonson Bull,	Lyman Shaffers,	Louisa Grayless,
Hannah Bull,	Orange Bailey,	Mary Smith,
Sylvia Bull,	Jacob B. Cline,	Elmira Smith,
Chloe Bull,	Timothy Patterson,	Charity Otto,
Amelia Bull,	Rebecca Patterson,	Elizabeth I. Meter,
Stephen L. Peck,	Elizabeth Kiner,	Trans. to East Blendon.
Prudence Peck,	Margaret Vorys,	Samuel D. Willson,
Prudence Peck, Jr.,	Rec. Jan. 1480.	James N. Meter.
Clarissa Ranney,	William E. Meter,	David Smith,
Thompson Bull,	John Vorys,	Katharine O. Ferrell,
Phidelia Bull,	Rec. Jan. 1840.	Caroline Hunt,
Rachel Loy,	Lydia Meter,	Thomas Cline,
Rec. Dec. 2, 1839.	John N. Bodge,	Polly A. Willson,
Elizabeth Cline,	Meliss Bodge,	Andrew I. Loy,
Margaret Mock,	Sarah Cline,	Sarah Meter,
Joseph Mock,	The following forty-one	Hannah A. Patterson,
Pirane Hunt,	Rec. Jan. 14, 1840.	Elizabeth Ranney,
Polly Hunt,	John Steward,	Henry Matoon,
Susan Hunt,	Salley Ranney,	Aaron Patterson,
Maria Brevort,	Sarah Steward,	Charles Matoon,
Mary A. Mock,	Abiah Bull,	William Bull,
William Hutton,	Samuel Ranney,	
Eliza Hutton,	Marsha Bull,	
	Sophia Bull	

ORANGE SOCIETY—WEST CLASS.

David Patterson,	Eleanor Skeels,	George Black,
Lucy Patterson,	James Roff,	Drusilla Black,
Cyrus Chambers,	Elizabeth Roff,	Rebecca R. Temple,
Thomas McCloud,	Lucy Roff,	Lavina Dearing,
Lovina McCloud,	Rec. Jan. 1, 1840.	Rec. by letter Feb. 27, 1840.

Jonathan Thompson,
 Alfred Thompson,
 Ebenezer Thompson,
 Maria Thompson,
 Catharine Thompson,
 Above four Rec. Feb. 27,
 1840.
 * Parentha Pierce,

Chester Campbell,
 Mary S. Campbell,
 John Dearing,
 Clement Dearing,
 David McCloud,
 Nancy Voce,
 Asy N. Pierce,
 Betsey Pierce,

Lovina Pierce,
 Livica Pierce,
 Parentha Pierce,
 Louiza Chambers,
 Sally McCloud,
 Susan Chambers,

ORANGE SOCIETY—EAST CLASS.

John Hagar,
 Mary Hagar,
 James Patterson,
 Betsey Patterson,
 Samuel Patterson,
 Nancy Patterson,
 Hines Meacham,

James Carver,
 Sally Carver,
 Mary Sellers,
 Priscilla Faucher,
 Thomas Place,
 Phebe Place,
 Jacob Pence,

Ann Pence,
 David Pence,
 William Place,
 Sarah Towler,
 John Clark,

MATILDA CLARK'S CLASS.

Clarissa Clark,
 Rec. Jan. 19, 1840.
 Nancy Spencer,
 Matilda Clark, Jr.,
 Rebecca Faucher,
 Joel Kenaston,
 Rec. Jan. 19, 1840.
 Sarah A. Carver,

Mary M. Hagar,
 Rec. Jan. 19, 1840.
 Harriet Bell,
 Ester Deland
 Harriet Place,
 Elizabeth Place,
 Samuel Kenaston,
 Rec. Jan. 19, 1840.

Samuel Fisher,
 Elizabeth Fisher,
 Martha Fisher,
 Nelson Faucher,
 Israel Pence,
 James Kenaston,
 David Patterson,
 Lucy Patterson,

ORANGE—EAST CLASS.

Caroline Patterson.
 Maria Patterson.
 Sarah Clark,
 Above three Rec. Jan. 20,
 1840.
 Simon Clark,
 Rec. Feb. 27, 1840.
 Samuel Place,
 James Roff,
 Elizabeth Roff,
 Laura Roff,
 William Baker,

Julia Patterson,
 Annice Patterson,
 Sally Kenaston,
 Philip Delano,
 Rachel Dilly,
 Sarah Hall,
 Harvey Kenaston,
 Elias Patterson,
 John Carver,
 Abel Delano,
 Thomas Place,

Nelson Place,
 John S. Meacham,
 Above fifteen Rec. Mar. 10,
 1840.
 Elizabeth Meacham,
 John Sharp,
 Eliza Shook,
 Susan Thompson,
 Above four Rec. Apr. 23,
 1840.

RIDGE—B. WEEK'S CLASS.

Barak Week's,
 Joshua W. Price,
 Martha Price,
 Barbara Clawson,
 Stephen Weeks,
 Nathaniel Wells,
 John Clawson,
 Jacob Weeks.
 Phebe Roberts,

Milo W. Meacham,
 Jane Philbrick,
 Orris Weeks,
 Emily Weeks.
 Malona Weeks,
 Alexander Smith,
 Abigail Clawson,
 Lydia S. Price,
 Gilbert Weeks,

Emma Weeks,
 Cornelius Clawson,
 Emily McMillan,
 Isaac Clawson,
 Richard Clawson,
 Lucinda Clawson,
 Zermiah Clawson,

BLENDON—CLASS No. 1. SOUTH C.

Matthew Westervelt,
 Abiah Westervelt,
 John Mattoon,
 Thankful Mattoon,
 Stephen Brinkerhoof
 Elizabeth Brinkerhoof
 Olive Loring,

Elizabeth Conant,
 Nancy B. Mattoon,
 Edwin Mattoon,
 Willis Mattoon,
 Calvin Mattoon,
 Clarissa Loving,
 (or Loring)

Selah Sammis,
 Aaron Ogden,
 Mary Ogden,
 Losana Lawson,
 Thomas Ingles,
 Sally Ingles,

BLENDON—SOUTH CLASS No. 1.

Parker Ingles,	William Chever,	Uriah Brinkerhoof,
Lucretia Ingles,	Above two Rec. Jan. 19,	Rec. Mar. 8, 1840.
Gabriel Bishop,	1840.	Louiza Climer,
Deborah Bishop,	Amanda Brinkerhoof,	Rec. Mar. 1, 1840.
Israel Carpenter,	Rec. Mar. 1, 1840.	Martha Ingles,
Albert Goodspeed,	George Brinkerhoof,	Rec. Mar. 8, 1840.
Ephraim Jacox,	Rec. Mar. 8, 1840.	John Archer,
Sis Efflan,	Stephen Brinkerhoof,	Rec. Jan. 19, 1840.
	Caroline Mattoon,	Thompson Bull,
		Rec. May, 1839.

BLENDON—WEST CLASS No. 2.

William Cook,	Charles Carpenter,	Susan Jacox,
Rebecca Cook,	Rebecca Westervelt,	John Jacox,
William Baldwin,	Parmelia Carpenter,	George Jacox,
Hannah Baldwin,	John W. Sadd,	Elmira Jacox,
Jemina Clark,	Lydia S. Sadd,	Elmira Cutler,
Azubah Phelps,	Lydia B. Sadd,	Above five Rec. May 26,
Riley Meacham,	Abraham Jacox,	1839.
Hannah Meacham,	Dropped Mar. 12, 1840.	Hiram Wakefield,
William Westervelt,	Helen Jacox,	James Alexander,
Sally Westervelt,	Mary A. Sadd,	Delila Alexander,
Lovina Budd,	Sarah Sadd,	Nancy Alexander,
Samuel Parks, Esq.	Elizabeth Sadd,	Above three Rec. by letter
Hannah Parks,	Rec. Jan. 19, 1840.	Nov. 1839.
Elizabeth Phelps,	John W. Sadd, Jr.,	James Daniels,
Elisa Holt,	Job D. Sadd,	
W. B. Westervelt,	The above two Rec. May	
Elizabeth Parks,	26, 1839. Full Con. Jan.	
	19, 1840.	

BLENDON—CLASS No. 3.

Stephen Goodspeed,	Isaac Garretson,	Augustus Follon,
Eunice Goodspeed,	Yearnest Garretson,	Thomas Follon,
Nicholas Budd,	Hester A. Sharp,	Above five Rec. Mar. 1,
Katherine Budd,	Melissa Connely,	1840.
Aaron Philips,	Israel C. Baldwin,	—Class No. 6.
William Philips,	Martha Baldwin,	Emory Sammis,
Helen Philips,	Lucy Follon,	Sarah Sammis,
Anna Sharb,	Lucinda Watson,	Peter P. Lawson,
Edgar Westervelt,	Sarah Heacock,	Jane Lawson,
John Budd,	Roena Bebee,	Above two Rec. Jan. 20,
Violanta Budd,	Sylvanus Budd,	1840.
Elizabeth Sammis,	Lovina Budd,	John W. Sadd,
Edwin Westervelt,	Above four Rec. Jan. 20,	Lydia S. Sadd,
Andrew Sharp,	1840.	Lydia B. Sadd,
Elmira Sharp,	Henry Bebee,	Mary A. Sadd,
Rec. Jan. 20, 1840.	Rec. Feb. 3, 1840.	Sarah Sadd.
Polly Sharp,	Elizabeth Goodspeed,	Christopher Sharp,
Parthena Sharp,	Horatio Thresher,	Clarissa Sharp,

BLENDON—CLASS No 6.

Elizabeth Sadd,	Matthew Westervelt,	Hannah Westervelt,
John W. Sadd,	Oliver Clark,	Laurence Meacham,
Job. D. Sadd,	Porter Benton,	Above nine Rec. Jan. 20,
Above three Rec. by letter	Aurelia A. Meacham,	1840.
Jan. 19, 1840.	Thomas Alexander,	William Westervelt,
Lenington Westervelt,	Thomas Parks,	Rec. Feb. 3, 1840.

BLENDON—CLASS NO. 4—P. WESTERVELT.

Eliza Cornell,	Jacob B. Connely,	Nathan E. Sammis,
John Cornell,	Rec. Jan. 6, 1840.	Sarah Sammis,
Melissa Connely,	Candance Baldwin,	
	Rec. Jan. 20, 1840.	

BLENDON—CLASS NO. 5.

Edwin Matoon,	Randall Arnold,	Caroline Smith,
Nancy B. Matoon,	Emory Westervelt,	Above two Rec. Jan. 20,
Isaac Williams	Garry Sharp,	1840.
(Exhortor.)	Nancy Sharp,	Moses B. Jimison,
Theodore L. McDowel,	Alfred S. Westervelt,	Sarah Jimison,
Joseph H. Bigalow,	James S. Westervelt,	John M. Hart,
Emeline Bigalow,	Robert J. Elliott,	Sarah Hart,
Amy Budd,	William H. Budd,	Above four Rec. Feb. 2,
Maria Ephland,	Lewis R. Goodspeed,	1840.
Mary A. Westervelt,	Joseph Sharp,	Samuel Ogden,
Leonard Wilburr,	Sophronia Sharp,	Rec. Mar. 8, 1840.
Sophia Wilburr,	John W. Sharp.	Thomas Ephland,
Lucinda Wilburr,	Philanthropy Wilburr	Garry Wilburr,
Maryby Sharp,	George Shrock,	John Ogden,
James Watson,	Dropped.	William Sharp,
George Chever,	Mary Colvin,	Mary A. Sharp,

RICKS—CLASS NO. 1.

Jacob Miller,	Charity Mullen,	Sally A. Wickizer,
Ruth Miller,	Ann Mullin,	Samuel Brake,
William Peters,	Katharine French,	Si. Lucinda Cooper,
Sarah Peters,	Peter Hone,	Mary French,
George Wickizer,	Jane Hone,	Joana French,
Mary A. Wickizer,	William Hendrickson,	Newton French,
Mary A. Barcus,	Sarah Hendrickson,	Above six Rec. Feb. 20,
Anna Savage,	Katherine Hendrickson	1840.
Hannah Savage,	Ira French,	Abel Mullen,
Rachel Savage,	Walters Savage,	Thomas Savage,
Thomas Kirk,	Lucinda Hone,	Joana French,
Anna Kirk,	James Cooper,	Richard Mayfield,
Rachel Kirk,	Jane Peters,	Above four Rec. May 10,
Ann Kirk,	Isaac Barcus,	1840.
Nancy A. Miller,	Sarah Brake,	Adam Shaner
Sarah A. Miller,	Rec. Jan. 10, 1840.	Ann Shaner,
Ann Ford,	George E. Shaner,	Susannah Shaner,
Sarah Ford,	Rec. Mar. 4, 1840.	Joseph Brown,
Ann Ford, Jr.,	Eliza Savage,	Elizabeth Brown,

KICKS—CLASS NO. 2.

James Savage, Ex.	Mary Wickizer,	Henderson Miller,
Leticia Savage,	Loyd Wickizer,	Above three Rec. Jan. 18,
Archibald Needels,	Jane Tracy,	1840.
Charles Medford,	Rosanna Aubert, Jr.	Samuel Miller,
Ruth Medford,	Rec. Nov. 1839.	Nancy Miller,
Abigail Medford,	Elizabeth Needles,	James Medford,
Sally McLean,	Joseph Brown,	Elizabeth Evans,
Nancy Brake,	Elizabeth Brown,	Lucinda Hone,
John Kyle,	Matsy A. Miller,	Robert Scott,
Barbara Kyle,	Christena Saul,	William Scott,
Philip Wickizer,	William Medford,	Above seven Rec. Mar. 4,
Rec. Jan. 19, 1840.	Uriah Medford,	1840.

INSTITUTE—CLASS No. 1.

Seth W. Washburn,	Jane Smith,	Henry Porter,
Ruth Washburn,	Mary Smith,	Susannah Belknap,
Mary Connelly,	Above two Rec. Jan. 5,	Lucinda Bennet,
Mary A. Connelly,	1840.	Rachel Brakebill,
Stephen R. Ward,	Edward Connelly,	Above nine Rec. Feb. 16,
Adelia Ward,	John Connelly,	1840.
Above two Rec. Jan. 5,	George W. Jones,	Archibald Howard,
1840.	Above five Rec. Jan. 22,	Sariah Sharp,
Mary Havens,	1840.	Elizabeth Brakebill,
Daniel Sandin,	Hiram Rennick,	Electra Holmes,
Eleanor Sandin,	Rawson Wilsh,	Above four Rec. Mar. 2,
Elijah Belknap,	Above two Rec. Feb. 8, 1840	1840.
Katharine Belknap,	Mary A. Brakebills,	Elizabeth Claphan,
Joel Eastman,	John M. Armstrong,	Thomas H. Davis,
Amazilla Eastman,	Ruth Stebins,	Elijah Porter,
James Garlinghouse,	John W. Porter,	Richama Porter,
Eleanor Garlinghouse,	— Porter.	Jane D. Howard,
James Belknap,	Thomas Bell,	Amos Decker,
— Belknap,	Bell,	Margaret Decker,
Samuel Belknap,	Above six Rec. Feb. 16,	Sarah Freeman,
Anna Belknap,	1840.	Harriet Freeman.
Philander Goodrick,	David Stigler,	Above two Rec. Apr. 18,
Betsy Havens,	Harriet Stigler,	1840.
Harriet Connelly,	Sis Holmes,	
Jonas Belknap,	Charles Holmes,	
	Mary J. Holmes,	

SEBRINGS—CLASS No. 1.

Charles Sebring,	Henry Dixon,	Nancy Bennett,
Eunice Sebring,	Sally Dixon,	Monroe Blake,
Elias Smothers,	James Hogland,	Cynthia Blake,
Abigail Smothers,	Hannah Hogland,	William Copelin,
Nancy Dixon,	Edward Nutt,	Phebe Dickson,
Hiram Dixon,	Jane Nutt,	Lorinda Bennett,
Elizabeth Dixon,	Martha Bennett,	Nathan Cheever,
Elizabeth Bennet,	Hannah Blodget,	William Smethers,
Pelig Chever,	Esther Sebring,	Clarinda Bennett,
Sophia Chever,	Joseph Sebring,	Peter Vanall,
Polly Nutt,	Katherine Tippy,	Jane Vanall,

SMITHS—CLASS No. 1.

Samuel Evans,	Jane Hand,	Jane Morrison,
Sophia Evans,	Lydia Smith,	John Allberry,
Mary Evans,	Elizabeth Yanks,	Mary Allberry,
Archibald Smith,	Charles S. Beach,	Rebecca Rice,
Mary A. Smith.	Sally Smith,	Ruth Rice,
Rowland Evans,	Priscilla Daily,	Katherine Webb,
Anna Evans,	Elias Smith,	Lovina Webb,
Isaac Smith,	Ephraim Webb,	Rec. Feb. 1840.
Eliza Smith,	David Morrison,	Hiram Harden, Jr.,
Fanny Goodritch,	Nancy Morrison,	Rec. Jan. 8, 1840.
Jeremiah Loring,	Levi Smith,	July F. Hughes,
Walter Goodritch,	Jane Smith,	Frederick Cole,
Manerva Goodritch,	George Daily,	Rec. Mar. 6, 1840.
Mary Steadman,	Rec. by letter Aug. 2, 1839.	Katherine Cole,
Charlie Hand,	Mary Harden,	Rec. Apr. 2, 1840.

Scisco's—CLASS No. 1.

David Jackson,	Sophia Mann,	Melinda Mann,
Katherine Jackson,	Nancy Mann,	James Smith,
Died Jan. 9, 1840.	Amelia C. Gilbert,	Katherine Smith,
William Scisco, L. P.	Margaret Davenport,	Above eight Rec. Jan. 8,
Jane Scisco	Eliza Jane Scisco,	1840.
George Smith,	Sally Ann Scisco,	Pratt Scisco,
Sarah Smith,	Abigail Persee,	Austin Mann,
Peter Scisco,	Mary Mowerson,	Above two Rec. Dec. 30,
Mary Scisco,	Annby Mann, Jr.,	1839.
Joseph Scisco,	Rebecca Smith,	Henry Sagars,
Emeline Scisco,	Katherine Scisco.	Rec. Apr. 1840.
Lawrence Grubbs,	Abraham Sagars,	Cassandra Converse,
Sally Grubbs,	Harriet Smith,	Phebe Pierce,
Lovina Headly,	Shuah Mann,	Mary Beatty,
James Browning,	Brinkley Pierce,	Above two Rec. Jan. 24,
Rachel Browning,	Rachel Steele,	1840.
Elizabeth Conner,	Phebe Steele,	Caroline Cohran,
Amby Mann,	Horace Mann,	Sarah Browning,
		Rec. Apr. 1, 1840.

PLAIN CHAPEL—CLASS No. 1.

Cabbage Needles,	Rebecca Bevelhamer,	Enos R. Williams,
Sarah Needles,	Stephen Thompson,	Phebe Williams.
Philomon Needles,	Elizabeth Park,	Samuel Hoover,
Mary Needles,	Lydia Waggoner,	Isaac Williams,
Susan Needles,	John S. Williams,	Elizabeth Williams,
Daniel Rhodes,	Isaac B. Williams,	Elizabeth Rhodes,
Katherine Rhodes,	Abraham C. Williams,	Samuel Rhodes,
Above two Removed Apr.	Elizabeth Williams,	Rebecca Thompson,
6, 1840.	Polly Williams,	Jacob A. Feters,
John Fravel,	Thomas Robins,	Sarah Meek,
Jane M. Fravel,	Eleanor Robins,	Rem. by letter Apr. 6,
Mistake of giving out.	Mary Robins,	1840.
Abraham Williams,	John Dutcher,	James Queen,
Jacob Williams,	Mistake.	Abraham Lawsher,
Elizabeth Williams,	Sarah Park,	Hannah Lawsher.
Peggy Williams,	Anna Baughman,	Amos I. Firby,
Katherine Williams,	Samuel Horlocker,	Mary A. Firby,
Christian Bevelhamer,	Elizabeth Horlocker,	Above five Rec. Jan. 13,
Deborah Bevelhamer,	Wm. H. Barrickman?	1840.
George Bevelhamer,	Margaret Barrickman?	

PLAIN CHAPEL—CLASS No. 2.

John Robins,	Willis Spencer,	Jesse Patterson,
Polly Robins,	Sarah Campbell,	Fanny Patterson,
Mary Cramer,	Esther Nickols,	John Dutcher,
Elizabeth Parker,	Abraham Queen,	Amanda Campbell,
John Daniels,	Sarah Queen,	Robert Campbell,
Margaret Daniels,	Sallie A. Casher?	Susannah Garlinghouse,
James Daniels,	Hannah Hoover,	James Daniels,
Katherine Wintwath,	John Horlocker,	William Horlocker.
Polly Steadman,	Katharine Horlocker,	

PLAIN CHAPEL—CLASS No. 3.

Samuel Fancher,	Matilda Durling,	Mary A. Fairchild,
Polly Fancher,	John Williams,	Polly Fairchild,
Gilbert Walters,	Clarissa Williams,	George Williams,
Sarah Walters,	Austin Wright,	Thomas Oldham,
Benjamin Durling,	Parmelia Wright,	Sarah Oldham,

Mary Oldham,
Elizabeth Derling,
William Robins,
Mary A. Robins,
John Fravel,
Jane M. Fravel,
Lyman Tyler,
Almira Tyler,

Desire Fancher,
John Watts,
Mercy Watts,
Elizabeth Watts,
Diana Billings,
Mahala Fairchild,
Above two Rec. Mar. 10,
1840.

Abraham Morsman,
Matthew Morsman,
Shuah Wright,
William Ranck,
Mary A. Johnson,
Harriet Waters,
Rec. Apr. 5, 1840.

PLAIN CHAPEL—CLASS NO. 4.

Joseph Moore,
James Moore,
Fanny Moore,
Joseph Moore, Jr.,
Amanda Moore,
Sarah Moore,
Jacob Bevelhamer,

Christian Bevelhamer,
Deborah Bevelhamer,
Rebecca Bevelhamer,
Peter Hoover,
Amy A. Hoover,
Adam Bear,
Jonathan Webb,

Elizabeth Webb,
John Robinson,
George Bevelhamer,
Lyman Bancroft,
Emelia Bancroft,
Rebecca Robinson,
Rec. Mar. 10, 1840.

HARLEM CHAPEL—CLASS NO. 1.

John Adams,
Desire Adams,
Mary Budd,
Thomas Williams,
John Mills,
Elizabeth Mills,
Lovina Cook,
Inman Budd,
Polly Budd,
Thomas Mann,
Katherine Mann,
Martha Budd,
James Budd,
Jesse C. Tull

Jerusha(?) Tull,
Polly Williams,
Nancy Budd,
William H. Budd,
Remembrance Savage,
George Savage,
John Vanroof,
Rhoda Vanroof,
Mary A. Clark,
Susan Budd,
Susannah Adams,
Charles B. Oldham,
Wesley Clawson,
Sarah Clawson,

Eleazer Mann,
Lucy Mann,
William Budd,
John Budd,
Eliza Kohm,
Eli Hooks,
Harriet Vanroof,
Sarah Black,
Richard Hilliar,
Mary Vanroof,
Above eight Rec Mar. 14,
1840.

HARLEM CHAPEL—CLASS NO. 2.

Martha Adams,
Polly Edminster,
Manerva Edminster,
Above two Rec. by letter
Mar. 1840.
Byron Jenkins,
Alfred Edminster,
Rec by letter Feb. 1839
Edward Hartram,
Mary Hartram,
Benjamin Jenkins,
Eliza Hartram,

Rachel Jones,
Above three rec. Oct. 18,
1839. Trans.
Andrew I. Jones,
Rec. Jan. 10, 1840, Trans.
Elizabeth Adams,
Lucy Adams,
Ruliff Adams,
Mary Jones,
Samuel Jones,
Above four Rec. Feb. 5,
1840.

Henry Sebring,
Henry Smethers,
Elizabeth Smethers,
Mary A. Smethers,
Eliza Morgan,
Harrison Hodge,
Martha Morgan,
Abraham Morsman,
John S. Adams,
Above eight Rec. Mar. 10,
1840.

LIBERTY—CLASS NO. 1.

David Clark,
Flavel Moses, Leader,
Susannah Clark,
Abel Dixon,
Lydia Dixon,
Lyman Andrews,
Lucy Andrews,
Williard Hills,
Laura Hills,

Dorcas Pike,
Orpha Moses,
Aaron C. Humphrey,
Betsey Humphrey,
Sarah Bosworth,
Dorothy Gibson,
Samuel Bosworth,
Ruth Hills,
Almira Paine,

Joseph W. Baker,
Mary Gardner,
Nancy Mattoon,(?)
Sheldon Marks,
Louiza Baker,
Phebe A. Dedrick,
Ann Marks,
Phebe Pirce,
Katharine Kibby,

Luther Dixon,
Leroy Benton,
Emily Hodkins,
Mary Hannahs,
Oren Paine,

William E. Marks,
Sarah Gardner,
Polly Johnson,
Pinney Case,
Lucinda Marks,

Josiah Fisher,
Jane Fisher,
Died Feb. 4, 1840.
Araminta Fisher,

EAST CLINTON.

Jonathan Taylor,
Watson Taylor,
Watson Peel,
Frederick Rader,
Eli H. O'Ferrel,
George T. Thompson,
John Baker,
Sarah Ringery,
Michael Kingery,
Mary Kingery,
Manerva Inis,
Elizabeth Johnson,

Lucy Matley,
Alice Maddin,
Mary Scanland,
Electa A. Goodridge,
Mary Gilruth,
Sarah Hawley,
Mary Lewis,
Mary Wiley,
John W. Hoit,
Sabra Fairchild, Jr.,
Peter Whipp,
Mary Rader,

James Thompson,
John Hickman,
Margaret Burwell,
James Ferris, (?)
Nancy Hickman,
Martha Hickman,
William Long,
Louisa Inis,
James Hickman,
Arminin Fie,

(To be continued.)

THE FAMILY OF ROBERT NAYLOR, OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(Contributed by Mrs. H. W. NAYLOR.)

One of the adventurers from Old England who settled in Township Darby, Pennsylvania, was Robert Naylor, in the year 1683. He came with his wife from Maninash, in County Darby, England. We cannot find that John Naylor, of Bucks County, was related to him, but likely he was. They both belonged to the Society of Friends. One of the sons of Robert Naylor was John also his grandson, John, and as one proceeds in this history, this name causes the historian to work harder, in order to be correct.

In Philadelphia wills which we copy this family may be followed to the third generation.

Will of First Robert Naylor, of Plymouth, Township, Philadelphia County, Yeoman. Wife's name not given, likely deceased. Son Joseph and daughter Priscilla. Executor and Executrix. Daughter, Mary Boulton. Daughter-in-law, Mary, widow of son, John Naylor. Daughter, Eleanor Webster. Witnesses, Nicholas Scule, John Nicholas Knight. Nuncupative will declared. April 20th, 1717. Proved May 17th, 1717.

Will of Second Robert Naylor, of Warrington township, Bucks County, Yeoman. Wife, Susanna, executrix. To sell a lot which I own in Marion. Son, John Naylor, under 14 years old. (This John was born 1745.) Brothers, Richard Naylor. Brother in-law, John Williams. Will proved 1747. (Robert second was grandson of Robert first and son of Joseph.

Will of Joseph Naylor, Philadelphia County, Yeoman. Wife, Jane. Children, Richard, Mary, Robert, Joseph, Priscilla and Hannah. Executors, my son Richard and my son-in-law, Jonathan Fairman and John Williams. Trustees, brother-in-law, John Roberts and Thomas Kinderdine. 18th day, 10th month, 1746.

Will of John Roberts (father-in-law of Joseph Naylor), Abington, Philadelphia County, Pa., Yeoman. May 27, 1733-4. Wife Jane. Children, Jane Naylor, John Lewis, Evan, Dorothy Kinderdine, Thomas, Richard, Mary and Ann. June 19, 1735.

Will of Richard Naylor (son of Joseph), Montgomery County, Yeoman. Signed 1st month, 7th day, 1748. Mother, Jane. Brothers, John Foreman, John Williams. Sisters, Mary Priscilla, Hannah and Margaret. Brothers-in-law, John Williams. Nephew, John Naylor. Friend, Sarah Shoemaker. Executors, John Williams, Mary Naylor, Trustees, John Roberts, Isaac Jones. Witnesses, Joseph Ambler, John Sullivan, Samuel Thomas. Proved April 1st, 1749.

In Philadelphia marriages, Christ Church:

Margaret Naylor and Henry Stiffield, Oct. 5th, 1758.

Elizabeth Naylor and Edward Collins, Feb. 19, 1755.

Mary Naylor and John Daniel, October 2, 1794.

Mary Naylor and Thomas Powel, July 12, 1759.

Swedes Church, John Naylor and Margaret Roberts, Sept. 15, 1766.

In a will of John Naylor, of Philadelphia County, Penna., July 29, 1745. Wife Elizabeth. No names of Children. Father-in-law, Joseph Paul. Abingdon (Monthly Meeting). Supposed to be son of Joseph, who was son of Robert 1st. "In 1735, 4th month a certificate of removal was issued to John Naylor, of Abingdon.

From Friends' records, Philadelphia:

"Joseph Naylor died 6th month, 7th day, 1745; son of Elizabeth.

"Sarah Naylor died 6th month, 13th day, 1746; daughter of Elizabeth."

"Hannah Naylor, buried 10th month, 15th day, 1793, aged 20 years."

"John Naylor died 5th month, 22nd day, 1745."

In Gwynedd Monthly Meeting:

"John, son of Joseph and Jane Naylor, was born 10th month, 5th day, 1723."

"John, son of Robert and Susanna Naylor, born 31th month, 3rd day, 1745."

Philadelphia County: "Edward Boulton, of Cheltenham, in County of Philadelphia, belonging to Dublin Monthly Meeting, and Mary Naylor, daughter of Robert Naylor. 1-5-1707. Married.

Christ Church, Philadelphia: "Richard Naylor (son of Joseph) and Mary Hackney, Oct. 6th. 1725."

In Friends' records, Philadelphia, is this "In 12th month, 1752, it was mentioned that Elizabeth Naylor had married a person named Collins, who was not a member of the Society. After that time she was not a member among Friends."

"Another item: "A certificate was issued at Abingdon in the County of Philadelphia, 4th month, 27th day, 1737, mentioning that Elizabeth Naylor, since her removal from us to settle with her husband among you, had requested a certificate to join her membership in the city."

Philadelphia Wills.—

Will of Thomas Naylor, signed July 9th, 1701 (with his mark). Proved, July 25th, 1701. Wife, Mary, sole executrix. Sister, Hannah. Witness, Nathaniel Prickle, John Crapps, and John Budd.

Will of Nathaniel Prickle, of Philadelphia, merchant, signed July 8th, 1706. Wife, Ann. Daughter, Deborah, executrix. Wife's sister, Mary Jobson, wife of Michael Jobson, and their

two sons, Michael and Samuel Jobson, kinsman. John King and his sister, Love King, the children of Mary Jobson (by her first husband, John King). John Naylor, son of Mary Jobson (by her second husband, Thomas Naylor.) Aunt Deborah Prickle. Trustees, Samuel Preston and Joseph Cook.

In Friends' records, Philadelphia: "John Naylor, buried 5th month, 28th day, 1708, son of Thomas Naylor, deceased, and Mary."

Now Jobson was not a Friend, unless Thomas Naylor had been married previously and had children. There are no heirs in this line. Whether he was related to either Robert Naylor 1st or John Naylor 1st there is no record.

"Will of Margaret Walker, of Philadelphia, Oct. 9th, 1702. Sister, — Naylor, brother, John Naylor. Children of John Naylor, names not given. (Cannot connect this John. May be someone else can).

In will of Philip Massey, St. Michaels Parish, Tred Haven, Talbot County, 5th Feb., 1702. Proved 23rd Feb., 1702. Test; Daniel Walker, Wm. Walker, Wm. Naylor.

Children of Robert 1st and Elizabeth Naylor, copied from Friends' records:

- i. JOHN, b. 4-20-1685.
- ii. ELIZABETH, b. 12-6-1687.
- iii. JOSEPH, b. 2-28-1690.
- iv. ELLEN, b. 6-9-1692.
- v. RICHARD, b. 12-22-1694.
- vi. PRISCILLA, b. 9-31-1697. Married John Tyson, Oct. 31, 1720.

From Philadelphia Monthly Meeting records:

7th month, 13th day, 1713, John Naylor, and Mary Greenup appeared before the meeting and declared their intention of marriage with each other. John brought a certificate from Radnor Monthly meeting of his clearness from other marriage engagements. His father present on this occasion. (Name of father not given.)

In certificate from Radnor Monthly Meeting, which was dated 7th month, 10th day, 1713, it was stated that John Naylor has been settled near Gynedd about two years and that he had the character of a good neighbor. In some records, Mary has been written Margaret Greenup. Mr. Maxwell Potts says that this Mary Greenup married John Naylor, who was son of John 1st, of Bucks County, Penna. If she did, she deceased soon afterward. We are inclined to think that she married John, who was son of Robert Naylor 1st.

In will of John Baker, of Moreland, Philadelphia County (signed with his mark), July 8th, 1704, proved July 5th, 1705, is this: "Daughter, wife of George Groinup, her son George and names of other children not given. Friends, Thomas Kimbur and Mary Lester. Executors, David Marple and John Butcher. Witnesses, Edmund McVeigh and Henry Sturke."

In records of New Castle, Delaware: "Thomas Greenup, deceased, 16-80-81." John Barker bore the expense of his burial and there is no record of his leaving a family.

Among families who came to Philadelphia (Vol. 8, Philadelphia Magazine): "George Groinop came with John Holme on ship *Desire* in 1686, June 23rd, Captain James Cook." This George Groinup married daughter of John Barker. It is said that he was from Wales. It would seem from records that he was the ancestor of all the Greenups (Greenhope-Gwinup) of the United States.

Dr. Jabez Groinnup studied medicine in Morristown. His father was John Gwinnup and made hats for soldiers during the Revolution. He was assaulted when returning to his home in Philadelphia by Tories and killed. Dr. Gwinnup came to Belvidere, Warren County, in the latter part of the last century and located on the site of the late Dr. Paul's residence. He remained there until 1815 where he removed to Delaware Station, where he died. Jabez Gwinnup was born in 1773 and was only 4 years old when his father was killed. He studied medicine with the elder Dr. Canfield. He was at one time Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Warren County and held very positive political opinions. He was not in harmony with John Quincy Adams and when the latter with some of his cabinet journeyed through New Jersey, and was entertained by the leading citizens, Dr. Gwinnup refused to receive him at his house. In early life, Dr. Gwinnup was spare, but in later years became quite portly. He was fine looking, with bright blue eyes, a ruddy countenance and an unusually fine presence. He wore black broadcloth and a ruffled shirt. He was always a student and possessed the scope of medical knowledge of his day.

[JABEZ GWINNUP, son of John and Rachel (Bruen) Gwinnup, born 22nd April, 1773, at Morristown, N. J., d. 12th June, 1843, at Oxford, N. J.; m. Hannah ——— 25th June, 1796, in Morristown. N. J., died 12th June, 25th June, 1796, in Morristown; had 13 children, viz.: Sarah, Ann, Caroline, Eliza (born 17th July, 1803 at Belvidere, died in infancy), Rachel (born 3rd Dec., 1805, died 14th Oct., 1877), Alfred, Mary, Eliza, Emma (born 9th Oct., 1813, at Belvidere, died 1829), John Nancy, George, Jabez, Laura.]

Children of Jabez and Hannah (Wood) Gwinnup.

- i. ALFRED, b. 15th June, 1808, at Belvedere, N. J., d. 21st August, 1888; m. Rebecca Konkle and had 6 children, viz.: Laura, Emma, John, Alice R., Anne, Alfred C.
- ii. CAROLINE, b. 20th January, 1812, at Belvedere, N. J., m. Charles Angle; had one child.
- iii. GEORGE, b. 23rd Oct., 1819, at Knowlton, N. J., died 19th March, 1889; m. Sophie Phillips, 1849; had 3 children: Emma, John, Jabez.
- iv. JABEZ, b. 29th May, 1823; m. Sarah Wilson, and had two children, viz.: Jabez and Mary.
- v. JOHN, b. 9th May, 1815, at Belvidere. He went west, when a young man and the historian says that he has never been heard from. In a newspaper last summer, August, 1906,

there was notice of the death in one of the western States, of a descendant of Jabez Gwinnup; he left no descendant as his son had already died.

- vi. LAURA, b. 7th Sept., 1827, at Knowlton, N. J., m. Hampton Ayers, 21st Aug., 1847.
- vii. MARY, b. 12th March, 1810, at Belvedere (Mary should have been placed earlier); d. 7th May, 1842; m. Daniel Blair, 13th Oct., 1831.
- viii. NANCY, b. 20th Sept., 1817, at Belvedere, d. 15th Feb., 1865. m. Robert Blair, 2nd Jan. 1840.
- ix. SARAH ANN, b. 2nd April, 1797, d. 25th March, 1887; m. Richard Shackleton.

Marriages in Pennsylvania First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia: "William Greenup and Sarah Wood, 1744-6-16.

Christ Church—Martha Greenup and William Flood, 1757, July 2nd.

Swedes Church, Joseph Gwinnup and Mary Brown, 1755, August 12th.

Marriage licenses, Burlington, N. J.: "John Gwinnup, Burlington and Ann Gurgess, same place, 1749, May 24th. (In some records it is written, Ann Brittain. Mistake.)

In Holy Trinity Old Swedes Church, New Castle, Delaware Baptisms in 1750, by Rev. Israel Acrelius: "Child Isabella, born Dec. baptised Jan. 1st. Parents, John and Mary Greenup." (Hoyt Geneology.)

"Stephen Greenup, married Oct. 8th, 1840, Betsy Ann Hoyt. They removed to Eton, Iowa."

"Thomas Groinnup married Ellinor Winder July 31st, 1751, Lower Makefield, Bucks County, Pennsylvania,"

In Revolution—"Gwinnup, New Jersey, Captain Nathaniel Bowman's Company. George Gwinnup, Sergeant, New Jersey, Continental line, Virginia Campaign, 1781, 2nd regiment."

"Geo. Gwinnup is also mentioned in Artillery State troops, 1st regiment."

"Benjamin Gwinnup, Captain Martin's Company, 4th battalion, 2nd establishment."

Benjamin Greenup, Monmouth, also Continental Army.

John Gwinnup, Morris County. Company of foot. Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Captain Joseph Inslar.

Thomas Gwinop, private, 1756, March. 2nd bat., Hugh Mercer, ensign.

Joseph Gwinop, April 24th, 1759.

William Gwinnup, shipwright, pays taxes in Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, year 1780-1782.

George Gwinnop, land warrant, County Northumberland, 300 acres, July 27th, 1787."

Warranties of land in County of Luzerne, Pa., 1787-1896:

Frederick Gwinnup, 400 acres, April 3, 1792; Aaron Gwinnup, 400 acres, April 3, 1792; Samuel Gwinnup, 400 acres, April 3, 1792; Patrick Gwinnup, 400 acres, April 3, 1792; Peter Gwinnup, 400 acres, April 3, 1792; Henry Gwinnup, 400 acres, April 3, 1792

American Biography:

Christopher Greenup, third Governor of Kentucky, (1804-8) born in Colony of Virginia about 1750. He was in the Colonial Army during Revolution; rose to the rank of Colonel; took part afterwards in various fights with Indians. He removed early to Frankfort, Ky., where he was admitted to the bar in 1783. Two years later he was a member of the legislature from Fayette County, Ky. He was one of the first representatives to Congress from Kentucky, serving during 1791-97. He held many and important positions. He was a faithful and energetic official with a good knowledge of character and made his public appointments with scrupulous regard to the public welfare. He died at Blue Lick Springs, Ky., April 27, 1818.

Christopher Greenup was a member of a political Club in Danville. In a debate he summed up the matter by saying: "Money is the sign of wealth and paper the sign of that sign."

John Gratten Gamble married twice. His first wife was Miss Duncan, his second wife was a daughter of Gov. Christopher Greenup, of Kentucky.

Calendar of State Papers, Virginia:

Petitions of inhabitants of Wythe County (Head of Clinch), Oct. 17th, 1793, for protection from Indians. John Maxwell, William Thompson, John Greenup, Thomas Greenup, James Maxwell.

In a petition (Vol. VI, p. 345) for mercy for Angela Barnett, year 1793. Katharine Greenup, Susan Pape, Jean Wood, Elizabeth Duyal and 30 others. William Trueheart, Daniel Trueheart and others, good and lawful men, were appointed to enquire into the merits of the case.

We think that John Greenup, of Newcastle, Delaware (who descended from George Gwinnup, and ——— Baker, his wife, was father of Christopher Greenup. There is no putting together the Greenup material.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hottens Emigrants. Naylor. 2nd September, 1635. Transported to St. Christophers. Embarked in the "William & John" Rowland Langram, master. Have been examined by Minister of Gravesend, and took the oath of allegiance. Jo. Naylor, 20 years old; Edward Naylor, 21 years old.

List of names of the dead in Virginia, since April last. Feb. 16, 1623: Colledg. Thomas Naylor, killed.

In the biographical dictionary of Savage we find this:

Ewdard Naylor, Boston, merchant; perhaps did not come to Massachusetts before 1665. Married Catharine, widow of Robert Manney, daughter of Rev. John Wheelright; children, Tabeltia, born 2nd, July 1667. Lydia, born 26th July, 1668. Perhaps he removed from Boston. It is certain that in 1673 his estate was taken in execution for debt to John Freake. (It is likely

that this was the Edward Naylor, who came to Virginia in 1635. It is not known whether he left male descendants.)

In Maryland Wills: Abraham Naylor, Anna Arundell County, 5th May, 1683, 30th May, 1683. Wife, Jane, Executrix, and sole legatee of estate, real and personal, during widowhood. In event of her marriage, she to have 1-3 of estate and residue of estate to the poor of Dranfiel Parish in Darbyshire, England. Overseers, Samuel Chew, Nehemiah Birkhead. Testators, Samuel Chew, Philemon Ginnes, Wm. Swick.

Hunterdon County, N. Jersey: Amos Naylor, in Revolution, 1st Regiment, Captain Henry Phillips Company.

In Burlington, N. J., Hist. Collections: Daniel P. Naylor, 1865; Samuel Naylor, 1813. There seems to be not much reference to these men. Constable, William Cutler, 1716.

In Bucks County, Penna.: Benjamin Naylor was a teacher and originated a system of singing geography, which became quite popular.

Teacher of Byberry, Bucks County, Penna., School: Joseph Naylor.

In Moreland, Montgomery County, Penna., minister, Rufus D. Naylor, 1886-87.

In Larisen family: Untie Sera Larason, born Oct. 1st, 1810, and Robert Nalor, on of Wilyam, born April 17, 1814. There is also this mention in same book: "The devout Edward Naylor."

There is record of a James Naylor being buried in Christ Churchyard, Philadelphia, 1723.

Copy of Will of James Naylor, dated Huntington, Long Island, Jan. 27, 1672: Mentions youngest daughter, Martha. Speaks of his wife, as though she were deceased; of grandchild Mary, under age; of his house at Boston; of five daughters, Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth, Rachell, and Martha. Appoints daughter Martha executrix and Mr. William Bartholemew and Goodman Sundall, both of Boston, to be my executors in trust. Also I desire Thomas Scudder and Joseph Bayly both of Huntington to be helpful to my daughter, Martha, for the getting in of my debts in Huntington and Oyster Bay, and also to ship those goods for Boston. Witnesses, Martha Owen, Peter Floyde, Joseph Bayly. No date of proof. (P) Liber of Wills No. 1, N. Y. P. 162, New page 89.

From Rev. Horace Hayden's Virginia Families: Children of Maj. Ewell, by second marriage. His son Charles had daughter Sarah Ann, born Dec. 20, 1812, married 1830 A. H. Naylor. They had son Edward, who married ——— Tabler, Va. Lucy married Henry Taylor, Huntsville, Texas.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Vol. 8, page 132. Abraham Kip, baptised June 2, 1768, married 1789, Rachel Blank. He died 1797. His wife was a descendant in the 6th generation of Jenriam (George) Blank, who was a goldsmith. He was of New Amsterdam, who came to New Nether-

lands, with his wife Tryntje Claes, prior to 1645. She married second, in 1798, Peter Naylor, of New York, the son of Richard Naylor, of England. He died June 13, 1818. She died 1836. Their children were:

- i. RICHARD, b. Feb. 8, 1799, d. May 11, 1829; unm.
- ii. PETER, b. Feb. 9, 1801; m. Dec. 23, 1823, Margaret Carmer, of New York.
- iii. ELIZA NAYLOR, b. Nov. 4, 1803, d. Feb. 2, 1807.
- iv. JOHN NAYLOR, b. Dec. 19, 1806, m. Jan. 6, 1829, Eliza Higbee.
- v. MATILDA, b. June 17, 1809, d. Dec. 24, 1812.
- vi. ALEXANDER NAYLOR, b. July 2, 1812, d. March 10, 1813.
- vii. ELMIRA NAYLOR, b. Nov. 28, 1814; m. 28th, 1831, Jonathan Freeman, Morgan of New York.
- viii. JOSEPH, b. Feb. 6, 1816; m. Aug. 10, 1836, Eliza Osborne.

Records of the Reformed Dutch Church, New York: Baptisms, 1665: daughter of Thomas Naylor, 18th April.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PAPERS OF GOVERNOR
ALLEN TRIMBLE.

1855-1868.

(Continued from page 151 of April Quarterly.)

[*The American Party.*]

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE STATE COUNCIL OF OHIO.
CINCINNATI, July 11, 1855.

To the Sub-Councils of Ohio:

We send you the following digest of the Proceedings of the State Council at its late session in the city of Cleveland. As soon as the Treasury of the State Council will permit, the proceedings will be published entire, as heretofore.

The State Council met on the 5th of June, in Cleveland.

The Platform of the Executive Council was presented and referred to a special committee of one from each Congressional District, and the balance of the proceedings of the Executive Council was referred to appropriate committees, reported upon and confirmed.

The Committee on Credentials made their report.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Executive Council for the ensuing year: 1st District, T. C. Ware; 2nd, Wm. Neff; 3rd, L. B. Ogden; 4th, J. C. Coe; 5th, Edward Martin; 6th, Chambers Baird; 7th, A. McKay; 8th, J. V. Guthrie; 9th, Henry Ebert; 10th, S. L. Wallace; 11th, Gideon Martin; 12th, L. G. Vanslyke; 13th, A. Townsend; 14th, A. A. Bliss; 15th, A. Banning Norton; 16th, F. W. Wood; 17th, M. L. Hatcher; 18th, Albert Austin; 19th, E. P. Sturtevant; 20th, C. C. Wick; 21st, B. D. Worthington.

The Committee on Platform made the following Report, which was adopted with great unanimity:

We proclaim to the world the following:

PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF OHIO.

I. The unlimited Freedom of Religion disconnected with politics—Hostility to ecclesiastical influences upon the affairs of Government—Equality of rights to all naturalized emigrants who are thoroughly Americanized, and owe no temporal allegiance, by reason of their religion, higher than that to the Constitution.

II. No interference with the rights of citizenship already acquired by foreigners, and the protection of law to all who honestly emigrate from love of liberty; but the exclusion of foreign paupers and felons, and a refusal to extend the right of suffrage to all who come hereafter until they shall have resided 21 years in the United States and complied with the Naturalization Laws.

III. Opposition to all political organizations composed exclusively of Foreigners and to Foreign Military Companies, and to all attempts to exclude the Bible from the schools supported by the Government.

IV. Slavery is local, not national:—we oppose its extension in any of our territories, and the increase of its political power by the admission into the Union of any Slave State or otherwise; and we demand of the General Government an immediate redress of the great wrongs which have been inflicted upon the cause of Freedom and the American character, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the introduction of Slavery into Kansas, in violation of law, by the force of arms and the destruction of the elective franchise.

V. In humble imitation of the wisdom of Washington, we oppose all intervention in the affairs of Foreign States; yet on all proper occasions, we will not withhold our sympathy from any people aspiring to be free.

VI. We support American Industry and genius against the adverse policy of foreign nations and facilities to internal and external commerce by the improvement of rivers and harbors and the construction of National roads connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific ocean, and uniting the various sections of the Union.

VII. The Union of these States should be made perpetual by a faithful allegiance to the Constitution.

VIII. In State policy we zealously advocate Retrenchment and Reform—a modification of the present oppressive system of taxation and a liberal system of public schools.

A motion was made to proceed to nominate candidates for the different State offices, in accordance with the plan laid down by the Executive Council; various substitutes and amendments were offered, and the following finally passed:

Resolved, That whilst we wish it distinctly understood that we do not intend hereby, to commit ourselves to the support of any ticket for State Officers, which may have been, or may hereafter be, nominated by those not identified with this organization—we will not take any steps at this time to make nominations.

Resolved, That all certificates and statements of votes already had or hereafter to be had, by Sub-Councils, be handed over to the Executive Council, and by them kept, without opening, until the first Tuesday in August, when they shall make such recommendations as to nominations, or calling this body together, as shall seem best; etc.

[*Letter apprising Allen Trimble of his nomination for Governor.*]

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 9th, 1855.

DEAR SIR: A Mass Convention of the American cause in Ohio, assembled in this city, this day, have unanimously nominated you as a candidate for Governor of the State.

The resolutions enclosed herewith, together with the proceedings of the meeting, will apprise you of the manner in which your name was presented, and the principles sustained by the people who constituted us a Committee to inform you of the nomination and request your acceptance thereof.

Your entire life is our guarantee of your being at heart a true American—a lover of the Union—a supporter of the Constitution and well-wisher to our free institutions. We are confident that you will approve of the principles which we advocate, and we desire to cast our vote for one whose views of policy are not narrowed down, or judgment biased by sectional or geographical lines—but in its Americanism comprehends the interests of our native country.

We desire to give your thousands of old friends—your true hearted countrymen—an opportunity to vote for a thorough friend of the Union, and an uncompromising foe to all disunionists.

The present crisis demands prompt and efficient action at the hands of our best citizens to secure the State and Nation from disaster and ruin.

Inscribing upon our banners retrenchment and reform—a repeal or modifications of our present iniquitous and unjust revenue and tax system and a restoration of the government to the hands of the people, we sincerely and earnestly ask your consent to the use of your name, and your acceptance of the nomination thus unanimously tendered you by your friends and fellow-citizens.

IRAD KELLEY
JAS. R. STANBERRY,
A. BANNING NORTON,
E. P. NORTON.

HON. ALLEN TRIMBLE, Hillsboro, Ohio.

[*Allen Trimble to Alfred Kelley et al.*]

HILLSBORO, OHIO, August 11th, 1855.

MESSRS. ALFRED KELLEY, JAS. R. STANBERRY, A. BANNING NORTON,
AND E. P. NORTON.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter personally presented last evening at my residence, informing me, that "A Mass Convention of the friends of the American Cause in Ohio, assembled at Columbus, Ohio, on the 9th instant, had unanimously nominated me as a candidate for Governor of the State;" and urging me to accept such Nomination, together with other letters and messages from many friends to the like effect, surprised me, and for the night disturbed that repose which for many years I have enjoyed in the shades of domestic retirement.

The nomination has been made without any consultation with me, or the knowledge or consent of any person authorized to speak in my behalf—against my own personal wishes—and with the full knowledge on the part of the members of the Conventions that I was not a member of the party represented by them, and therefore when this morning I announce to you as I now do, that although it might have been more expedient to present some other name, or my name under more auspicious circumstances, nevertheless being satisfied that at this crisis the use of it may result in the accomplishment of great public good, and cannot result in any possible public harm. I waive all personal considerations and trust the use of it as a candidate for Governor to the people of Ohio, in the full confidence that they will not destroy or tarnish the humble reputation which they have awarded me for past services, and that after an acquaintance of half a century they will not (—impugn), my motives.

The very pleasing terms used by you, in communicating the proceedings of the Convention and their Resolution confirming the unsolicited honor of a nomination awakens in my bosom, feelings of the warmest gratitude for the high appreciation expressed for my past life; and no language can more forcibly portray that gratitude than for me to say I ask nothing more, if when this crisis is over, and all the business of life is over and done, it could be truly said as you now say in complimentary language, "That I have been a true American, a lover of the Union, a supporter of the Constitution, and a well wisher of free Institutions."

If I have always been the firm and (I hope) consistent advocate of civil and religious liberty of the rights of conscience, and the cause of temperance, education, morality and religion and of progress and reform as known and defended by American Laws, Courts, Constitutions, and the Bible, and if always to have been ready to guard and defend those causes against any foreign or domestic malign influence, constitutes a true American, then I claim to be one. If always to have advocated national principles broad enough to comprehend, cherish and protect all the varied interests of the different States in our great Confederacy and to have been at no time a member of any other than a National party and the supporter of none other than men of National character, and if to have abhorred and opposed any sectional party constitutes a lover of the Union, then I have endeavored to be such. If to have believed and ever advocated that our form of Government as established by the Constitution of the United States, and the (Republican) Constitution of the several states, constituted the most perfect system of well regulated power, and well balanced restraints as between the citizens of the several states, that could have been devised by Man, and that such form of Government and the laws enacted in pursuance thereof as interpreted by the courts afforded to each citizen full protection and ample encouragement for the development of all his high endowments as a free agent. Then such belief and humble advocacy constitutes me a supporter of the Constitution. If to have emigrated at an early day with all of my family, after the emancipation of our slaves from the slave state to an almost unbroken free territory and constantly thereafter to have endeavored to uphold and spread the area of territory for free white men, and free labor by all

constitutional means, and if to have maintained and ever to have voted (when in public life), that it was the duty of those who held power in our own state, and aid the development of all the resources of the country by the judicious encouragement of internal improvements to aid the territory industry and labor of the citizen in the transaction of his business, the support of his family and the accumulation of a competency by saving to him a sound, safe and convertible medium of exchange in this pioneer life.

Your obedient and grateful friend,

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

[*Editorial from The American Citizen, Hillsboro, Ohio.*]

FINALE OF THE PLOT.—The last act of the grand swindle upon the American party, which first became visible at the Cleveland State Council on the 5th of June last, was exhibited at Columbus on the 7th of August, by Spooner and Company. This company of superfine traitors and swindlers, from the adjournment at Cleveland up to the present time, have been laboring in every possible manner to impress upon the Order, the belief that if Cleveland convention had done their duty and made a nomination, that CHASE would have been the man. We believed this to be a base fabrication from the first, and part of the general plan by which the Order were to be swindled, and we now *know it to be false, every word of it*. A delegate from this county, to the convention of the 9th, of unimpeachable veracity, informs us that whilst in Columbus on the evening of the 8th, he was in the room occupied as the business place, for the time of the Executive Council, and saw and examined the tallies of the votes for Governor, as sent from the subordinate Councils of the State to the Grand Council at Cleveland, on the 5th of June and ascertained that if the nomination had taken place on that vote, that BRINKERHOOF would have been the nominee of the Order, over Chase by a large majority. This was also reported to us by a shrewd and honest delegate to Cleveland from this county, who only last Tuesday reiterated it and said that L. D. Campbell and others assigned as the reason why the nominations ought to be postponed, that if they were then made, according to the votes of the subordinate Councils, Brinkerhoof, a known Democrat, would be the candidate of the Order for Governor. The nomination, was therefore, in opposition to the will of a majority, as many of the delegates will affirm, postponed until the 13th of August and then to be made absolutely by the executive, or a new Grand Council, as the case might be, but instead of meeting in pursuance of that adjournment and making the nominations as it required, the President called the meeting on the 7th, when they resolved not to make nominations—to treat the resolutions of the Grand Council with utter contempt, and usurp all the power of the members of the Order, the better to counteract their wishes at the convention of the 9th, and thus force them by the machinery of the Order, to support the Fusion Abolition ticket of Chase & Company. There never was a series of blacker perfidies and heartless treacheries practiced upon any party than have been made to operate upon the American party, to thwart their will, divert attention from their principles and extort their votes to build up the most reckless and dangerous set of demagogues in the Union.

[*The Columbus Continental reprinted in the Hillsboro American Citizen, August 18, 1885.*]

THE AMERICAN PARTY ORGANIZED IN OHIO—THE AMERICAN STATE MEETING.

The American party organized in Ohio—the American State meeting, on the 9th, was well attended by staunch and reliable men from all parts of the State. They came together for the purpose of administering a merited rebuke to demagogues and tricksters—to proclaim to the world

their devotion to American principles—their determination to maintain their obligations—to remain true and steadfast to their vows—and to put in nomination an honest and honorable man whose election would reflect credit upon the State and nation.

The notice of the meeting had been but a short time out—there was no organized effort in its behalf—no Central or County Committees to circulate the word or to urge an attendance—no “Executive” or official” to issue a proclamation—no concerted action of the Press in its behalf. It was a spontaneous movement of the people—an assemblage of freemen who could not be bought by a price or cajoled by the promise and expectation of a mess of pottage.

No sooner was the suggestion for this meeting made than movements were set on foot to prevent it. In all parts of the State, papers heretofore professedly American—and men loud mouthed in asseverations of regard for American principles, opposed it. Letters circulated, private and confidential communications were sent to men in every town and county for the purpose of preventing any representation at said meeting. All manner of wires were pulled, and men having the inside track, forgetful, or rather disregarding, the courtesies due from their position, tried to jockey and drive the people from their course.

But all these efforts of pretended friends and open foes would not avail. The 9th came—and with it came the meeting—a highly enthusiastic meeting—and under the peculiar circumstances very large. A spirit of determination—a genuine American spirit prevailed such as we have never before witnessed at any Convention held in this State.

The opposition press—Editors with whom we have never before been at variance—as well as our “old and ancient enemies”—may distort and misrepresent as they have the ability and disposition to do—but they cannot change the facts nor alter the position of the true Americans of Ohio.

There is an American party in Ohio—an open, organized party composed of men who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them.

The determined spirit of the Convention impressed itself upon all who witnessed its session. The proceedings as given in another column will convey some idea of it to those who were absent. The men promptly and properly did up the work which brought them together—and after setting the ball of organization in motion by the appointment of a Central Committee, determined to put their own shoulders to the wheel also, and aid in propelling the cause onward.

The resolutions unanimously adopted speak the sentiments of true Americans. They proclaim the deep regard and affection which we entertain for the Union—our respect and veneration for the admonitions of WASHINGTON—and our abhorrence of sectional parties.

They condemn the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and demand redress for the great wrong. They declare a firm determination not to abandon the principles of the American party, nor to permit the great interests of the people of Ohio to be merged or lost sight of in the present contest.

Hon. ALLEN TRIMBLE, a favorite Governor of the State in times when a thought of disunion was abhorred as a crime, a man of lofty character and strong and manly intellect, was placed in nomination for Governor, as the representative of the views expressed, and an honorable, high-minded man in whose election every American citizen could feel an honest pride.

When Hon. IRAD KELLEY, of Cuyahoga, on taking the chair at the temporary organization announced that the Convention, composed of men who loved their country and their whole country, had met to nominate for Governor an honest man, the loud applause of that announcement told in terms not to be misunderstood the opinion entertained of the candidates then in the field for that office. The expressions of the various speakers in reference to them, and the manner in which they were met, showed

how the people really felt, and the necessity that existed for another candidate. The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by the outbreaks of applause, and every mention of ALLEN TRIMBLE'S name was enthusiastically cheered.

It was also highly gratifying to observe the deep hold that the name of Harrison has upon the affections of the people, and how it revived pleasing recollections to hear of the gallant old hero of Tippecanoe.

How cheering it was too to hear the "Star Spangled Banner," and other patriotic pieces admirably performed by the Continental Brass Band, of Cincinnati,—how strongly it told the character, the sentiments, the intent of those composing that meeting who "cheered to the echo," and in their every movement gave evidence of pure devotion to American principles and a firm determination to battle manfully for their success.

—*Columbus Continental.*

[From *Independent Enterprise*.]

THE THREE CANDIDATES.

To-day the citizens of this State are called upon to elect nine State officers, viz: a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, two Judges of the Supreme Court, an Attorney General, and a member of the Board of Public Works. The Democrats have made up a "ticket," the Freesoilers and Know Nothings join in another "ticket," with the exception of Governor, for which place the Free-soilers and Know Nothings at their "fusion" meeting in this city nominated Mr. Chase, but afterwards a portion of the Know Nothings, acting under the leadership of a portion of the Whig party, nominated Mr. Trimble. The almost exclusive attention of the public has been turned upon the candidate for Governor, and as an assistance to the voter in arriving at a conclusion for whom he should vote, we will give some account of each of the three candidates.— We have already spoken of Mr. Chase, and the prominence we have given him, is but the prominence his opponents have given him. We describe the battle as we see it, but do not mingle in the affray. If Trimble papers and Medill papers choose to have Chase, Chase, Chase, printed from one end of their sheets to the other, that is their affair, as faithful chroniclers we describe things as they meet our eye.

ALLEN TRIMBLE.—Mr. Trimble was born in Virginia, when a year old his father moved into Kentucky. He is now seventy-two years old. In the war of 1812 he commanded two expeditions for the relief of Fort Meigs. His father was opposed to slavery, and emancipating his slaves chose a spot in the free territory of Ohio in 1803, but dying, Allen moved over with the family to the spot where he still resides, now Hillsborough, Highland county. He was clerk of the county ten years, representative in the State Legislature seven years, and President of that body six years. He was also a fund commissioner for obtaining the State loans. Governor Brown being elected to the U. S. Senate, Mr. Trimble by virtue of his office as speaker of the Senate, became Governor of the State. In 1826 and 1828 he was re-elected Governor by the people. During all this time Mr. Trimble was an active and consistent Whig, and so remains. He is an honest man, and this the poet declares is "the noblest work of God!" A proud character after so long a life, and so great a portion of it spent in the public service! Though advanced in years, Mr. Trimble is astonishingly active and powerful, his address and manner have a winning affability that is very charming. The friends of Mr. Trimble were astonished at his accepting the nomination of the "bolting Know Nothings," and his family are understood to be much opposed to it. He has sons who are unsurpassed "stump speakers," but they have not taken any part in forwarding his cause. Mr. Thompson, the husband of his daughter, only, has been active in his behalf. No one has a reproach to cast upon the good old veteran, but no one who "knows the ropes" expects to see him elected, so no violent opposition is made against him.

The result of our review of the three candidates is this—those who want to vote for the best man irrespective of party, know by the past what Gov. Medill is, and they will support or oppose him accordingly. During the six years Mr. Chase was in the Senate, it is acknowledged he did his duty to his constituents and the West, as far as material interests were concerned. It is said he gained his place corruptly, but none say he was corrupt in his place. As a man he stands high among his neighbors and acquaintances. Of Allen Trimble we have emphatically said—he is an honest man.

To those who wish to vote from political motives, the result is about this—Medill is a thorough-going democrat and supporter of President Pierce and his measures, we have never heard his political consistency questioned. Chase is a supporter of the right of the slave states to manage their own affairs, but opposes the extension of slavery beyond its present limits. It is said his ambition extends to the Presidency. The free-soilers will give him their votes, though the Democrats and Abolitionists repudiate him. Mr. Trimble is not a Know Nothing, though nominated by that party, he is an old-fashioned Whig, and those Whigs who are indifferent to the success of the other candidates, will pay him the compliment of their support.

[From the *American Citizen* of August 18, 1855.]

WHAT IS THE TRUE POSITION OF THE AMERICAN PARTY?

Are they committed by any action of their body, to the adoption of the 13th July convention? and if not, are they not left free and independent to support such portions only as they approve? Upon what pretense are they called upon in Highland county, at least, to give their support to Salmon P. Chase? Is it to be found in the antecedents of that gentleman, or in his present position before the people of Ohio? To pretend to hold up Mr. Chase in any other light than an abolitionist, is absurd. Are the American Order of Highland converts to this doctrine, in the mildest acceptance? I presume not. And worse than this, Mr. Chase and his organs in Ohio, are the bitter and open revilers of the American Order, and using all their efforts to secure the vote of the foreigner. Look at the *Commercial of Cincinnati*, the hired and paid organ of the Catholic Bishop, with the disunion flag of Chase at its head, repudiating the balance of the ticket, and reviling the American party, with all the bitter and violent curses and denunciations of which the English language is susceptible, and then unblushingly turns round and urges the American party, like dogs, to lick the hand that strikes them—to vote for Salmon P. Chase. This too, in the face of the convention of the 9th, which has presented to us the name of Allen Trimble, who for 20 years, guided the helm of State, in the brightest and proudest days of our political history. This is a picture which all calm and dispassionate men will ponder well before they take a leap into the dark gulf of Abolition.

VERITAS.

[E. P. Jones to Allen Trimble.]

FINDLAY, HANCOCK COUNTY, OHIO.

HON. ALLEN TRIMBLE,

DEAR SIR: Please inform the undersigned how your views compare with the fourth article of the Ohio American platform on the subject of Slavery as adopted at Cleveland in June last.

Many of the Chase men of the American Party in this vicinity oppose you on no other ground than that you favor the extension of slavery.

Very respectfully yours,

E. P. JONES.

[Allen Trimble's Reply.]

HILLSBORO, OHIO, 24th September, 1855.

MR. E. P. JONES,

DEAR SIR: On my return from Columbus on the 22nd inst, I received your letter, (without date), from Hancock county, Ohio.

You inform me "that many of the Chase men of the American party in your vicinity, oppose me on no other grounds than that I am in favor of the existence of slavery," and you desire me to inform you how my views compare with the 4th article of the American order, adopted at Cleveland in June last upon the subject of slavery.

I will state to you very briefly my views upon this all ingrossing subject, and leave you to compare them with the article referred to.

I am and have been for half a century opposed to slavery and to the increase of its political power and extension beyond the limits prescribed for it by the Constitution of the United States and the laws, ordinances and compromises made for its government in conformity with the principles of that sacred instrument.

I am opposed to all aggressive acts upon the rights of either North or South, East or West relative to slavery.

I am opposed to that high toned Abolitionism which is now careening over the North and West under the lead of ambitious men, mostly politicians. The tendency of which is to embitter the minds of the people of the North and West against the people of the South, and to exasperate the feelings of the South against the North and West. And to prepare the American mind for the inevitable result of a bitter controversy upon this exciting question—"A dissolution of our glorious Union."

I am opposed to the action of the last Congress upon the subject of slavery, and especially to the repeal by that body of the Missouri Compromise, for the restoration of which I would use every legal and Constitutional means to which resort can be had. And I would, moreover, demand that the late violations of law in Nebraska designed to free slavery into that territory, (disgraceful alike to the National Government and its agents) should be investigated and the agents, abettors and perpetrators of those outrages be held to a very strict account for their illegal acts, and receive the punishments due to their crimes.

I presume that more need not be said.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

[John Bryce et al. to Allen Trimble.]

XENIA, September 21, 1855.

HON. ALLEN TRIMBLE,

DEAR SIR: We have appointed Saturday the 27th day of September, on which to hold a mass meeting of the people of Greene County, to further the true cause of your election to the Governor's office. Your friends are anxious that you should be with us. Your presence here will be of great service to the cause. We have commenced in earnest and intend to contest every inch of ground until the sunset of the 2nd Tuesday of October. Many of the old Whigs are standing in doubt, and we want the counsel of some of the corner trees of the old Whig line. Our people are anxious to hear from your friends and we have appointed a series of meetings throughout the country and it will be thoroughly canvassed.

We will have a large meeting here and we hope you will be with us without fail.

Very respectfully yours,

DANIEL JOB,
THOS. L. MORRIS,
DANIEL LEAMIS,
JAS. S. SEST,
C. R. MERRICK,

JAS. W. HARPER,
JNO. T. BRYCE,
M. N. TRADER,
JOHN HARBEIN,
S. A. BASSFORD,

G. C. CLARK,
THU. ELLSBERRY,
JNO. S. MCWHINK,
A. I. THORK,
JAS. A. SCOTT.

[*David Chambers to Allen Trimble.*]

OAK GROVE, (near Zanesville) Sept. 26, 1855.

DEAR SIR: From the moment of your nomination as a candidate for the office of Governor, I have been constantly impelled to write you a letter, which I now do at this late period. Being contemporary with yourself in the various phases of Ohio politics, and in which I believe we have heretofore uniformly acted in concert, I feel desirous that you should finish your career with honor to yourself, and without a blot or stain upon your fair character and public reputation. The great issues now at stake require the utmost stretch of patriotism and a cordial unity of action. Your present candidacy in my humble opinion is antagonistical to both. There was no state necessity for your nomination. It was gotten up by a few discontented Whigs and others of doubtful political character, and at a time when almost all the leading politicians in the state were committed and had taken ground in favor of one or the other of the two candidates in the field. There was no possible opening for the success of a third candidate. The popular mind had set strongly against the slavery propagandists, and Mr. Chase (however exceptional to myself and others) received an overwhelming vote in convention as the candidate of the Republican party. As such he will now stand and must receive the vote of every honest anti-slavery man in the state. You cannot by any possibility under existing circumstances receive even a plurality of votes. You might by possibility defeat the election of Mr. Chase and secure that of his opponent, Medill. From the course of the Democratic press it is evident they favor your progress as a candidate with hopes of such an ultimate issue. Now contemplating such a result, how would you and I feel and how would you stand in the estimation of the great mass of your friends in the Republican party? To hear the shouts of the slave democracy heralding an administration victory, caused by an indiscreet division of Whigs and Republicans. I am sensible that such a result would shock you and deeply wound your sensibility. It would be a matter to be deplored through after life. Now let me entreat you as an old friend not to be flattered or deceived by interested friends or politicians, that you can by any possibility be elected. Chase or Medill, one or the other, will of necessity be the man and no discreet or disinterested politician can come to any other conclusion.

Many good Whigs and Freesoilers have become alarmed at the prospects of the canvass and have encouraged me to write. They deprecate the election of Medill. Before your nomination no one doubted an easy victory of the Republican ticket. If any considerable division be made in your favor it will jeopardize the election of our Governor. You will get but few votes in this county and your most earnest supporters avow their main purpose to be the defeat of Chase.

If by possibility you can be brought to view this matter in the aspect which I do, you would yet decline such an inauspicious political contest. Should the election terminate as I confidently predict it will, your withdrawal would save your own probable regrets and insure the undivided applause and approbation of every true Republican in the State. How much greater the honor of such a course, than to stand up a defeated candidate under the malediction of thousands.

Confidently anticipating that you will receive this as the act of an old and sincere friend and weigh its contents earnestly and candidly I remain with best wishes for your health, peace and comfort.

Truly yours, etc.,

DAVID CHAMBERS.

[*An invitation to Allen Trimble.*]

OFFICE CLAY MONUMENT ASSOCIATION,

LEXINGTON, KY., May, 1857.

Sir: The design for the national Clay Monument having been selected and the work put under contract, it has been determined by the directors to lay the Corner Stone on the 4th of July next.

Every arrangement has been made to give this occasion the highest interest. One of the most gifted sons of the Republic (Rev. Ro. J. Breckinridge,) has consented to deliver the oration; and the most extended arrangements for the large assemblage of citizens, volunteer military companies, and other organized bodies that may be in attendance are made.

The pleasant season of the year, with the railroad facilities for reaching Lexington, promise one of the largest and most imposing assemblages that has ever taken place in the West.

Your attendance, sir, is respectfully solicited upon this deeply interesting and grateful occasion; when it is proposed to commence a work which is to commemorate the life and character of one of the noblest patriots, whose names adorn our National annals.

Very respectfully yours,

H. T. DUNCAN,
BENJ. GRATZ,
HORACE B. HILL,
HENRY BELL,
THOS. A. MARSHALL.

[*W. H. Yeatman to Allen Trimble.*]

CINCINNATI, March 5th, 1859.

GOV. ALLEN TRIMBLE,

DEAR SIR: By resolution of the "Cincinnati Pioneer Association," I am requested to invite you to address them on the 7th of April, next, the anniversary of the first settlement in Ohio.

Hoping that it may suit your convenience to accept, I remain,

Yours with high regard,

W. H. YEATMAN, V. P.

[*Allen Trimble's Reply.*]

HILLSBORO, OHIO, March 10th, 1859.

MR. THOS. H. YEATMAN,

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 5th instant, in which you inform me "That by a resolution of the American Pioneer Association, you are authorized to invite me to address the Association on the 7th of April, next," the anniversary of the first settlement of Ohio, and you "express the hope that it will suit my convenience to accept." I assure you, sir, I feel highly honored by the invitation—and regret the necessity I am under to decline its acceptance.

During the past few weeks, I have suffered much with neuralgic rheumatism—part of the time confined to my room and I could not engage (with propriety) to visit Cincinnati on the 7th of April, next.

Please present me most respectfully to the Association, and for yourself accept assurance of my high regard.

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

[*Elisha Whittlesy to Allen Trimble.*]

CANFIELD, March 4th, 1860.

HON. ALLEN TRIMBLE, Hillsboro, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 15th, mailed at Washington on the 1st instant, was received last night, and as I hope to leave for Washington early tomorrow morning, I give a brief answer today.

You are not correctly informed, as I am not writing a history of the war of 1812; but I am endeavoring to collect, and to record, what was connected with calling out the troops in the 4th, Division commanded by Major General Elijah Wadsworth, the first campaign after General Hull's surrender.

From the 22nd of August to the 29th of November, General Wadsworth protected the frontier from below Mansfield, to Lower Sandusky and from thence to the mouth of Sandusky Bay, with a very few exceptions of Indian incursions. General Wadsworth retired on the last day mentioned, and the command devolved upon General Perkins, and he was equally vigilant and successful until General Harrison joined him at Lower Sandusky about the 18th of January, 1813, on being informed that General Winchester had arrived at the Rapids of the Miami, and yet Mr. McAfee only mentioned their names, once or twice, and of one he speaks with disapprobation.

General Wadsworth sustained his command for at least thirty days on his own purchases, and at times it was 2000; for as small a sum as was paid for Kossuth thirteen days at Brown's or was voted by our legislature, to induce the Executives of Kentucky and Tennessee, and the legislatures of those states, to make the journey from Cincinnati to Columbus.

My desire to collect these facts, and leave them for some one hereafter to do justice to the officers and men of the 4th Division. I have no expectation of publishing anything.

Be pleased to permit me to ask you, were you at Fort McArthur the 25th of January, 1813? After Winchester's defeat.

I am happy to hear from you, and to believe you are in comfortable health. I cannot say how long I shall be absent, or in Washington.

Most sincerely yours,

ELISHA WHITTLESY.

[*Invitation to Allen Trimble.*]

CINCINNATI, February, 1861.

ALLEN TRIMBLE, Esq., Hillsboro, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: The 129th anniversary of the birthday of George Washington, "The Father of his country" will be celebrated by a festival at the Burnett House in this city. We deem it peculiarly appropriate at this important and interesting period in the history of our country that those who honor the memory and revere the precepts of him who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," should meet together to celebrate the return of the day which gave to our country the purest patriot, the noblest man, the brightest ornament of humanity which the world has ever seen. We wish to gather around our board some of the distinguished men of our land from its various sections, who love to honor the memory of the illustrious dead who sleeps in the shades of Mount Vernon, and we take great pleasure as the organ of those who will be assembled on the occasion to earnestly invite your presence with us.

May we not hope to have the pleasure of seeing you, and of hearing words of cheer and encouragement to those who love their country, their whole country?

With high respect, your obedient servants.

JNO. W. DUDLEY,
THOS. C. WARE,
JOS. F. TORENCE,

Committee on Invitation.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROCHESTER MEETING.

A meeting of conservative men was held in the city of Rochester, N. Y., on the 18th and 19th of August, 1863, "for consultation, and to take such action as might be deemed most effective to unite the Conservative elements of the country in the approaching Presidential campaign." The first day was occupied in hearing reports of members from the several states as to the strength and movements of Political parties, and the discussion of National affairs. The reports embraced the history and progress of the Republican party as a Northern sectional organization, and elicited the fact that since the last Presidential election, the Democratic party has not, unassisted, been able to carry any State except New Jersey; also that in some of the States the party which supported Bell and Everett had retained its organization, and in others, its members had stood aloof from the two great parties, voting simply as Conservative men; that whenever the Democratic party had by its action in the States commanded the respect and votes of the Conservative elements, it has invariably succeeded; that in preparing for the State election for the current year, doctrines in regard to the War have been advanced by men in high positions among the Democrats, at variance alike with true conservatism, and the security of the Government, and endangering the destruction of the political power of that party; that the Republican party is rapidly becoming abolitionized, while the Democratic is acting more as an opposition party, than according to any well defined policy in regard to the great issue of the War for the Union. These reports and discussions were continued at length and resulted in the conclusion that the Conservatives of the country should definitely affirm their views upon the main issues before the people, and whatever might result from the State elections, be prepared by organizations to exert their proper influence in the Presidential election near at hand.

On motion of General Leslie Combs, Hon. Garrett Davis, Hon. N. H. Wood, S. W. Baily, R. F. Stevens and J. P. Faurot, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions and Business.

At the second day's session the following resolutions were reported by the Committee and after a critical discussion, unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting hereby forms an association of Conservative Union men for the next Presidential campaign, and that we invite the union and co-operation of all who are opposed to the election of any office in the gift of the people of any person in political connection or sympathy with secession, abolitionism or fanaticism of any kind; that our abiding purpose, in brief, is, the suppression of the Rebellion; the maintenance of the Union; adherence to the Constitution; fidelity to the Government; the enforcement of the laws; opposition to foreign intervention.

Resolved, That a National Committee be appointed by this meeting, to consist of two members from each State and a secretary, who shall be, *ex-officio*, a member thereof; said Committee to have power to fill vacancies; that it shall be the duty of the Committee to elect a President and Treasurer, and to call a National Convention for the nomination of a President and Vice President of the United States, and to make all necessary arrangements for conducting the Presidential campaign, and to confer with other Conservative organizations for the purpose of securing united action.

Resolved, That the establishment of the independence of the States in revolt would entail upon the people of the United States evils more grievous and greatly more enduring than all that would result from the continuance of the war; wherefore every patriot should support the appropriation of all money and men necessary for a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war against the people in a state of military insurrection until they dissolve their military array against the United States, and in good faith return to the Union under their respective State Constitutions existing at the time they revolted.

Resolved, That the people of a State, any portion of whom are in insurrection against the United States, should they abandon such insurrection and return to their allegiance and obedience to the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, may thereupon without further condition elect and send to Congress, Senators and Representatives elected according to the Constitution and laws of the United States and their respective States, and perform every other act in conducting the Federal Government, which the people of any State may rightfully do; provided, however, that all persons who in this revolt have violated any of the criminal or penal laws of the United States, will be subject to be tried according to the forms prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States for such offences.

Resolved, That the right of property, whether in lands, personalty, or slaves in the States, is exclusively within the authority and jurisdiction of the States, respectively, and the owners of all or either of these three classes of property cannot be deprived of it by the Government of the United States, the President, or any military or civil officer thereof, except for public use and just compensation, or for crimes committed, of which they shall be convicted according to the mode and form of trial prescribed by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the sole end for which the United States Government has power to carry on the existing war against the people in revolt is to suppress their insurrection and to compel them to obey the Constitution and the laws of Congress; and whenever this end is effected, either by military power or the voluntary submission of the insurgents, there is no other lawful end for which the war could be further prosecuted; and it would become the duty of Congress, which the Constitution charges with the suppression of insurrections, at once to close the war.

Resolved, That in order to secure a full representation of the entire country in the convention herein provided for, and an energetic prosecution of the campaign, we call upon Conservative men in every town and county of the United States to form Conservative Union Clubs, by the election of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and report the same to the Secretary of the National Committee.

A National Committee was thereupon appointed, with R. F. Stevens as its permanent Secretary.

During the session the following motions were carried:

That the Committee be styled "The National Conservative Union Committee."

That the members from each of the States be authorized to name three others from their States respectively, to act as advisory or corresponding members.

That each person designated shall become a member of the Committee upon the receipt of his acceptance by the Secretary.

That the Secretary be instructed to call the Committee together at its first meeting.

NEW YORK, November 9, 1863.

TO GOVERNOR TRIMBLE,

DEAR SIR: You are respectfully invited to attend a Convention to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 3rd day of December next, at 12 M., for the purpose of consultation, and taking such action as may be deemed most effective to secure the nomination and election of Conservative men in the approaching Presidential campaign. The meeting will be composed of Old Line Whigs—War Democrats—Conservative Men, without regard to former party predilections—Friends of Jackson. Webster, Clay and Crittenden, who desire to preserve the Union and the Constitution unimpaired—who are willing to take their stand upon the KENTUCKY PLATFORM, opposed alike to secession and abolition fanaticism,—who believe that the war should be carried on till those in armed

revolt are compelled to obey the Constitution and the laws of Congress, and who hold that the State Governments suspended by the revolt should be restored under their State Constitutions respectively. All such persons are invited to be present.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the "National Conservative Union Committee," appointed at the recent Rochester Convention, of which the venerable patriot, Amos Kendall, is chairman; that Committee having been called to meet at the same time and place. In his letter to the Secretary, Mr. Kendall writes, "The only sure platform for patriotic men who love the Union is The Constitution as it is." "With the gentlemen whose names you mention, (members of the Committee), I am prepared to co-operate in the attempt to unite the Conservative elements of the country in the next Presidential election, and it seems to me no time should be lost in determining upon a line of policy to be steadily pursued henceforth."

Persons arriving to attend the meeting will please report their names to the National Committee at the Burnett House. Enclosed please find proceedings of the Rochester meeting.

Your presence is earnestly solicited, that we may have the benefit of your counsel.

By Order of the Committee,

R. F. STEVENS, *Secretary*.
105 East 49th Street, New York.

P. S.—Please inform us if we may expect your attendance.

An invitation from the old line Whigs—"friends of Jackson, Webster, Clay and Crittenden" to Cincinnati meeting, November 9th, 1863.

On the back is written in Governor Trimble's minute hand-writing the following: The appointment of a meeting in Cincinnati is timely and promises favorable results. If there is a majority of the people of the United States in favor of maintaining the Constitution as it is and preserving the Union at all hazards, they cannot hesitate but at once give up all party names and as true Conservative Union men to unite in a mighty effort to save the country under its Constitution and laws.

[*A. Banning Norton to Allen Trimble.*]

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO, Nov. 21st, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Herewith find note of invitation to a meeting of National Conservative men to be held at Cincinnati, on the 3rd of December, and to which, as a member of the National Conservative Union Committee, I most respectfully invite you.

The proceedings in part, of the Rochester Meeting, I also enclose, that you may see the views entertained by those instrumental in getting the proposed meeting up.

It would give me personally much pleasure to see you there, and I am sure, that all who are concerned in this movement would cheerfully greet you, and most thankfully receive such advice and counsel as you might feel disposed to give.

With sincere regard, I am, Very truly yours,

A. BANNING NORTON.

[*Allen Trimble to A. B. Norton.*]

HILLSBORO, OHIO, April 13th, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 7th instant, requesting me to furnish you with some items of my own personal history, a short sketch of my ancestry, the time and place of my birth, the date of my emigration to Ohio, the various offices I have filled, and any and all

events of a character I may deem worthy of consideration. Also notice of my family who have been in public position. And further you request me "If I have any letters from General Harrison, Henry Clay, Mr. Crittenden or any other of our old Whig friends of a character to be read with interest" you would like to receive copies of them. You write that you "have been engaged for some time upon a work which will be a defense of the Whigs, and which will exonerate our party from all blame in bringing upon the country, the terrible and horrible Civil War in which we for the last four years have been engaged."

Approving as I do, most sincerely, your purpose, I shall comply as far as I can with your request.

My ancestors were of Scotch and Irish descent: Allen, Anderson, Christie, or Christian, on mother's side; Trimble, Trumbull, Turnbull and Pringle on the father's side. The latter was our original name. Two families of the Trimbles, Allens, Anderson and Christie (each) emigrated to America in the early part of the 17th century, and after a few years removed to Pennsylvania, excepting John who settled in the Valley, now Augusta County, Virginia. There near Stanton, my grand-parents lived and my father James Trimble and my mother Jane Allen Trimble were born there where they lived until 1784, when they removed to Kentucky and settled in what is now Woodford county, Augusta was my birth place, born the 24th, of November, 1783.

In 1803 my father set his slaves free and determined to move to Ohio. In the autumn of that year he visited Ohio to make the necessary preparations for the removal of his family. He built a comfortable log house, had ground cleared on a tract of land comprising 1,200 acres; planted an orchard, and in the autumn of 1804, returned to Kentucky—was taken ill and died. The family remained in Kentucky until 1805, when they removed to the house prepared for them by the husband and father, in Highland County, Ohio, I was the oldest and of course, had to remain with my mother and I engaged in cultivating a farm for our support, taking as opportunity offered work in surveying which I preferred to other occupation. In 1807 the Clerk's office became vacant and I succeeded in getting the appointment of Clerk and Recorder—and having married a wife, Margaret McDowell of Kentucky, daughter of Major Joe McDowell, of North Carolina, we settled in Hillsborough. Towards the close of the Constitutional term of Clerk and Recorder some of our citizens said I spent too much of my time surveying and selling lands for non-residents. New Judges or old ones were to be appointed and my opponents elected a Representative favorable to their plans, who appointed new Judges, was appointed a new Clerk. At the next October election for Representative I was elected to the Legislature until 1816—17, being the first Session at Columbus. At the next Fall election I was elected to the Senate and remained in that body four successive terms of two years each, eight years of continuous service. At the meeting of Senators December 1818, several members, General Wm. H. Harrison, Ebenezer Buckingham and other distinguished men, (all Whigs) called on me and urged me to become a candidate for Speaker. I consented, and after a severe contest I was elected and continued to preside over that body until I was elected Chief Magistrate in 1826. I may add that after the election of Governor Brown to the Senate of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of my brother William A. Trimble, the duties of the Executive devolved upon me as Speaker of the Senate. I was also elected by the Legislature in 1824 with Ebenezer Buckingham, Ethan Allen Brown as Commissioner of the Canal Fund and with them negotiated in New York the first loan for the construction of that important work. It also fell to my lot to select the half million land grant to Ohio for canal purposes.

I served a few years as President of the State Board of Agriculture and some time and money in railroad and turn-pike enterprises and supporting Educational improvements. My father was a Whig, he left

six sons, all Whigs—William A. Trimble, two years younger than myself, was a practicing Attorney in 1812, joined Hull's army, commanding a battalion. After his exchange as a prisoner of war he went into the Northern Army under General Brown—was severely wounded in the battle of Niagara, remained in the army with the brevet of Colonel until he resigned and was elected to the Senate of the United States over Gov. Worthington in 1817 and 1818. He died in December 1821. The fourth brother (John, the oldest, died when a boy) was Cary A. Trimble, born in 1792, who was educated in Philadelphia, went into the army, was Lieutenant,—prisoner at Quebec—afterward left the army and went into business, but died when only twenty-eight years of age. Cyrus W. Trimble, born in 1797, graduated in medicine at Pennsylvania, but also died young, at the age of twenty-five, 1822, in Chillicothe, Ohio. James and John (John was named for his brother who died when a boy) are still living in this place. James has adhered to Agricultural and mercantile pursuits and John was Clerk of the Court and Postmaster for many years, also had much experience as merchant and writer of history. My sisters, Margaret and Mary—Mrs. McCue of Virginia and Mrs. Nelson of Hillsboro, were born 1790 and 1794.

The following manuscript is intended to give these and many more facts in all their details.

I am, dear Sir, Yours very truly,

ALLEN TRIMBLE.

[*J. S. Davis to Allen Trimble.*]

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO, March 16, 1867.

HON. ALLEN TRIMBLE, Hillsboro, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 7th instant came duly to hand. You cannot imagine what pleasing association of my early boyhood were revived in my mind by reading your letter. But not having time to indulge in this strain of thought I will proceed to answer your inquiries.

A. Banning Norton's present residence is Canton, Vanzant County, Texas. He was here a few weeks since, and is now in Washington City. He is expected back here in a few days. I will then see him and hand to him your letter. If I can procure the documents you speak of, I will forward them to you.

Mr. Norton has a brother, a brother-in-law and many friends residing here, but left no agent, or documents that I can learn.

As soon as he returns I will inform you what he says in regard to your documents.

Very respectfully yours,

J. S. DAVIS.

[*William Henry Smith to Allen Trimble.*]

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, November 1st, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind favor of the 28th.

It is a pleasure to know that you were a friend and correspondent of Mr. Hammond, and so warmly appreciated his great talents. The loss of the important correspondence you placed in the hands of Mr. Norton, will prove a misfortune to the State, and I shall be greatly disappointed if it is not recovered so I can avail myself of the letters of Mr. Hammond.

Is it certain that Mr. Norton carried the correspondence away with him? Catching at the hope, I have written to a friend at Mt. Vernon, to ascertain whether Mr. Norton took his papers with him, or left them with a friend there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HENRY SMITH.

[*Robert Buchanan to Allen Trimble.*]

Office of the Cincinnati Pioneer Association, No. 10 2nd Floor Masonic Temple.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Tuesday March 24th, 1868.

Sir: The Cincinnati Pioneer Association have been honorably recognized by public spirited citizens, and their official representatives, in several cities. They have been hospitably entertained on many anniversary occasions.

The time has come for "The Queen City of the West" to so celebrate the next 7th of April, (the 80th anniversary of the first settlement of Ohio, at Marietta,) as to respond to the attentions liberally bestowed upon the Cincinnati Pioneer Association. We owe a debt of gratitude to Dayton, Cleveland, Louisville and Marietta. It is our earnest wish—if seconded by our public spirited citizens—to invite and properly entertain the representatives of the public authorities and pioneers of the above named places especially, and pioneers generally. To do this creditably, and with completeness, our whole city must unite. We can and should open our houses to visitors, and make the occasion equal to the Great Buckeye Celebration once held in this city.

That preliminary arrangements may be made, and to enlist active exertions of all interests in this behalf, you are cordially invited to meet the Executive Committee of the Cincinnati Pioneer Association, and representatives of the City Authorities, at 3 o'clock p. m., this Tuesday, March 24th, to consult and determine on committees and plans of entertainment. The "Rink" has been secured for the afternoon of Tuesday, 7th April, and for the evening, to close with a Memorial Pioneer Ball.

ROBERT BUCHANAN,
President Cincinnati Pioneer Assn.

NICHOLAS GOSHORN,
JOHN LUDLOW,
DAVID CARROLL,
RICHARD K. COX, SR.,
D. A. ROSS,
ISAAC MCFARLAND,
W. B. DENNIS,
Executive Committee.

Representing the City:

HIS HONOR CHARLES F. WILSTACH, *Mayor*,
HON. SAMUEL L. HAYDEN, *President City Council*.
JOHN D. CALDWELL,
Secretary Cincinnati Pioneer Assn.

[*R. Buchanan to Allen Trimble*]

CINCINNATI, 24th March, 1868.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I hope you will be with us on the 7th of April, and make my house your home. Very truly your friend,

R. BUCHANAN.

CINCINNATI, 10th April, 1868.

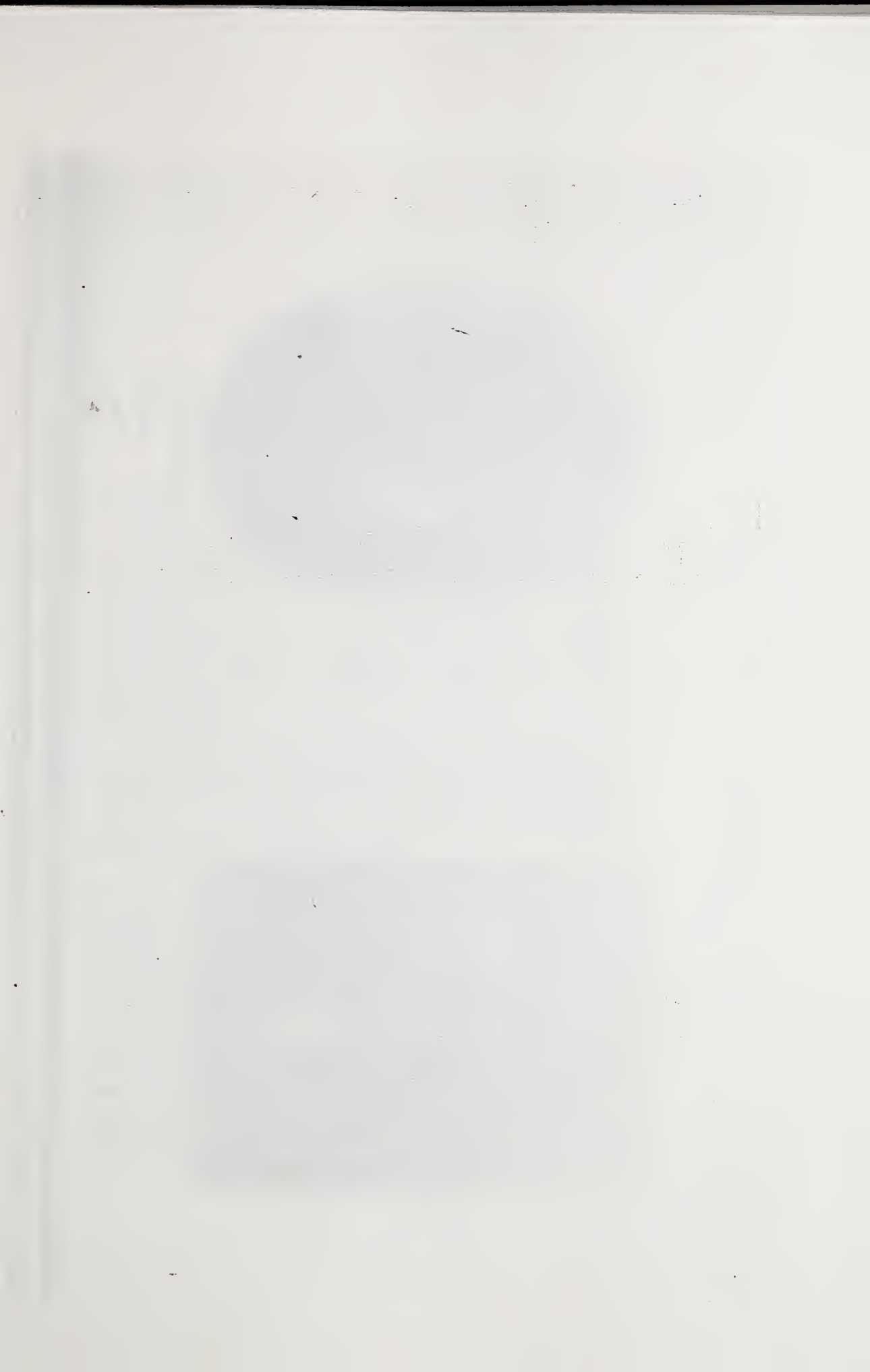
HON. ALLEN TRIMBLE,

MY DEAR FRIEND: I regret that you could not meet with us on the 7th, but you were with us in spirit, and your letter was one of the most interesting events of the occasion.

I send you two newspapers.

Ever truly your friend,

R. BUCHANAN.





CAPT. THEODORE COLE.



MRS. THEODORE COLE.

MRS. LIVILLA GLEASON COLE.

(Contributed by FRANK T. COLE.)

MRS. LIVILLA GLEASON COLE, the oldest member of this Society in point of years, died on Sunday morning, January 26, 1908, of exhaustion, consequent upon great age. She was born March 21, 1818, and was consequently 89 years, 10 months, 3 days old. Her membership dates from May 5, 1904, and later she became a Life Member by the donation of books to the Library to the value of \$100.

Mrs. Cole was the daughter of Capt. Wilson Gleason and his wife, Lucy Atherton, of Westmoreland, Cheshire County, N. H., where she was born, the third child. As her older sister was an invalid a great load was placed upon her shoulders in assisting her mother in the care of the six younger children. Her father was a drover, going from New Hampshire to the Brighton Markets and was away a large part of his time, so that the care of the family and the farm rested heavily on the shoulders of the wife and the daughter.

On August 10, 1847, she married Capt. Theodore Cole, a whaling captain sailing from New Bedford, Mass., who, at the age of twenty-two (1835), followed the example of two of his brothers who had left the farm life in Westmoreland and shipped before the mast at New Bedford. On his fourth voyage (1843) he sailed as master of the ship Parachute.

Mrs. Cole spent the time of her husband's absence on the first voyage (Oct. 1845-May, 1848) after the wedding in Keene and Worcester and at her father's, but on the next voyage she accompanied him sailing from New Bedford in the ship William Cowper, Nov., 1848, on a long voyage for whales. They sailed direct for Cape Verde, down the coast of South America, around Cape Horn to the Sandwich Islands, where she remained during his first trip through Bering Strait. He passed Onalaska in June. On the 15th of July, 1849, he discovered Plover Islands, before H. M. S. Plover entered that sea. After the season was over he returned to the Sandwich Islands, where his wife joined him. They then sailed to Hong Kong where a month was spent preparing for another Arctic voyage. From Hong Kong they sailed north through the Japan Sea and Matsuma Straits. While

in this sea the crew of a Japanese junk was rescued from a wreck. Captain Cole sailed to the nearest harbor of Japan, but was met at the entrance by the authorities and relieved of the wrecked seamen.

They stopped at Petropolaski and went from thence to the Arctic Ocean from whence, after completing his cargo, he sailed for home arriving March 22, 1851.

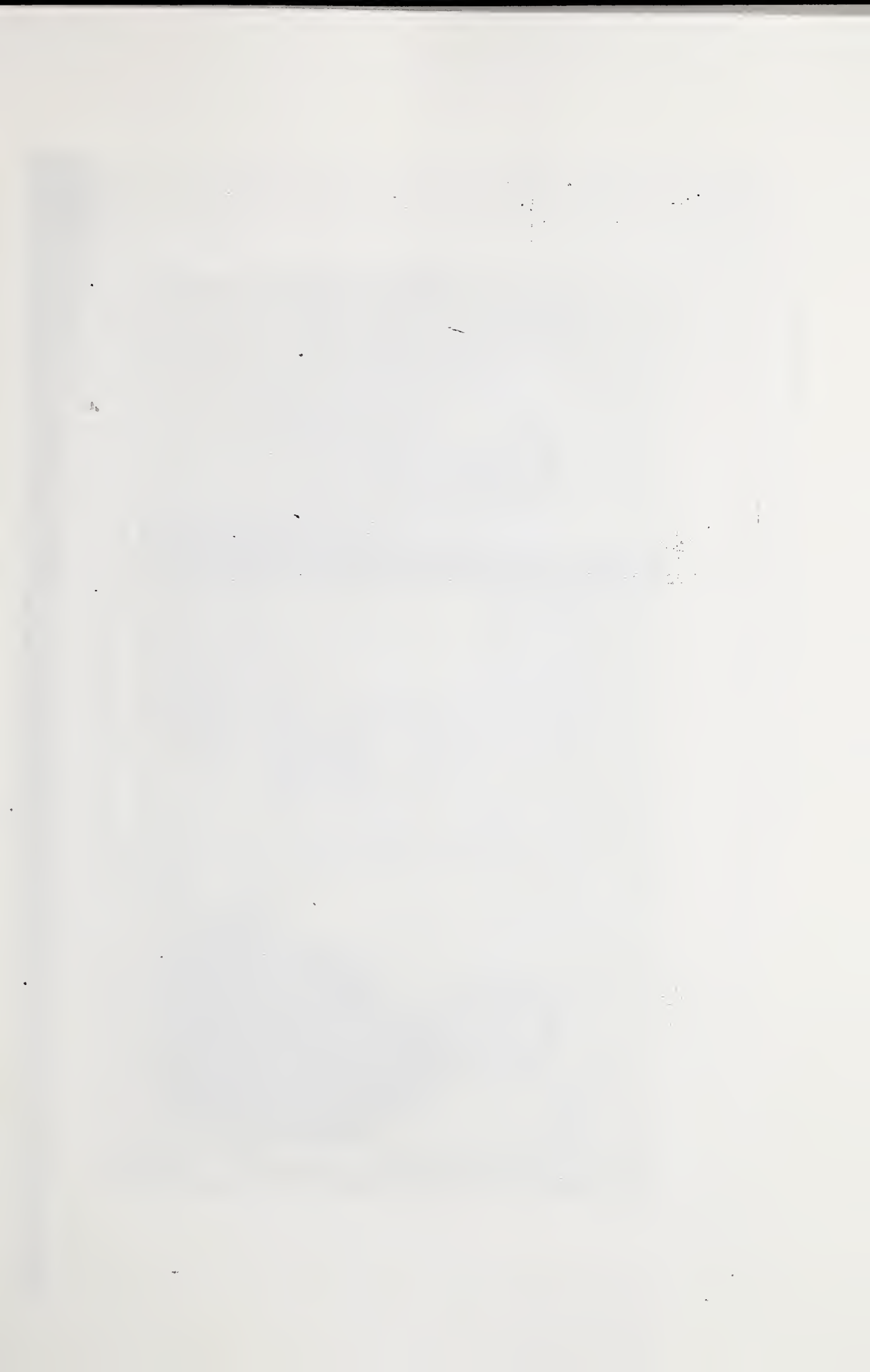
While on the Sandwich Islands, Mrs. Cole boarded at Lahina on the Island of Maui. She made many pleasant acquaintances and had many charming reminiscences of the various towns and cities she saw while on the voyage. She never became a good sailor and suffered much from seasickness, but in spite of that her health which was much broken when she sailed was fully restored at her return.

Captain Cole determined to give up the sea, and after one year spent in Westmoreland, settled in Brattleboro and engaged in merchandising and later in the manufacture of rules with E. H. Stearns in the firm of Stearns & Co. On the death of Mr. Stearns, the practical man of the firm, he sold the business to Charles Mead and it was later incorporated into the Stanley Rule and Level Co.

Soon after this he bought a river farm in Westminster, Vt., and removed there in the spring of 1859. Here he remained till 1866, representing the town in the Vermont Legislature in 1862. They attended the Unitarian Church at Walpole, N. H., directly across the Connecticut River and in both places they made many life long friends.

The lack of good school facilities at this time in Westminster determined their removal. Part of 1866 was spent in Keene, N. H., and in July, 1867, he settled in Waverly, Mass., near Boston.

Waverly is a village in Belmont and although only seven miles from the State House was a delightfully rural and quiet spot. Here they lived and reared their children in an agreeable society, with great happiness, assisting in the upbuilding of church and school and all public interests, till the death of their only daughter, the first spring after her arrival at young ladyhood (1874). This sad event and the absence from home of their sons caused them to dispose of their place. In 1874 Mrs. Cole took a western trip going as far as Lawrence, Kansas, and in 1875, Captain Cole visited his second son in Colorado and Wyoming, going on to the





CAPT. AND MRS. WILSON GLEASON AND DAUGHTER LUCY.
(From a water color painted about 1815.)

Pacific Coast. In the fall of that year they returned to Westmoreland which continued their home.

Capt. Cole represented Westmoreland in the New Hampshire Legislature of 1881-2 as a Republican, to which party he had belonged since he cast his vote for Fremont in 1856. He died July 2, 1885.

Mrs. Cole remained at her home until April 1897, when she went to the home of her son, William, who had returned from the West and was a farmer in Westminster. There she lived till after his death. In April, 1899, she came to Columbus, Ohio, and made her home with her only surviving child.

Mrs. Cole was of a most genial disposition. It was her delight to entertain and amuse her friends both old and young. She was never at a loss for ideas for the entertainment of the little ones, or for the pleasure of her older associates.

During her last years, her mind was clear and strong, her pride in her personal appearance remained, and her physical strength and vital force was remarkable.

To her family, friends and acquaintances she left the record of a long life of hospitality, kindness, helpfulness and common sense.

GLEASON GENEALOGY.

In the four numbers of Vol. III, and the first of Vol. IV, I published the Genealogy of the first four generations of this family, giving the names of the fifth generation with dates of birth where known. I propose here to trace the line of descent from Fortunatus Gleason, who was the grandfather of Mrs. Livilla Gleason Cole.

F. T. C.

1. FORTUNATUS⁵ GLEASON (*Isaac*⁴, and Thankful Wilson, *Isaac*³, *Thomas*², *Thomass*¹), b. in Framingham, Mass., bapt. June 9, 1752, d. Sept. 1, 1801; was the youngest of the eleven children of Isaac and Thankful (Wilson) Gleason. His father moved from Framingham to Petersham and died there in 1777, being then 71 years of age. Before 1770 the oldest son, Isaac, had moved to New Hampshire and settled in Number Four (Charlestown, now Langdon) and about that time his sister Deborah (d. Nov. 22, 1823, a. 92 yrs.) and her husband, Lieut. John Wheeler (d. June 12, 1815, a. 83 yrs.), his sister, Thankful (d. Dec. 28, 1813, a. 71 yrs.) and her husband, William Daggett (d. Jan. 15, 1813, a. 86 yrs.) and his brothers, James and Benjamin settled in Number Two (Westmoreland). Therefore he took his mother after the father's death and also went to

Westmoreland. He may have gone to Westmoreland before his father's death, if so, his mother joined him soon after. She died in Westmoreland, Dec. 12, 1800.

Fortunatus Gleason made his selection of a farm in the south part of the town near the Chesterfield line. The farm has remained in the family until this (1908) spring, being last occupied by Allen A. Barker, Esq., who was a step-son of Capt. Wilson Gleason.

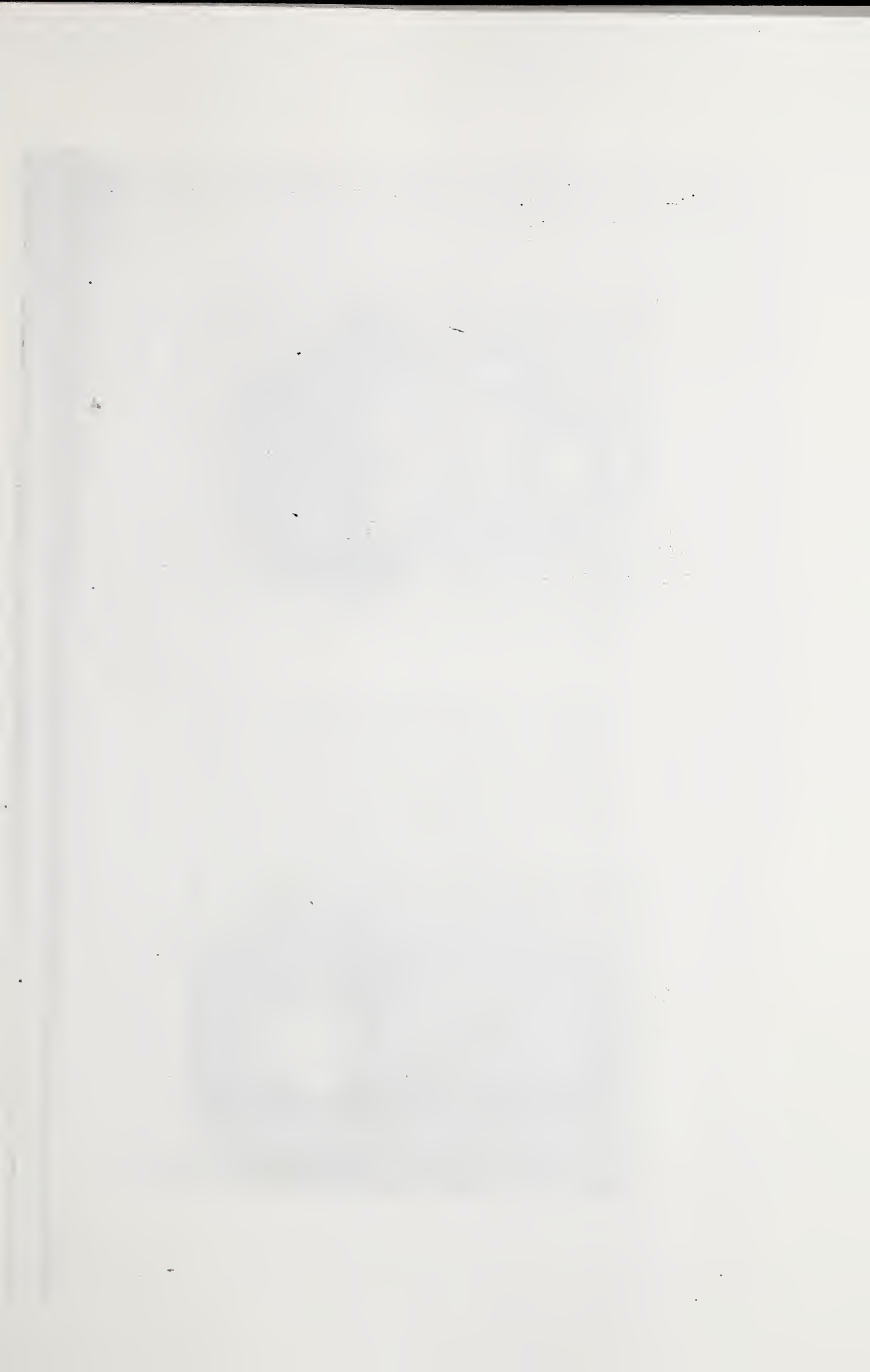
The brothers, Benjamin and James, settled to the north across the valley, the former on the Chickering Hill, so called, and the latter in the valley, where he built a large house, but soon sold and went to Northern New Hampshire. The place was then occupied by Moses Hastings and then by Loring Wheeler. The Wheelers were to the west on the hill where they long lived and the Daggetts settled in the north part of the town. (See Dagget Genealogy.)

Fortunatus Gleason m. Esther, dau. of Joseph and Mary Beaman, b. May 17, 1755. After his death, she m., Sept. 11, 1811, Daniel Cobb, of Windham, Vt., and d. Jan. 1, 1816. Her sister, Mary Beaman, who spent her life with her, d. Mar. 10, 1813, a. 86 years.

The children of Fortunatus and Esther Gleason were:

- i. DOLLY GLEASON, b. July 31, 1777; m. Aaron Wheeler.
- ii. ABEL GLEASON, b. July 26, 1781, d. June 7, 1830. He m. Catherine Lincoln, who d. May 7, 1839.
- iii. ESTHER GLEASON, b. July 29, 1784; m. David Cobb.
- iv. WILSON GLEASON, b. Feb. 6, 1788.
- v. FORTUNATUS GLEASON, b. Jan. 23, 1792.
- vi. LYMAN GLEASON, b. June 10, 1794.

WILSON⁶ GLEASON (*Fortunatus*⁵ and Esther Beaman), *Isaac*⁴, *Isaac*³, *Thomas*², *Thomas*¹), b. in Westmoreland, Feb. 6, 1788, d. there May 22, 1866. He was a farmer and drover, well known throughout northern and central Vermont and New Hampshire and in the Brighton Markets, accumulating a competence in his business. He was a driving, energetic man, respected by his acquaintances and neighbors. In his early life he was interested in militia affairs and was Captain of a cavalry company in his town, whence the title by which he was always known. He was a Mason of an advanced degree. He was one of the number who organized the Universalist Church in Westmoreland, Dec. 11, 1838. In politics a Democrat of the Jackson school, he had little patience with the course of affairs that brought on the conflict of 1861.





CAPT. WILSON GLEASON, ABOUT 1848.



MRS. WILSON GLEASON, ABOUT 1848.

He m. July 12, 1812, Lucy, dau. of Joseph and Hannah (Farnsworth) Atherton of Chesterfield, N. H., b. Oct. 28, 1791, d. Sept. 13, 1852. He again m., March, 1853, Maria (Abbee) Barker, widow of Arba Barker, and dau. of Ziba and Nancy.

The children of Wilson and Lucy Gleason were:

- i. LUCY ATHERTON GLEASON, b. Apr. 19, 1814, d. Oct. 5, 1835, unm.
- ii. JEROME WILSON GLEASON, b. Apr. 25, 1816, d. March 18, 1898. Unm.
- iii. LIVILLA GLEASON, b. Mar. 21, 1818; d. Jan. 26, 1908.
- iv. CLEMENTIA GLEASON, b. Oct. 28, 1819.
- v. JOSEPH HUMPHREY GLEASON, b. May 25, 1822, d. June 7, 1883.
- vi. FORTUNATUS GLEASON, b. Apr. 20, 1824, d. Sept. 26, 1898.
- vii. ALBERT JACKSON GLEASON, b. Dec. 10, 1826, d. Jan., 1895.
- viii. SARAH ANN GLEASON, b. Mar. 19, 1828, d. Mar. 13, 1863.
- ix. LORING WHEELER GLEASON, b. Jan. 24, 1832, d. Apr. 26, 1832.
- x. LORING WHEELER GLEASON, b. Apr. 20, 1833, d.

3. LIVILLA⁷ GLEASON (*Wilson⁶* and Lucy Atherton, *Fortunatus⁵*, *Isaac⁴*, *Isaac³*, *Thomas²*, *Thomas¹*), b. Mar. 21, 1818, d. in Columbus, O., Jan. 26, 1908; m. Aug., 1845, Capt. Theodore Cole, b. May 11, 1813, d. July, 2 1885.

Their children were:

- i. FRANK THEODORE COLE, b. in Brattleboro, Vt., June 22, 1853. Graduated at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., in 1873, at Williams College, with degree of A. B., 1877; at Columbia Law School, degree of LL. B., 1879. Admitted to the bar, 2nd Dist., N. Y., Dec., 1879; to the bar of Ohio, Feb., 1880; settled in Columbus, O., practiced law until Jan. 1, 1887; two years in business; organized the Columbus Latin School and was Principal till 1889; in the fall reorganized as the University School of Columbus; two years as Secretary and six as Principal; incorporated as the Columbus University School, 1906, and now Principal and owner. Is Secretary and Librarian of the "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society and editor of its Quarterly. Life member of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society. Has been active in the political, charitable and religious interests of the city.
- ii. WILLIAM HENRY COLE, b. Aug. 19, 1854, d. Jan. 2, 1899; he spent some of his early years in business in Boston, but in 1874, went to Wyoming entering the Black Hills as soon as that country was opened. He returned east in 1877, but the following year went to California and engaged in wheat raising in the San Joaquin Valley near Stockton. In 1885 he returned to New Hampshire and after some months purchased a farm in Westminster, Vt., where he spent the rest of his life. He m. at Stockton, Cal., June 3, 1883, Addie M., daughter of the Rev. James Greene. She now lives at Walpole, N. H.

Their children are:

- I. EDITH JUNE COLE, b. June 9, 1884.
- II. MABEL RUTH COLE, b. Feb. 5, 1887.
- III. THEODORE COLE, b. Dec. 3, 1888.
- IV. LAWRENCE GREENE COLE, b. Mar. 1, 1894.
- iii. LUCY ANNA COLE, b. Feb. 29, 1856, d. Mar. 7, 1856.
- iv. SARAH GLEASON COLE, b. Feb. 15, 1858, d. Apr. 30, 1874, unm.
- v. RICHARD GOLDSMITH COLE, b. Mar. 21, 1860, d. Feb. 12, 1863.

4. CLEMENTIA⁷ GLEASON (*Wilson*⁶ and Lucy Atherton, *Fortunatus*⁵, *Isaac*⁴, *Isaac*³, *Thomas*², *Thomas*¹), b. Oct. 22, 1819, in Westmoreland, N. H. She m. Col. Charles Childs, of Worcester, Mass. Col. Childs was b. at Farmington, Me., and for over fifty years he was a prominent citizen of Worcester, Mass., being Supt. of the Osgood, Bradley Car Works. He was at one time Colonel of the Worcester Regiment of Militia. He d. Sept 14, 1907. Their only child d. in infancy.

5. JOSEPH HUMPHREY⁷ GLEASON (*Wilson*⁶ and Lucy Atherton, *Fortunatus*⁵, *Isaac*⁴, *Issaac*³, *Thomas*², *Thomas*¹), b. in Westmoreland, N. H., March 28, 1822; d. in Chelsea, Mass., June 7, 1883.

He went to California in the early days of the gold excitement remaining there till about 1862. After a visit of over a year in New England he went back to California in May, 1863, but returned in July, 1864, and settled in Boston, engaging in the produce business on Merchants' Row. There he spent the rest of his life.

In April, 1863, he m. Lizzie Allison, of Mason Village, N. H., b. Mar. 21, 1840. Their children were:

- i. LUCY ETTA GLEASON, b. Feb. 7, 1864.
- ii. LIZZIE GRACE GLEASON, b. May 21, 1865.
- iii. WILSON GLEASON, b. Oct. 7, 1868. d. Jan. 17, 1902. unm.

6. FORTUNATUS GLEASON⁷ (*Wilson*⁶ and Lucy Atherton, *Fortunatus*⁵, *Isaac*⁴, *Isaac*³, *Thomas*², *Thomas*¹), b. in Westmoreland, N. H., d. in San Diego, Cal., Sept. 26, 1898. After some mercantile experience in Keene as a clerk he went to Rochester, N. Y., and was in business in that town and in Pittsburg, Pa., for several years. After his marriage he went to Kansas, settling in Lawrence and having his full share in the exciting times of the days of the Kansas troubles.

He was U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue from and mayor of Lawrence from . The last two years of his life he was an invalid and was seeking relief from a change of climate at the time of his death.

He m. Mary Foster, b. May 1, 1829, d. July 26, 1902, dau. of Their children were:

- i. LOU E. GLEASON, b. May 24, —; m. in Lawrence, Kan., Rufus K. Tabor b. . They moved to Chicago, where they now reside. They have children:
 - I. ROY TABOR.
 - II.
- ii. MARY GLEASON, b. . A music teacher and elocutionist, now residing at Tulsa, Okla.
- iii. SOPHIA GLEASON, b. Dec. 24, —; m. — Cobb, of
- iv.



COL. CHARLES S. CHILDS.



MRS. CHARLES S. CHILDS.



Mrs. FORTUNATUS GLEASON.



FORTUNATUS GLEASON.

7. ALBERT⁷ GLEASON (*Wilson*⁶ and Lucy Atherton, *Fortunatus*⁵, *Isaac*⁴, *Isaac*³, *Thomas*², *Thomas*¹), b. in Westmoreland, N. H., Dec. 10, 1826, d. in Dedham, Mass., Jan., 1895. For many years he was engaged in business in Milford, Mass., and afterwards was engaged in the real estate business in Boston.

He m. June 16, 1849, Elizabeth Rice of Natick, b. June 16, 1849. Their only child was:

- i. GEORGE ALBERT GLEASON, b. May 7, 1853; m. Mar. 7, 1900, Luriette Gertrude, dau. of Benj. F. Dalton, of South Acton, Me. He has for many years been with the firm, Silas Pierce & Co., Commercial St., Boston. Their only child is:
 - I. GERTRUDE ELIZABETH GLEASON, b. Mar. 30, 1903.

8. SARAH ANN⁷ GLEASON (*Wilson*⁶ and Lucy Atherton, *Fortunatus*⁵, *Isaac*⁴, *Isaac*³, *Thomas*², *Thomas*¹), b. in Westmoreland, N. H., Mar. 19, 1828, d. Natick, Mass., Mar. 12, 1863. She was educated at the Mt. Ceasar Seminary, Swansey, N. H., and at the school in West Brattleboro, Vt., where she afterwards became a teacher. She m., Nov. 7, 1855, William Cleland, of Natick, Mass., who had in the days of "Bleeding Kansas," 1854, joined the throng of earnest young people pressing to that state and she went with him to that state in 1855. On a farm near Lawrence they spent some years returning in the fall of 1860 to Boston, where Mr. Cleland engaged in the real estate business, living at Natick. He was b. Apr. 17, 1822, d. in Natick, Mass., Apr. 8, 1886. She died of diphtheria two days before her second child succumbed to the same destroyer. Their children were:

- i. WILLIAM WALLACE CLELAND, b. July 7, 1857, in Kansas; educated at the Allen English and Classical School, West Newton, Mass., as a civil engineer, worked one season on Government Survey in Wyoming. Was in the West from 1875 to 1881 when he settled in Lawrence, Kansas, and from 1896 to 1904, was commercial traveler in the wholesale coal business. He is now Grand Councillor of the Order of United Commercial Travelers of America for the Grand Council of Kansas and Oklahoma. Resides at Lawrence, Kansas. He married Nov. 21, 1883, Alice May, daughter of James McMurry and Elizabeth Gelham Douglas, b. Nov. 24, 1863. Their children are:
 - I. SARAH ALICE CLELAND, b. Nov. 3, 1884.
 - II. MABEL BELLE CLELAND, b. Apr. 10, 1886, d. Dec. 1, 1886.
 - III. FREDERICK WM. CLELAND, b. Oct. 5, 1887.
 - IV. ROSS GLEASON CLELAND, b. Mar. 14, 1889.
 - V. WALLACE DOUGLAS CLELAND, b. May 20, 1892.
 - VI. THEODORE GIFFORD CLELAND, b. July 6, 1904.
- ii. JOHN FRED CLELAND, b. Nov. 1859, d. Mar. 14, 1863.
- iii. JAMES H. CLELAND, b. June 24, 1861, d. Dec. 4, 1862.

9. LOVING WHEELER⁷ GLEASON (*Wilson*⁶ and Lucy Atherton, *Fortunatus*⁵, *Isaac*⁴, *Isaac*³, *Thomas*², *Thomas*¹), b. in Westmoreland, N. H., April 20, 1883, d. in Billerica, Mass. In his early

days he went to California as a gold seeker and later on to Pike's Peak, when the excitement reached there. Returning to New Hampshire, he m. Eunice, dau. of Josiah and Sarah (Goodrich) Bennett, b. Nov., 1848, d. Jan. 23, 1863. He became a farmer but soon the scourge of diptheria wiped out his whole family, his wife and two boys dying within ten days. (Geo. W., b. May 23, 1858, d. Jan. 15, 1863, and Edward L., b. Sept. 21, 1860, d. Jan. 13, 1863.)

After this he went to Boston and engaged in the real estate business living in Boston, Watertown, Somerville, Cambridge, Woburn, Needham, Everett and Billerica.

On —————, he m. Georgia White, a widow with one son, William, who took the name of Gleason. She was b. —————, d. Nov. 14, 1895. Their children were:

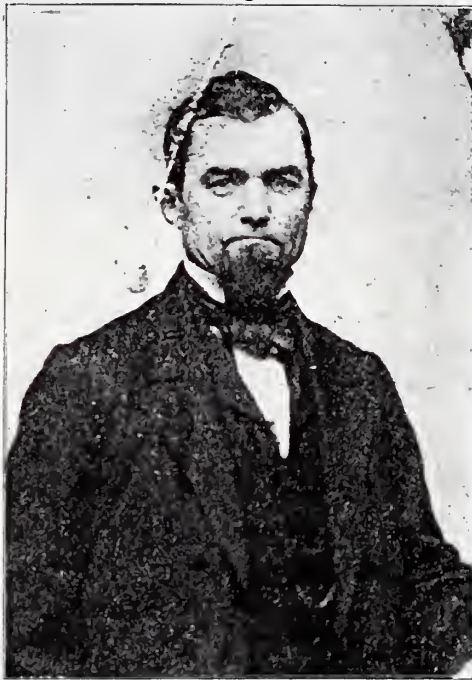
- i. FRED LORING GLEASON, b. ————— m. Oct. 29, 1886, Lizzie, dau. of Omar Little of Chelsea, Mass.
He was engaged in the real estate business in Boston, Mass., but is now teller in a Trust Co., in State St. He resides in South Billerica, Mass.
- ii. CHARLES ATHERTON GLEASON, b. ————— m. Sept. 11, 1889, Mabel Eugenia Walton of Everett, Mass.
Is Treasurer of the Edward Harrington Real Estate Co., and one of the most prominent real estate men in Boston. Resident at Winchester.
- iii. FLORA MAY GLEASON, b. ————— m. Mar. 4, 1891, Herbert J. Patterson.
A banker of Boston. They reside at Newton Highlands, Mass.
- iv. WILLIAM (WHITE) GLEASON, b. ————— m. —————
A business man in Boston. Resides in Newton Highlands. Has one son who is married and has one child.



ALBERT J. GLEASON.



MRS. ALBERT J. GLEASON.



JOSEPH HUMPHREY GLEASON.

Monumental Inscriptions from Green Lawn Cemetery,
Columbus, Ohio.

Notes by D. E. PHILLIPS.

(Continued from Vol. XI, page 61.)

Stauring—Henry, born in Herkimen Co., N. Y., Aug. 8, 1783, died in Columbus, O., Aug. 10, 1848.

Resided in High Street, south of South (Fulton) Street.

Esther, wife of Henry Stauring, died March 23, 1861, aged 71 yrs.

James H. Stauring, born Sept. 4, 1814, died July 17, 1870.

Mary Stauring, born Feb. 27, 1808, died Oct. 18, 1879.

Thompson—Dr. John B., born at Cannonsburg, Pa., Sept. 15, 1802, died at Columbus, May 11, 1885.

He was a prominent physician of Columbus for many years.

Wm. Seeber Thompson, born Aug. 22, 1839, died May 5, 1872.

Allen—Capt. J. M., 10th O. V. I., 1840–1891.

U. S. Cavalry.

Wing—Wm., died Feb. 13, 1878, aged 78 yrs., 7 mos., 12 days.

Electa Wing, died Sept. 25, 1882, aged 83 yrs., 4 mos., 2 days.

Thomas R. Wing (son of Wm. Wing), 1829–1894.

Elizabeth, his wife, died Feb. 9, 1868, aged 38 yrs., 8 mos., 27 days.

Frank E. Scarrett, dau. of W. and E. Wing, Sept. 1, 1836–Nov. 23, 1894.

Zinn—Daniel, born Feb. 12, 1803, died Mar. 23, 1868.

Mary, wife of Daniel Zinn, born Nov. 10, 1812, died Sept. 15, 1875.

Winchester—Daniel D., born in Sharon, Ct., March 6, 1813, died Jan. 28, 1858.

In the early 1850 he was a maker of daguerreotypes, and had his "Daguerrean rooms near the Exchange Bank and lived with Dr. Coulter at State and Fourth Streets.

Yardley—Morris, 1814–1896.

Hardley, Hannah, 1815–1891.

(Old.)

Zubrod—Jacob Wilhelm, born Aug. 8, 1786, died June 4, 1856.

(Old.)

Winans—Martha, wife of Jacob S., died Jan. 2, 1844, aged 38 yrs. "A native of New York City."

Williams—William Wilberforce, United States Navy, Oct. 9, 1840–July 14, 1902.

He was a paymaster in the U. S. Navy.

Woods—James, died July 26, 1833, aged 58 yrs.

Wheeler, Geo. F., born in Germany, Aug. 17, 1826, died March 28, 1887.

Emma R. Wheeler, his wife, born Feb. 21, 1837, died June 2, 1902.

He was a leading merchant of Columbus for many years.

Waterman—Joseph, born Feb. 8, 1797, died Sept. 3, 1858.

Fanny K., his wife, Jan. 1809–April, 1891.

G. A. Waterman, born Sept. 14, 1826, died April 7, 1903.

Jane, his wife, born July 15, 1827, died Feb. 21, 1903.

Van Sciver—Wm., born at Lancaster, Pa., March 9, 1811, died April 25, 1883.

Taft—Rev. Lovett, 1824–1878.

Leah Harvey, wife of Lovett Taft, 1824–1884.

He was a clergyman of the M. E. Church.

Taylor, J. H., M. D.—died Aug. 17, 1849, aged 27 yrs., 8 mos., 8 days.

Thompson—Caroline, dau. of Robert and Elizabeth Thompson, died June 13, 1844, aged 21 yrs., 4 mos., 5 days.

Robert Thompson, died Aug. 9, 1849, aged 51 years.

A native of New Jersey.

Elizabeth, wife of Robert Thompson, died Aug. 12, 1849, aged 44 years.

Trimble—Robert, born May 10, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1891.

Marie D., his wife, born Dec. 4, 1822, died Feb. 13, 1888.

Tipton, Thomas, died June 11, 1851, aged 63 yrs., 20 days.

Catharine, wife of Thos. Tipton, died April 10, 1828, aged 36 yrs., 10 mos., 29 days.

Taylor—John W., died Sept. 16, 1863, aged 75 yrs., 9 mos., 15 days.

(Old.)

Sisson—Mary, wife of Dr. P. Sisson, died Sept. 26, 1835, aged 37 yrs., 3 mos., 20 days.

Stotts—Uriah, born April 6, 1805, died Dec. 30, 1853.

He was proprietor of the Montgomery House, High Street.

Reid—Susan S., died June 10, 1898, aged 87 yrs., 7 mos., 1 day.

Sims, Simeon—1818-1894.

M. A. Sims, 1844-1863.

Spahr—Barzillai Nelson, Dec. 9, 1821—June 4, 1890.

A Methodist Episcopal minister for 46 years, and well remembered by many of our adult citizens. He was father of Mr. George T. Spahr.

Sells—Benjamin, born March 26, 1777, died Feb. 25, 1837.

Rebecca Ervin, wife of Benj. Sells, born March 26, 1777, died March 8, 1842.

Peter Sells, born Feb. 16, 1809, died Sept. 13, 1884.

Hannah, wife of Peter Sells, born Aug. 20, 1813, died Jan. 14, 1901.

Shoemaker, Christopher—July 30, 1820—March 17, 1891.

Sarah A. Shoemaker, his wife, Apr. 17, 1825—Apr. 27, 1901.

Sexton—Rev. Hiram C., born Oct. 9, 1837, died July 19, 1899.

He was a clergyman of the M. E. Church.

Sharp—Samuel, Dec. 1, 1812—May 23, 1899.

Eliza N. Taylor, wife of Samuel Sharp, Aug. 24, 1827—April 23, 1904.

Reed—Edwin W., born June 7, 1810, died June 18, 1876.

Evelyn Reed, his wife, born April 11, 1815, died Nov. 1, 1885.

Rose—Phillip, died 1864, aged 45 years.

Araminta F. Rose, died Aug. 27, 1886, aged 65 years.

Richards—William, died Feb. 27, 1872, aged 55 years.

Amelia Richards, 1826-1905.

Wm. Richards, Apr. 20, 1824, — Jan. 21, 1892.

Jane Richards, June 24, 1819—May 17, 1868.

Peters—Miranda, wife of G. M., and daughter of J. and M. Eaton, died Oct. 25, 1852, aged 42 yrs.

Murley—Emily, wife of J. J., 1833-1902.

Moore—Hiram B., May 7, 1822—March 9, 1894.

McMillen—George, Apr. 5, 1801—July 25, 1852.

Wm. L. McMillen, Oct. 18, 1829—Feb. 8, 1902.

Col. 95th O. V. I. Brevet Major General, U. S. V.

McElvain—John, died July 31, 1858, aged 69 years.

Lydia McElvain, died Nov. 10, 1854, aged 56 yrs.

Kennedy—Thomas, born Sept. 5, 1793, in Allegheny Co., Pa., died Sept. 20, 1860.

Margaret Kennedy, born March 13, 1802, in Franklin County, Ohio, died Jan. 1st, 1858.*

Kelsey, Chauncey—died Jan. 28, 1852, aged 35 yrs.

Mary McElvain Kelsey, died March 14, 1900, aged 78 yrs.

Jones—Daniel S., died Nov. 4, 1879, aged 53 yrs., 4 mos. *

Frances, his wife, died Jan. 30, 1902. Aged 78 yrs., 9 mos., 4 days.

Hoffman—Mary E. Sullivant, wife of Ripley C. Hoffman, 1844–1905.

She was the daughter of Joseph S. Sullivant.

Howard—Edward D., born Jan. 14, 1817, died July 8, 1878.

"What I have said, I have said."

Hauen—Sarah Jane, born Aug. 17, 1808, died Sept. 21, 1872.

Hendren—Cyrus, died Sept. 22, 1873, aged 65 yrs.

Mary C. Hendren, died March 11, 1893, aged 61 years.

Herbert—Edward, May 15, 1830—March 22, 1890.

Mary Herbert, his wife, Apr. 26, 1847—Sept. 10, 1897.

Haseltine—J. M. C., died Sept. 29, 1837, aged 35 years.

Hessen, John H.—born in Winchester, Va., Feb. 22, 1791, died Jan. 19, 1857.

Elizabeth, wife of J. H. Hessen, died Feb. 14, 1863, aged 60 yrs.

(Old.)

Cowling—Ann, dau. of Thomas and Ann Wood, born Oct. 6, 1813, died Jan. 13, 1846.

Collins—Frances, 1822–1832.

A prominent attorney residing in Broad Street upon the Kelley estate.

Compton—John B., died Sept. 13, 1833, aged 37 yrs.

Sidney C., relict of J. B. Compton, died Nov. 27, 1853, aged 54 yrs.

Crumbley—W. D., M. D., 1827–1880.

Harry Crumley, 1853–1892.

Corner—Edwin, son of William and Mary Broadhurst Corner, born in Manchester, Eng., June 15, 1798, died in Columbus, O., March 11, 1881.

Rachel Howe, his wife, born March 10, 1803, died March 10, 1835.

Belinda Devol, his wife, died Feb. 26, 1874, aged 67 yrs., 1 mo., 27 das.

Cox—Robert A., died Aug. 12, 1848, aged 24 years.

Margaret J., wife of William Cox, died Aug. 2, 1882, aged 62 yrs.

Cleveland—Angel, born at Johnstown, R. I., Oct. 12, 1793, died at Worthington, O., Oct. 27, 1877.

Polly Medberry, wife of Angel Cleveland, born at Bainbridge, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1801, died at Worthington, O., March 26, 1880.

(Old.)

Cass—Sophia, daughter of George and Sophia Cass, died March 10, 1831, aged 11 yrs.

Brentnall—John, 1794–1877.

Bull—Alonson, Oct. 18, 1797—Feb. 1, 1858.

Hannah L. Bull, July 9, 1800—Dec. 3, 1855.

Brink,—Jacob, born in New Jersey July 27, 1805, died Apr. 13, 1858.

Eliza Brink, born in Pennsylvania, Aug. 12, 1805, died Aug. 15, 1880.

(Monument.)

Buchanan—John, died Apr. 10, 1856, aged 42 yrs., 6 mos.

Catharine, his wife, died May 3, 1890, aged 77 yrs., 5 mos.

Geo. M. Buchanan, died Sept. 17, 1887, aged 40 yrs., 11 mos., 20 days.

Geo. M. Buchanan, died July 18, 1875, aged 31 yrs., 6 mos.

Booth—Joseph, born Oct. 14, 1787, died Sept. 14, 1825.

Delia Booth, born Feb. 12, 1812, died Aug. 28, 1824.

Martha Booth, born Sept. 17, 1816, died Aug. 28, 1824.

(On the reverse side from above.)

John Hubbard, 1782-1881.

Abigail Hubbard, born July 25, 1792, died April 11, 1875.

Brooks—John, born in Lincolnville, Me., June 13, 1785, died in Columbus, Feb. 19, 1869.

Phoebe Brooks, born in Castine, Me., Apr. 2, 1787, died Columbus, O., Dec. 17, 1863.

Margaret E. Cleveland, dau. of John and Phoebe Brooks, born July 31, 1811, died July 25, 1875.

Bancroft—Mrs. Sarah E., died March 17, 1859, aged 34 years.

Beems—Thomas, 1807-1880.

Mary Beems—1807-1869.

Backus—Clarina, born in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 17, 1769, died July 31, 1831, aged 61 years, 11 mos., 14 days.

O'Harra—Arthur, died March 6, 1875, aged 74 yrs., 1 mo.

He resided in Marion township four miles south of Columbus. He was born in Ross County, in that portion now Pickaway County, Feb., 6, 1801, son of Hugh and Mary O'Harra, who came from Virginia in 1800. He was a stalwart man physically, and possessed of a strong religious instinct, which dominated his life, and of which he made impress upon his family and neighborhood. He was a Presbyterian elder for 35 years.

Maxamillia, wife of Arthur O'Harra, born Sept. 20, 1800, died March 15, 1864.

She was the daughter of Michael and Sarah Fisher and was the first white child born in Hamilton Township.

Sarah P., dau. of Arthur and Maximillia O'Harra, born Aug. 8, 1827, died May 2, 1854.

Martha, dau. of same, died Nov. 16, 1886.

Northrop—Maylen, born Apr. 19, 1783, died March 25, 1868.

Huldah, wife of Maylen Northrop, born Aug. 29, 1787, died Oct. 21, 1835.

Mary A. Conine, wife of Maylen Northrop, born Feb. 22, 1806, died July 30, 1893.

Fannie M. Northrop, wife of Wm. T. Clark, born July 31, 1847, died Sept. 29, 1902.

Foos—Joseph B., born in Stratford, N. H., July 13, 1814, died in New Lexington, O., Feb. 21, 1892.

O'Harra—Arthur—born Oct. 19, 1798, died Dec. 25, 1862.

Matilda, O'Harra, wife of Arthur O'Harra, born April 16, 1804, died March 30, 1875.

She resided in Franklinton.

Croswell—Samuel, Jr., born Oct. 11, 1844, died March 19, 1869.

Morely, wife of J. N. Cherry, died Jan. 8, 1851, aged 26 yrs.

CAPTAIN STANTON SHOLES.

A RESIDENT OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, 1840-1865.

A most interesting character, whose life span covered the period of the four great American Wars, born three years before the beginning of the war of the Revolution, and died but a few weeks before the close of the great Civil War of 1865, resident of Columbus from 1840 until his death.

The monument to his memory in Green Lawn Cemetery is located but a short distance from that of Major Nathan Goodale and his son, Doctor Lincoln Goodale, and the inscription is as follows:

CAPTAIN STANTON SHOLES,

Born March 14, 1772. Died February 7, 1865.

"I leave my body here till immortality is swallowed up in life. Then shall it shine forth in all the perfection of beauty, Thou shalt call and I will answer Thee, Thou wilt have a desire to the works of Thine hands."

On the other faces of the monument are the following inscriptions:

MRS. PRUDENCE BIXBY.

Died Oct. 15, 1827. Aged 47 years.

EUNICE F. ALLEN.

Born June 2, 1805. Died Dec. 14, 1835.

LUCY HALSEY SHOLES.

Born Feb. 10, 1803. Died June 2, 1892.

Capt. Sholes was the son of Abel and Lucy Sholes, and was born in Groton, Conn., which had been the home of his ancestors since its first settlement. Groton is situated opposite New London, and on the heights above the town stands the ruins of Ft. Griswold, which was garrisoned in the time of the Revolution by local troops. At dawn on Sept. 6, 1781, twenty-four British vessels were discovered anchored at the mouth of the river. The troops were landed and under command of "Arnold, the Traitor," marched upon and burned New London and then attacked the fort and massacred the garrison in the most cruel and heartless manner. This has been considered one of the most atrocious acts of the British during the war. Stanton Sholes, then a lad of 9 years was an eye witness to this tragedy and recalls the scenes in a graphic sketch written by him in Columbus, 78 years later (1859). Quoting from this sketch:

"This bloody strife and massacre of Ft. Griswold was in sight of my home. There my eyes saw, and my ears heard, the death strife and struggle of that ill-fated garrison. I will not attempt a description of the scene. It was awful to all who could stand within hearing of this 'Slaughter House.' The whole town was now in lamentation and mourning and sackcloth its uniform. I had one brother in the fort, one of the few who escaped with his life. My two uncles and seven cousins were killed. (My father and two brothers were in the army and at sea.) This 6th day of September, 1781, was a dark day for Groton. More than forty widows and two hundred orphans were left to mourn the loss of husbands and fathers. In October, following was heralded to us the joyful news of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his whole army to the combined armies of America and France. Oh, how my young heart leaped for joy. In the spring of 1782, Sir Guy Carleton arrived in New York bringing the cheering news of the probabilities of peace being restored between the two countries. The people received the news with great joy, some sang, some cried, some danced, some prayed, while others drowned their sorrows in a good mug of 'Flip.' In the Spring of 1783 news came that articles of peace had been signed by Great Britain. In June of this year, my Father returned from the army, and in October, my two brothers, all poor and destitute, having served eleven years in all in the Revolutionary War. My father had also served in the old French War, before, and at the time of the fall of Quebec. My father died Oct. 4, 1789, and then, with my mother's consent, I began a seafaring life, which I continued many years. It was a hard life, yet I was fortunate in all I undertook. By 1803 the war between Great Britain and France almost swept the American commerce from the sea. For this cause I quit the sea, going to New York state, thence to Pennsylvania, where I bought a large farm on the Ohio River 22 miles below Pittsburg. Here I remained until 1812 when I was commissioned a Captain of U. S. Artillery,

and remained in service till July, 1814. I then settled with the Government and entered trading business. I was fortunate in this business, in which I continued for more than twenty years. About 1842, I came to Columbus, settling down here where we now live in great peace and love up to this year 1859. Now what watchfulness my Heavenly Father has had over me in all my rambling by sea and land. In my early life He took me up and bore me on His hands through the scenes of the War of the Revolution, and through the dangers of the sea my Life Boat and in war my Shield and Safeguard. Oh, Wonderful Providence, that in my day and time this great people have stretched their arms like seas and become a mighty nation, all within a single lifetime."

The sketch, from which the above was taken, was written by Capt. Sholes in 1859 for the benefit of his children and friends, and the manuscript is in a clear plain hand, carefully preserved in his family Bible, now in the possession of his grandson, residing in Pittsburg, Pa. This sketch was printed in full by the "Journal of American History," at New Haven, Conn., in 1907, a transcript having been furnished by his great granddaughter, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth (Sholes) Nighman, of Bayonne, New Jersey. From her we learn that Capt. Sholes was married March 14, 1793, to Abigail Avery of Groton, Conn., who was descended from Christopher Avery, one of the earliest settlers of that town. Their children were as follows:

MAHALA, born May 24, 1794, died while quite young.

JAMES AVERY, born Feb. 19, 1796, died and was buried at Freedom, Pa.

LUCY, born Dec. 29, 1797, died in Allegheny, Pa.

STANTON, JR., (grandfather of Mrs. Nighman), born Dec. 13, 1799, died in Pittsburg, Pa., June 18, 1891.

Capt. Sholes at the time of his enlistment in the "War of 1812," was residing at Freedom, Pa., (near Beaver Falls), where he kept an Inn on the "Old Indian Trail," between Cleveland and Pittsburg. His wife died and was buried beside her son James Avery at this place. We are not informed as to the exact time of her death or of his marriage to Lucy Halsey, but it was some time previous to his settlement in Columbus. At the time of his death their home was in Friend Street (now Main Street), near Third Street, and is now in a perfect state of preservation. His widow, who was some 30 years his junior, lived to the good old age of 89 years, and occupied the old home until her death in 1892. She was familiarly known as "Aunt Lucy," and was greatly respected and beloved by all who knew her, and is affectionately remembered to this day. It was in their home that Col. and Mrs. George D. Freeman were married and in which they resided many years. "Aunt Lucy" claimed the privilege of honoring one of their sons by giving him the name of her brave and honored husband (Stanton Sholes Freeman.)

The other persons whose names appear upon the monument (Bixby and Allen), are understood to have been of the family of Mrs. Sholes.

The OHIO STATE JOURNAL, of Feb. 9, 1865, contained the following item:

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.

Captain Stanton Sholes, an old and respected citizen of Columbus, died at his residence in this city (97 East Friend Street), at the advanced age of 93 years. Capt. Sholes was a veteran of the late war with England, and was at various times at Cleveland, Maumee and Fort Meigs. Previous to 1840, he lived in Medina County, at which time he removed to Columbus, and resided here until the day of his death. His funeral takes place this P. M., at one o'clock.

(To be continued.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

COLUMBUS, O., April 17, 1907.

The Society met in Post Room No. 3, Memorial Hall, the President, Winfield Potter, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Mills, of the Committee on By-Laws, made a partial report and asked for further time, which was granted.

The Treasurer reported the condition of the finances.

Miss Alice Potter, James A. Williams, Frank E. Hoover, and Mrs. Mary B. Donthirt, all of Columbus, were elected resident members, and Benjamin Ferguson, of Scottsdale, Pa., an Associate Member.

A file of the Quarterly was donated to the California General and Historical Society, on request of their Secretary.

After discussion of the Society's affairs, the meeting adjourned.

FRANK T. COLE, *Secretary*.

COLUMBUS, O., June 20, 1907.

The Society met at Post Room No. 3, Memorial Hall, President Potter in the Chair.

The minutes were read and approved.

Walter H. Martin was elected a resident member.

Further time was granted the Committee on By-Laws and after discussion, the Society adjourned.

FRANK T. COLE, *Secretary*.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 17, 1907.

The Society met at Post Room No. 3, Memorial Hall.

The minutes were read and approved.

Harry Olmstead and Clayton L. Dickey of Columbus, and Mrs. Clarence T. Peck of Chicago, were elected resident members.

No report being ready from the Committees the Society adjourned.

FRANK T. COLE, *Secretary*.

COLUMBUS, O., June 9, 1900.

No quorum appearing at the time of meeting, the president adjourned the Society till the regular April meeting.

FRANK T. COLE, *Secretary*.

COLUMBUS, O., April 9, 1908.

The regular quarterly meeting was called to order at the Society's Room at Memorial Hall, President Potter in the Chair.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meetings was on motion dispensed with.

Edwin M. Bailey, of Beloit, Wis., Mrs. L. B. Fant, of Newark, O., W. D. McKinney, of Columbus, and Orra M. Monnette, of Los Angeles, Cal., were elected to membership.

As the annual meeting was adjourned to this date the Society proceeded to the election of officers for the year 1908 with the following result:

President, Winfield S. Potter, of Columbus.

Vice Presidents: For Ohio, Geo. L. Ruggles, of Columbus; for Indiana, Wm. E. English, of Indianapolis; for Illinois, Edw. C. Claypool, of Chicago; for Michigan, C. M. Burton, of Detroit; for Wisconsin, Edwin M. Bailey, of Beloit.

Secretary, Frank T. Cole.

Treasurer, Roston Medberry.

Librarian, Frank T. Cole.

Member of the Executive Committee for Term ending 1911, Colin M. McDonald.

Honorary Vice Presidents: For Ohio, T. F. Spangler, of Zanesville. Massachusetts, Wm. E. Thwing, of Roxbury; New York, Winchester Fitch, of New York City; Pennsylvania, Dr. Jas. E. Pilcher, of Carlisle; Virginia, J. S. Stannard, of Richmond; Idaho, James Pinney, of Boise; California, Sarah Kimball, of Palo Alto; Missouri, John B. White, of Kansas City; Kentucky, G. A. Park, of Louisville; Iowa, J. M. Lindly; of Winfield; Illinois, Ebenezer Buckingham, of Chicago.

On motion the bill of expense incident to the Secretary's attendance upon the Sessions of the Ohio Valley History Conference, amounting to \$12 was ordered paid.

On motion the sum of \$100 was appropriated for the use of the Secretary's office and the care and increase of the Library.

The President was directed to appoint the Committees.

On motion the Society adjourned.

FRANK T. COLE, *Secretary.*

ERRATA.

Page 124, last line after "July 5," insert "1718."

Page 125, last line, insert after "daughter," "or granddaughter."

Page 127, line 23, read "Mason Smith Kendall," in place of "Mason Kendall Smith."

The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly

is the organ of The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society, and is now the oldest periodical of its kind west of the Atlantic States.

Price, \$3.00 per Annum.

\$1.00 per Number.

Principal Contents of Volume I, 1898: Biographical Sketches of Israel Hopkins Harris, Governor Jonathan Jennings, Micajah Terrill Williams; Genealogies of Colton, McKelvey, Ruggles, Ward families—notes on; English and Scottish Surnames in the U. S.; Lists of Pedigrees printed in English Visitations; Monumental Inscriptions, Marriage Records of Franklin county; Marietta, Ohio, Records; Worthington, Ohio, Records; Lists of Wills; Genealogies in Preparation; Book Notices: Notes and Queries; Editorials, Proceedings of the "Old Northwest Genealogical Society."

Principal Contents of Volume II, 1899: Biographical Sketches of Gen. Catharinus Putnam Buckingham and Mrs. Marion Augusta Beckingham, John Gordon, Rev. Richard Pengelly, M. D., Sir Thomas Pengelly, Hamilton Stone; Genealogical notes on Colton, Mowry, Phillips, Stone and Whiting families; Monumental Inscriptions; Pedigrees printed in English Visitations; Table of Annual Assay Office Letters; Co-operative Genealogy; Have Americans Any Right to Coats-of-Arms?; Franklin county, Ohio, Marriage Records; Marietta, Ohio, Records; Lists of Wills; Notes and Queries; Genealogies in Preparation, Book Notices; Editorials; Proceedings of the "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society.

Principal Contents of Vol. III, 1900: Biographical Sketches of Thomas Brent, Philander Chase, Nathaniel Massie, Edward Orton, Elmer Wiard Woodruff; Genealogies and Genealogical notes, Colton, Gleason; Monumental Inscriptions; Records of Friends' Monthly Meeting of Oblong and Nine Partners, N. Y.; Marriage Records, Franklin and Washington counties, Ohio; Parish Register, Marietta, Ohio; Notes and Queries; Genealogies in Preparation; Book Notices; Editorials; Proceedings of the Society.

Principal Contents of Vol. IV, 1901: Biographical Sketches of Ebenezer Buckingham, William Henry Egle, A.M., M.D., Gustavus Scott Franklin, A.M., M.D., Burke Aaron Hinsdale, Ph.D., LL.D., Bishop Jackson Kemper; Genealogies and Genealogical notes of Gleason-Glezen-Gleeson, Frisby-Frisbie, La Serre, Stone; Marriage Records, Franklin and Washington counties and Putnam Presbyterian Church, Zanesville, O.; Monumental Inscriptions, Cambridge and Gambier, O.; Declaration of British Subjects at Detroit, Mich.; Lists of Pedigrees in English Visitations; Notes and Queries; Books in Preparation; Book Notices; Accessions to Library; Society Proceedings.

Principal Contents of Vol. V, 1902: Biographical Sketches of Thomas Worthington, Lucius Bliss Wing; Genealogies and Genealogical notes of Villers, Villiers, Ridgway, Mackenzie, Gleason, Fowler; Marriage Records of Washington Co., O.; Monumental Inscriptions and Burials, Rosse Chapel Cemetery, Gambier, O., East Haddam, Conn., Western Methodist Graveyard, Chillicothe, O., Old Cemetery of Rutland, Mass., Old Cemetery, Cambridge, O.; Genealogical Value of Wills; List of Pedigrees in English Visitations; Notes and Queries; Book Notices; Accessions; Proceedings.

Principal Contents of Vol. VI, 1903: Sketches of James Kilbourne, Senator Joseph Kerr, Lucius C. Herrick, Alex. A. E. Taylor, Thomas Worthington. Genealogies and Genealogical Notes—Andrews, Bristol, Burr, Butties, Case, Gilbert, Hart, Jones, Kilbourne, Pinney, Potter, Thompson, Worthington. Monumental Inscriptions—Ross County, O., Lancaster, O., Oberlin, O.; Marriage Records—Ross County, O. Arms of Barry, Brent, Deschler, Fortesque-Cole, Griswold, Kilbourne, Phelps, Upham, Wright. Settlement of Blendon Tp., O. Book Plates of Kilbourne, Ruggles, Ward. Heraldry; Church Records from Manchester, England; The Connecticut Reserve; The Homestead Bill; The Worthington Medical College; The Worthington Female Seminary. Books, Notes, Queries, Proceedings, etc.

Principal Contents of Vol. VII, 1904: Biographical Sketches of Gen. Geo. B. Wright, Commander Edward Hooker, U. S. N., William Trimble McClintick, Augustus Newton Whiting, Keziah H. Brooks, Jacob Thomas Mills, M. D., Gov. Asa Smith Bushnell, Hugh Williamson, James T. Anderson, Jonathan Gowing, D. D., and Rev. T. R. Cressey. Autobiography of G. F. Wittich. Genealogies of Pinney, McPike, Topping, Morrison, Case. Histories of M. E. and Presbyterian Churches of Worthington, O.; Settlement of Plain Tp.; Ohio Central Normal School. Personal Recollections of War of 1812; Diary of Siege of Yorktown; Dr. Loving's Reminiscences of Columbus. Early Records of Franklin Co. Cemetery Inscriptions from Atheus, Franklin, Gallia, Geauga, Vinton and Washington Cos., O. Marriage Records from Franklin, Jackson, Marion and Pickaway Cos. Right to Bear Arms; Coats of Arms. Book Plates; Book Reviews. Early German Settlers of Pennsylvania; Green Bay, Wis. Letters of Thomas Heyward, Jr., and of Caroline Hall. Loomis Soldiers of Ohio and Wisconsin. Notes and Queries. Will of John Phelps. Reports, Proceedings, etc.

Principal Contents of Vol. VIII, 1905: Biographical Sketches of John, Meade W. C. and Chas. Arthur Carlisle, Col. John McDonald, William H., James and Joseph R. Hunter, Rev. Roger Searle, David W. Brooks, Dr. John Dawson, Dr. Jesse P. Judkins, Wm. H. Jennings, Col. Frederick C. Pierce, G. F. Wittich, Rev. Dr. Jacob Little, Jeremiah Hall, John Stevens, Deacon Lemuel Rose and William Gavit. Genealogies—Carlisle, Ferson, Hunter, Beatty and Little. Cemetery Inscriptions from Canal Winchester, O., Groveport, O., Blendon Tp., O., Granville, O. Marriage Records—Franklin, Ross and Pickaway Cos. Miami Conference Quakers; Letters of Col. Geo. Mackenzie; Maj. Wm. Bradford; Rosters of 1861 and 1843; How Japan keeps her Records; La Serre Evidences; Kewaunee, Wis.; Hist. of Starling Medical College; Old-Time Music in Columbus; Scotch-Irish; Romance of Ann Arbor; Kelvedon, England; Parish Records of Marion, O., Granville, O. Heraldry, Book Notices, Notes and Queries, Proceedings, etc.

Principal Contents of Vol. IX, 1906: Biographical Sketches of Andrew N. Adams, Herbert C. Andrews, Capt. Benj. Brown, Rev. Henry Bushnell, Samuel Davis, Rev. S. L. Gerould, Timothy Lee, C. W. Manwaring, Gov. Jeremiah Morrow, Ralph Osborn, Bishop Sylvester Rosecrans, Gen. Arthur St. Clair. Autobiographies of Gov. Allen Trimble and G. F. Wittich. Genealogies of Barr, Cole, Goodrich, Keffer, Knapp, LaSerre, Maltby, Osborn, St. Clair, Shepard, Shepardson, Sprague, Thrall, Willson, Wittich, Wolfer, Zieger. Histories of Esther Institute, Central College. Marriage Record Franklin Co., O.; Cemetery Inscriptions; Heraldry, Cooley, Dexter, Goodrich, Shepard; Book Notices, Notes and Queries, etc.

Principal Contents of Vol. X, 1907: Autobiography of Gov. Allen Trimble. Biographical Sketches of Thomas Dickerson, Bishop C. C. McCabe, Geo. B. Kilbourne, Dr. Homer L. Thrall. Genealogies of Bancroft, Chester, Spellman, Thrall. Historical Sketches of Randolph Tp., Portage Co., O.; Kalamazoo Co., Mich.; The Settlement of Blendon Tp., Franklin Co., O.; Griswold Settlement. Cemetery Inscriptions. Heraldry of Clan Mackenzie, The French Nobility, The Franklin Co. Bar of 1850. Journal of Nath'l W. Little. Correspondence of Allen Trimble and of Col. James Denny. Southern Ohio Pioneer Sketches. Origin of Johnston Family. Parkman Almanac Notes. Book Notices. Proceedings, etc.

THE
RUGGLES-GALE
COMPANY

Blank Book Manufacturers
Legal Blank Publishers
Binders, Printers, Stationers

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO BINDING MAGAZINES AND REBINDING OLD BOOKS. ❀ ❀ ❀

317-319-321 S. High St., Columbus, O.

TELEPHONE 219

THE NEW ENGLAND
Historical and Genealogical Register

Published quarterly in January, April, July and October, by the New-England Historic Genealogical Society.

Each number contains not less than ninety-six octavo pages of matter concerning the History, Antiquities, Genealogy and Biography of America.

Commenced in 1847, it is the oldest historical periodical now published in this country. Vol. 62 begins in January, 1908.

Terms of Subscription: Three (\$3.00) dollars per annum, in advance, commencing January. Current single numbers, 75 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

Remittances, made payable to the New England Historic Genealogical Society, may be sent to

The Treasurer,
18 Somerset St., Boston, Mass.

The Champlin Printing Co.,

H. P. WARD, President.

CAPITAL, \$50,000.

78 East Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Genealogical Printing to Order.

BOOK PLATES DESIGNED AND PRINTED.

BOOK BINDING.

A. W. JACKSON & SON, Blank Book Manufacturers,

Magazines, Music and Illustrated Works

Bound in Any Desired Style.

Empire Building, No. 36 East Gay Street,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

ILLUSTRATIONS

FOR

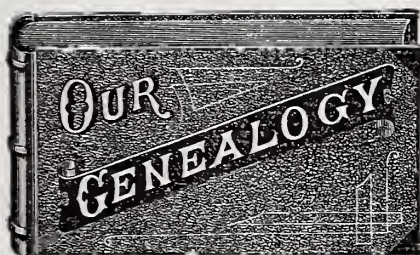
Genealogies or Book-Plates

Very few persons know exactly where to go for this class of work. You will make no mistake if you see us about it.

We make all kinds of Engravings, originate Title Pages, design Book Plates, etc.

GET OUR QUOTATIONS.

BUCHER ENGRAVING & MFG. CO., Columbus, Ohio.



We are pleased to
announce our 2nd
Edition of Perpetual
Family Record
Leaves in Book
Form.

First 20 pages on heavy ledger paper (paper cover).....\$1.25
Leather Covers (patented loose leaf) to order.
Leather Bound (loose leaf device), heavy ledger paper. 100 pages.... 5.00
Extra leaves, 3 cents each, or \$2.50 cents per 100.

RIGHTS TO PUBLISH FOR SALE.

WENDELL BROTHERS,

Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

The Society's Publications.

REPRINTS.

Dr. Edward Orton, LL. D.—By S. C. Derby, A. M..... 50 cts.
Dr. Elmer W. Woodruff, M. D.—By S. C. Derby, A. M..... 50 cts.
Gov. Thomas Worthington—By Frank T. Cole..... \$1 00.
Capt. Thomas Lee Brent—By A. W. Mackenzie..... 50 cts.
Gov. Asa Smith Bushnell—By Geo. W. Knight, Ph. D..... 50 cts.
"Some Reminiscences, Medical and General—By Dr. Starling
Loving 25 cts.
"Two Ohio Educators" (illustrated), Rev. Jonathan Going, D.D.;
Rev. Timothy R. Cressey—By Rev. Frank B. Cressey..... 25 cts.
Gov. Jeremiah Morrow—By Josiah Morrow..... 75 cts.

Address,


THE SECRETARY, "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society, Columbus, O.

SPAHR & GLENN,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

50 East Broad Street, . . Columbus, Ohio.

(Printers of The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly).

 We are fully equipped for Genealogical Printing and can give such work
the supervision of a competent genealogist.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.

Quarterly—JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

Subscription, \$3.00 per Annum.

The Society offers for sale back numbers of the RECORD, including a limited number of full sets of the same.

Prices for single copies on application to the Librarian, which prices are dependent upon the supply on hand.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record SUBJECT INDEX

Complete Subject Index of Volumes 1 to 38, inclusive. Pamphlet, 47 pp. Issued uniform in size and cover with The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record

PRICE, \$3.00

SUBSCRIPTIONS SOLICITED.

EDITION LIMITED.

Appreciating the need of such an Index, the Society has gone to the expense of compiling a full Subject Index, fully cross-referenced, up to and including the October, 1907, issue of "THE RECORD." This Index will be of the greatest value to all owners of complete or partially complete sets of "THE RECORD," and will also be of like value to genealogical searchers, enabling them to locate at once material bearing upon subjects in which they are interested.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Collections

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH N. Y. CITY. BEING THE
TRANSCRIPTS OF MARRIAGES AND BAPTISMS IN THAT CHURCH.

Vol. 1.—Marriages, 1639-1801. Price on Application. Very Rare
Vol. 2.—Baptisms, Vol. 1, 1639-1730, - - - - Price, \$20.00
Vol. 3.—Baptisms, Vol. 2, 1731-1800, - - - - " 20.00

Vol. 5.—Full Subject Index of The First 38 Volumes of the N. Y.
Genealogical & Biographical Record, - Price, \$3.00.

IN PREPARATION.

Vol. 4.—Records of the Staten Island Churches. Price on Application.

DE VROEDSCHAP VAN AMSTERDAM, 1579-1795.

By JOHAN E. ELIAS.

In two volumes, full morocco, beautifully tooled. 2 Volumes.

The period covered is that of the emigration to America, which makes these volumes of particular value in this country. Accompanying the history of the town council are genealogies of about fifty families of prominence in America, among them being Beekman, Bogart, Bower, Van Couwenhoven, De Graff, Haring, Hopper, Jansen, Roosa, Roosevelt, Schenck, Ten Broeck, Van Buren, Van Dyke, Van Rensselaer and Wynkoop, etc., etc.

Subscription must be for both volumes, to be paid for as delivered. Price per volume, full leather, \$15.00; paper, \$11.00. Expressage extra.

N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Society, 226 West 58th Street,
New York, Sole Agents in America.

The Genealogical Department

of THE GRAFTON PRESS, 70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, does

RESEARCH, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Some of our Publications are :

CONCERNING GENEALOGIES. By Frank Allaben. 12mo, cloth, gilt top. 75 cents net (postage 5 cents).

DERBY GENEALOGY. The descendants of Thomas Derby of Stow, Massachusetts. By Mrs. Viola A. Derby Bromley. Octavo, cloth. Price \$4 (carriage extra).

ARMORIAL FAMILIES. By A. C. Fox Davies. One volume, folio, illustrated, 1,400 pages, gilt top, cloth. Fourth Edition, \$40 net (carriage extra). Fifth Edition with many colored plates, \$50 net (carriage extra).

THE ANCESTRY AND DESCENDANTS OF LIEUT. JONATHAN AND TAMISEN (BARKER) NORRIS, OF MAINE. By H. M. Norris. Octavo, cloth, \$3 net (postage 12 cents).

THE RIX FAMILY IN AMERICA. By Guy S. Rix. 8vo, cloth, illustrated, \$5 net (carriage extra).

THE HILLS FAMILY IN AMERICA. By William S. and Thomas Hills. 8vo, cloth, illustrated, \$6 net (carriage extra).

HISTORY OF ANCIENT WETHERSFIELD, CONNECTICUT. By Henry R. Stiles, M. D. Two volumes, cloth, 8vo, illustrated. \$25 net (carriage extra).

THE GRAFTON HISTORICAL SERIES, Edited by Dr. Henry R. Stiles, A. M.

1. "In Olde Connecticut," by Charles Burr Todd.
2. "Historic Hadley," by Alice M. Walker. Others in preparation.

Send for our Catalogue and Description of our Genealogical Note Books.

THE GRAFTON PRESS,

70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Mr. Charles F. La Serre,

Life member of The Old Northwest Genealogical Society, makes a specialty of French Genealogical Research, and is able to furnish much information regarding the French Soldiers and Sailors in the American War of Independence.

Address, 507 Union Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

COLONIAL FAMILIES
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



In which is given the History, Genealogy and Armorial Bearings of Colonial Families who settled in the American Colonies between the periods from the time of the settlement of Jamestown, 13th May, 1607, to the Battle of Lexington, 19th April, 1775.

EDITED BY
GEORGE NORBURY MACKENZIE, LL. B.

Member of the
American Historical Association,
National Genealogical Society,
"Old Northwest" Genealogical Society.

Member of the Committee on Heraldry
and Genealogy of Maryland
Historical Society.

Address the Editor—

1243-1253 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

"Matthews' American Armoury
and Blue Book."

PRICE, \$5.00

Edited and Published by

JOHN MATTHEWS, Genealogist.

Member of the Pennsylvania Historical and British Record Societies.

93 and 94 Chancery Lane

Sole Agents:

THE GORHAM COMPANY

Fifth Avenue, New York

THE TUTTLE COMPANY, PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

11 and 13 Center Street, Rutland, Vermont.

Established 1832.



Special attention given to
Genealogies and Town Histories,
under the supervision of an expert proof reader and
genealogist.

Composition, Presswork, Binding
at less than city prices. Expenses low, and 69 years
experience.

Correspondence solicited direct with customer. References given and
required. Write us for prices if you are planning to publish a family
history.


Samples of our work sent on request, or may be seen in the Library of
The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society.

ENEAS MACKAY,

Genealogical Bookseller and Publisher,
43 MURRAY PLACE, STIRLING, SCOTLAND.

Those interested in Scottish History, Heraldry, and Genealogy,
should send for catalogue. Histories of the Scottish Clans with gene-
alogies of the principal families, for sale.

Mr. Mackay is a corresponding member of the "Old Northwest"
Genealogical Society, and will undertake genealogical researches,
which will be made by experts under his direction. All correspondence
will receive prompt attention. Terms very moderate.


 HAVING access to the SPECIAL GENEALOGICAL INDEX at the NEWBERRY LIBRARY, my facilities for *thorough research* are better than at any other library in the U. S. Genealogies compiled. Special attention to Pedigrees for membership in Colonial Dames of America, Mayflower and other societies. Ancestral Chart, with space for names, dates, and places of birth, death, and marriage of 254 ancestors, and 25 sheets of "Authorities for Dates," \$1.25. Blanks for use in compiling genealogies. 250 Index Tabs, \$1.25. Have access to private manuscript genealogy of the Chase Family. EDWARD A. CLAYPOOL, Genealogist, Suite 309 Bush Temple, North Clark St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

French Huguenot Register Series.

LOUDUN, Poitou, 1566-1582, Baptisms and Marriages. 1 vol., two dollars., p. free.

CAEN, Normandy, 1560-1685. In the press. Five dollars per vol. It is hoped that this Register will not exceed four volumes. This series will be found important to American students of genealogy.

G. E. LART, Charmouth, Dorset, Eng.

OLD COLONY GENEALOGY.

Have copied over 18,000 inscriptions all prior to 1850, and many 200 years old, from 230 cemeteries in Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Will search my data and Town Records for any name and copy five if found for 50 cents. Have for sale written Genealogy of Middleboro Family Names. County Records, Wills and Deeds copied at reasonable rates.

CHARLES M. THATCHER, Middleboro, Massachusetts.

Genealogy Record Forms

LOOSE LEAF FORMS AND
CHART BLANKS

For use in compiling genealogies or tracing family trees. Send for sample.

Address R. C. MESSNER,
Rockford, Ills.

THE "OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY.

Volume XI. No. 4. October, 1908.

Whole No. 44.

ISSUED QUARTERLY.



THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPIES ONE DOLLAR.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

PUBLISHED BY

The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society.

MEMORIAL HALL, EAST BROAD STREET.

1908.

Entered at Post Office at Columbus, Ohio, as second-class mail matter.

FRANK THEODORE COLE, A. B., LL. B., *Editor*

Publication Committee

HERBERT BROOKS, *Chairman*,

JAMES URIAH BARNHILL, A. M., M. D.,

DAVID E. PHILLIPS

CONTENTS—OCTOBER, 1908.

THE ANDERSONS OF VIRGINIA AND SOME OF THEIR DESCENDANTS	281
ISRAEL CLARK, AN OHIO PIONEER	289
JUDGE BYRD'S JOURNALS	293
"OLD GRAVEYARD" NEWARK, OHIO	299
CEMETERY AT VANATTABURG, LICKING COUNTY, OHIO	304
RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SOCIETY	311

NOTICE.—It is the aim of the Publication Committee to admit into THE QUARTERLY only such new Genealogical, Biographical and Historical matter as may be relied on for accuracy and authenticity, but neither the Society nor its Committee is responsible for opinions or errors of contributors, whether published under the name or without signature.

COLUMBUS:
PRESS OF SPAHR & GLENN.

THE "OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL QUARTERLY.

OCTOBER, 1908.

YE ANDERSONS OF VIRGINIA AND SOME OF THEIR
DESCENDANTS, BYE ONE OF YE FAMILIE.

PREFACE.

Gentle reader, be not disappointed if you are told this lucubation on the Andersons of Virginia and some of their descendants is likely to prove less exciting than some well written novel and even less instructive than some school books. Next after hearing mamma descant on the beauty and smartness of her first born, the greatest bore is to have some old buster solemnly hold forth on the greatness and virtue of his family.

With all this before me, I undertake to give some account of a family who have furnished members who have been known to fame by the nation and in the localities in which their lots have been cast, and to these your attention is invited, and to some others you may never have heard of.

As you are no doubt well aware, there are several ways of writing biographies and family histories. First, we have the old and we might say classic style of stating the few known facts in regard to the subject, in the drier than dust matter so as to make a long sermon on a hot summer Sunday an interesting oration by comparison. The next and better way is to turn the known facts over to the family minister or local scribe, who, in addition to the aforesaid dry facts tell us of all the virtues or supposed virtues and religious opinions, plus the fact that such

and such business was followed by father and son or sons, with the resultant number of broad acres being left behind and a certain pile of shekels to be divided up.

Then there is another style. The late Gen. Jos. Geiger would have said, mix your facts up and "do a judicious and not too liberal amount of lying," so as to give it freshness. I believe it was Josh Billings who said he always drew on the Almanac for his poetry and the Dictionary for his facts. Now if I have to resort to doing my own lying the reader is left to say how well it is done.

THE AUTHOR.

May, 1908.

YE FIRST PARTE

INTRODUCTION.

1635-1775.

THE Andersons of Virginia, like most of the early Colonists, were either very careless as to family records or too much taken up with other matters to make any note of such small things as family affairs. Therefore, family tradition has been called in to help out where record is wanting or defective. Where tradition varies, the ordinarily accepted version will be given. Where this is not done the fact will be so stated. Discussion will be avoided, and what appears to be the cold facts as we see them today will be given.

The first two members of the family to arrive in Virginia landed at Jamestown during the Summer of 1635, they being father and son. By some combination of circumstances the younger man came first as will appear from "Haton's List; with its peculiar mixture of Anglo-Latin and the vernacular of the time, the following extracts are the only ones that are of interest to us at this time:

"Passengers who Passed from ye Port of London Post festum Natalis Christi 1635 vsqu ad Na Christi 1636."

"4th July 1635.

"These underwritten names acte Va. imbarqued in ye Transport of London:

Names.	Age.
Richard Anderson,	17 Years.
.....
.....

"Ultemo July 1635.

"These under written names & to Virginia imbarqued in Ye Merchants Hope.

"Having taken ye oath of Allegiance and Supremicie, also being conformable to the orders and discipline of Ye Church of England as now established.

Names.	Age.
"Richard Anderson,	50 Years."
.....
.....

Jamestown must have been at its best when these two worthies arrived. There is nothing to show what they did on their arrival but it is probable that they took up their abode on the west side of the James River, as the subsequent history shows that to have been the home of the family. It seems probable that they turned planters as that was the life followed by their descendants.

Richard Anderson married Mary Overton in 1658 and two years later a son was born who is known in family tradition as Robert of New Kent, from the fact that his home was in New Kent County. Little is known of Robert of New Kent, except that he was a vestry man in St. Peter's for twelve years, and that he was a mighty "hunter of foxes as became a gentleman and a man of parts." Robert Anderson of New Kent, married Cecelia Massie, the daughter of Lucelia Pointdexter, who was, is said, to have been singularly beautiful and a great wit. The children of Robert of New Kent were Robert, David and Mary. He died at his home in 1736.



Robert, the son of Robert of New Kent, was born in 1712, and upon his marriage to Elizabeth Clough, the daughter of a neighbor, took up his home in the lately formed county of Hanover, bought a farm on Goldmine Creek and erected a house that is still standing. This Robert is known in family tradition as Robert of Gold Mine. He was a vestry man in St. Paul's parish for twenty years, and like his father, was known for his hunting proclivities. It seems to have been his chief and in fact his sole

occupation. That and the possession of a stentorian voice are nearly all that have come down to us. One of his neighbors, John Findley, who was the possessor of a pack of hounds, lived a full mile away from Gold Mine. It is said that nearly every morning the redoubtable Robert of Gold Mine would go out in front of his house and call to Findley to bring over the hounds, and over Findley would come and another day would be spent in the royal sport.

While an educated man he is said to have been the parent of an almost undecipherable chirography. With certain modifications this peculiarity may be said to have been transmitted to his posterity.

The family of Robert of Gold Mine was a large one, eleven children being born to him: seven boys and four girls; the boys being Richard, Robert, Matthew, Richard Clough, George, Samuel and Charles; the girls being Ann (New), Cecelia (Anderson), Elizabeth (Austin), and Mary (Anderson, Tally).

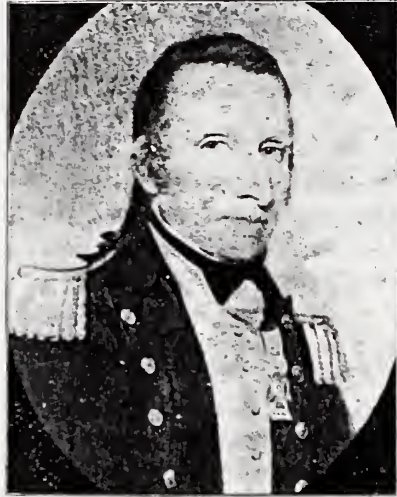
Primogeniture being the law or at least the custom of the Colony, Richard, the first born son, having died young, Robert, the next surviving son, was sent to England to be educated, while the other children had to be content with such education as could be got from a tutor and the schools of Richmond. Horsemanship and fox-chasing not being neglected, so far as the younger sons were concerned.

When sixteen years old Richard Clough was offered a position in the counting house of Patrick Coots in Richmond. Patrick Coots, besides being an old friend of the family, was the wealthiest and most enterprising merchant in the Colony. Much to the surprise, and it is said, disgust, of the rest of the family, who considered trade beneath a gentleman's son, Dick took kindly to the suggestion and accepted the offer.

After a few years spent in the counting house, Richard Clough was found to be so reliable that Mr. Coots took him into his own family, and there he remained as long as he was with Mr. Coots. Soon after this, however, Mr. Coots was in need of a reliable and competent man to act as supercargo on one of his ships, and Richard was given the position although at the time he was scant twenty years. As supercargo he made many voyages to the Barbadoes, Martinique and other of the West Indies, as well as to London and other European ports. Thus it came about that the son of a country gentleman who turned Merchant Assist-

ant, in time became a traveled man and learned a language that as we shall see in time, stood him in good stead, and was of service to him and his country as well. It was during one of his voyages that he found himself in Boston harbor and there he witnessed the throwing overboard of the cargo of tea that afterwards became famous. Although he was in full sympathy with the cause of liberty this incident made no impression on him at the time.

Soon after his return to Richmond he left the employ of Mr. Coots and expressed the determination of joining the Continental Army. Coots who was an intense Loyalist, endeavored to dissuade his young friend from doing anything of the kind. He pointed out the certainty of the rebellion being quickly crushed, and that the leaders were sure to be hanged, that the property of the others would be confiscated and that those who took part in this wicked, misguided and disloyal action would be ruined. When, however, he found that arguments and advice were of no avail, he called in a friend of his and the Anderson family, Patrick Henry, and told him that he was sorry to say that young



RICHARD CLOUGH ANDERSON.

Anderson would not listen to his advice and was bent on taking up arms against his king and forever ruining his prospects and all he could do was to let him go. However, he would recommend him as competent, honorable and every way reliable. Upon this high recommendation of the Tory merchant, Patrick Henry first pressed young Anderson to accept the position of Paymaster-General of Virginia troops, but as he preferred to serve in the line he was appointed a Captain in the Fifth Regiment of the Virginia Line.

That garulous old lady, Family Tradition, indulges in a bit of gossip concerning this same Richard Clough Anderson. At this time, says the old lady, the reigning belle and beauty of Rich-

mond town was Polly Ambler. She says that our Richard had repeatedly courted the fair and frivolous Polly who only shook her head and said, "Nay, nay, Dick, not yet." When the war cloud came, it is said she told her oft rejected suitor that if he would go to the war and come back a general she would marry him. Whether it was this promise of future bliss or the love of country that induced him to face the glory and horrors of the sterner realities of war, the old lady does not tell us.

SAID VIRGINIA TO BRITANIA, "THIS IS THE PARTING OF THE
WAYS."

1776-1783.

The first of the year 1776 found the Colonies from Boston to Savannah a raging sea of revolt. Nowhere was the rebellion against the crown more widespread in the elder sister of the family of colonies. Under the leadership of Patrick Henry, the son of the minister of St. Paul's Parish Church, which all the Andersons of Gold Mine regularly attended, all Virginia was not only ready for revolt but was up in arms to the extent that arms were procurable to put into the hands of those ready to go to the front.

Robert, of Gold Mine, by reason of age (64) and health, was denied the privilege, but of his family the sons made up for this inability. The family roster is:

Matthew, who is said to have been a captain of militia and to have served under Governor Dinwiddie, when he brought out all the State troops to assist in the capture of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Samuel is said to have served in the volunteers, but in what capacity or rank there is no record.

George is known to have served as a privateersman but on what vessel or vessels is not known or what rank he held is not of record. But it is said that he served throughout the war.

Of Robert and Charles there is nothing definite known at this time. Robert having been the oldest surviving son, according to the custom and law of the time, was expected to inherit according to primogeniture, was sent to England to be educated, may have been tinctured with Loyalism, and taken no part.

to check the tide of British successes that followed the Battle of Long Island. Captain Anderson and his men received their baptism of fire at the battle of White Plains, November 16, 1776.

After the action of Brunswick the army retreated to the vicinity of Philadelphia. There they remained inactive but not idle till Christmas time, when Gen. Washington made his celebrated coup de force, surprising the Hessians under Gen. Rahl in the midst of a Christmas stag dance. Capt. Anderson was wounded in the hip by a ball from a German Yager at the battle of Assunipink Bridge, January 2, 1777, and was carried back to a hospital in Philadelphia on a gun carriage. While in hospital with his wound he was taken with smallpox of the worst kind. Never having had any great beauty to spare, on his recovery from this attack he came out of the hospital with the reputation of being one of the three ugliest men in the American army.

Captain Anderson remained in hospital till the following May and rejoined his regiment at Morristown, and later went with the army to New Brunswick, after the fight at Middlebrook. In the fall campaign against Gen. Howe, he served with General Greene. In the Battle of Brandywine his regiment was in the brigade that checked Lord Cornwallis' brilliant and victorious movement during the afternoon of September 11, 1777, and it was their gallant stand at Dillworth's that held the British and Hessians in check till the American army could reform.

In speaking of this action years after, he often remarked that it was a remarkably hot day, and he remembered that he lost more men because they drank too much water while overheated, than he did from the enemy's bullets. He took part in the fight at Germantown where both armies were lost in the fog, and after their repulse he went with the rest of the American forces to Valley Forge. The Virginia regiments lost fewer men from desertion than those from Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey, probably because their homes were farther away and harder to get to.

On the 10th of February, 1778, he got his promotion to Major of the First Virginia, but that did not take him from under his old commander, General Greene. During the summer of 1778 he had the pleasure of following the British in their retreat through Jersey. On the 28th of June that year he went into

action for the first time with his new regiment at Monmouth. Later on he found himself in his old camp at White Plains where he remained till the expedition under Gen. Lincoln was organized to co-operate with the French naval forces under Admiral d'Estaing against the British at Savannah. The First Virginia being part of the expeditionary forces. The combined forces invested the city of Savannah and the fortifications during the early part of October, 1779, and on the morning of the 9th the assault was ordered.

The First Virginia was detailed to attack the Spring Hill Redoubt. The parapet of this outwork was some sixteen or eighteen feet high and of very soft earth. The troops were ordered forward with unloaded arms, and at the foot of the embrasure were told not to fire till they reached the top*, and under no circumstances to move until the general assault was sounded. After a long wait the bugle sounded and the attempt to carry the works was made. On account of the steepness and softness of the soil but few officers or men reached the top of the bastion promptly. Amongst the first was Major Anderson. Scarcely had he got to the top when a Captain Towles who had been a prisoner of war and a guest of the officers' mess (because he was a genial gentleman and good company), lunged at him with his sword and struck him in the shoulder. So great was the impact of the thrust that he was forced over the edge of the parapet and slid down feet foremost, striking the bottom with such force that he was ruptured. Spruce carried his master back to camp. On the way they passed Count Pulaski, who was mortally wounded, and on seeing his old friend and messmate, gave him his sword, which remained a valued relic in the family until destroyed in a fire in Dayton, Ohio, about forty years ago.

It is not necessary to recount how the attack was a failure and the bitter recrimination between the French and Americans. The former claiming that the attack was precipitated before the French were in position. The latter in reply claimed that their attack was not made till long after the time agreed on, and only

* The British soldiers, when they found that they were not being fired upon, came to the edge of the earthworks and attempted to shoot down the officers and men in the trench below. The Americans were so close under and the angle so acute that the powder fell out of the pan of their flintlock guns and little or no damage was done. One grenadier was particularly persistent in his attempts on the officers. It so happened that Major Anderson's servant Spruce, had followed into action, and seeing the repeated attempts on one particular officer, came up to his master and said "Massa Dick, lemme shoot him, I'm no soldier." Upon consultation it was concluded that it would be no violation to let Spruce shoot, so he was given a gun, and the next time the grenadier appeared, Spruce fired, and the British soldier rolled into the ditch, dead.

on the sounding of the General, and that the lagging movements allowed the British to take the combined attack in detail, throwing their whole force against each to their advantage, which was undoubtedly the fact.

At all events the feeling between General Lincoln and Admiral d'Esting was so strong that the latter sailed away and left the Americans to their fate. General Lincoln retreated to Charleston, S. C., where he spent the winter. In the early spring of 1780 Gen. Clinton attacked him from the land side, while a British fleet came in from the sea and on the 21th of May of that year he surrendered his whole force.

Major Anderson was not out of the hospital at the time of the surrender, and was confined in Fort Moultrie (where his son Robert served years after), with other sick and wounded. The treatment of these prisoners was extremely rigorous, not to say brutal. Their servant, horses and private property were taken from the officers, and they were allowed a spoon and fork and tin plate. Major Anderson, in lieu of a fork, had three small spoons about as big as a coffee spoon. His faithful Spruce, it is unnecessary to say, he never saw again.

The prisoners were subjected to all kind of indignities by both officers and men. As an illustration of the contemptible treatment they were subjected to, one illustration will suffice.

Major Anderson being still by no means well, was given a permit to fish by the commandant. While so occupied one day the officer of the guard came along and in a very peremptory way demanded to know how he dared to fish. Upon being shown the permit he tore it up and taking the string of fish up, looked them over and threw them back into the bay with the remark, "that they were too damn good for any rebel against the king." Then he ordered the sentry to take him back to the barracks.

On the exchange of prisoners, he, with the others was sent north and ordered to join their proper commands. Then came the promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Regiment of the Virginia Line. About this time he was detailed as a special Aide-de-Campe to General La Fayette and ordered to report to him for duty. The campaign against Lord Cornwallis being on ground over which he had hunted and chased foxes from his boyhood days, he was able to give Gen. La Fayette valuable information as to the details of the surface of the country. When Cornwallis was finally cooped up in Yorktown and Gen. Washington took com-

mand, Col. Anderson was ordered to report to Governor Dinwiddie as Chief of Staff in connection with the assembled Virginia Militia under their Chief Executive, and so served till the surrender, when he joined his regiment, and continued therewith until the general muster out in the fall of 1783.

THE MILK WHITE DOVE AND THE OLIVE BRANCH.

1783-1826.

On returning to his old home after the war, Richard Clough Anderson found so many changes both as to people, and his own feelings that it was no longer like home to him. Even pretty Polly Ambler no longer had any charms for him. The free life of the soldier had spoiled him for a merchant, and the plantation was now too narrow for his roving spirit. He therefore had to look to other fields for a new life.

The Colony of Virginia during the course of the Revolution had made grants of land in lieu of monetary payment to the officers and men of the Line. Script had been given to the troops on their muster out. In order to give the script value, it was necessary that the allotment of land be surveyed and segregated. The members of the Society of the Cincinnati determined that one of their number should be delegated for this duty and Col. Anderson was selected for the purpose. Accordingly, a committee, consisting of Major General Charles Scott, Brigadier General Daniel Morgan, Colonel William Heth, Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Temple and Captain Mayo Carrington drew up and signed a contract with Colonel Anderson by which he was to proceed to the locality where the allotted lands were (viz., what is now southwestern Kentucky), and survey or caused to be surveyed the lands for the officers and men. This contract bore date of December 17, 1783.

The following spring Colonel Anderson went into Kentucky County* of the Western part of the Colony and established himself at the Falls of Ohio,† that being the largest town in the far west at that time. He built himself a log house at a spring, the headwaters of Bear Grass Creek. He brought with him his fortune, three slaves and his household effects, on seven pack

* The whole of what is now the State of Kentucky then being Kentucky County, Va.

† Afterwards changed to Louisville.

horses. This became his home and abiding place the rest of his life. This place he named Soldiers' Retreat; so it is known to this day.

Soon after his arrival at the Falls of the Ohio, he became aware that the rupture that he received at the attempted storming of Spring Hill Redoubt, Savannah, rendered it impossible for him to do any but the lightest field work. He therefore appointed a number of young men his assistants and he directed the work from his office at Soldiers' Retreat, the greater part of the records being kept there. Amongst the Deputy Surveyors were John Cleves Symmes, Nathaniel Massie, Duncan McArthur, Major John O'Bannon, Lucas Sullivant, James Taylor, and Arthur Fox. These men all became prominent in the after affairs of Kentucky and Ohio, and at least two had a much wider fame. The friendship between Col. Anderson and John Cleves Symmes continued for years and three of the latter's letters to Col. Anderson are included in this memorandum later on.

Soon after his arrival at the Falls of the Ohio, he was instrumental in instituting the first Masonic Lodge west of the Allegheny Mountains. This interesting historical event occurred in the second story front room of the first brick house in the town and is said to have occurred in October, 1784.

There was comparative quiet so far as raids of Indians were concerned in that immediate part of the country for some time. But in the fall of 1789 they came into that section and almost into the town itself. It was at this time they that raided the Chenoworth station and killed several of the family. Mrs. Chenoworth was scalped, one of the children (a small boy) badly wounded by the stroke of a tomahawk, but he and his mother both recovered. Early the next morning after the attack on the station, John Snow, a hired man of Capt. Chenoworth's, roused Col. Anderson and told him that the Indians had made their attack the night before while the family were at supper. He supposed at the time that he was the only one to escape. After gathering the men of the neighborhood together, Col. Anderson put himself at their head and set out for the scene of the attack. The station was reached at daylight. Sitting in a little chair, warming her hands over the dying embers in the fireplace, was a little girl of four years. When Col. Anderson and the men with him entered, the little tot looked up and said, "We are all dead here, Colonel Anderson." The first sight on looking about might well have

given the impression that she was nearly right, for on the floor of the same room lay dead a servant and three of her brothers. The little one owed her escape to the fact that she was asleep in the bed when the attack was made, and when the Indians looted the house they dumped her out of the bed without seeing her. The mother and an older brother who were out of the house escaped though both were badly wounded; in the darkness the Indians probably supposed their wounds mortal. The redskins were safely out of harm's way long before the pioneers could get near the scene of their raid, and made their escape into Indiana without loss to themselves.

While the work of surveying and recording the entries went on, the social side of life was not wholly neglected. Many fellow officers of the Continental Army had followed him into the land of the west, the then new land of promise, amongst them being Major William Croghan, Capt. O'Fallen, Col. John Cleves Symmes, and later a young man, James Taylor, one of his assistants, and a young Welshman, Isaac Gwathmey. Amongst them they found many charms in the adopted daughters of the west.

Between work by day and courting by night time went nimbly on, and the young man who had so ardently and persistently wooed pretty Polly Ambler, found himself again in love's meshes, this time with the daughter of his old friend and neighbor, John Clark, the fair Elizabeth. They were married November 24, 1787. This marriage was a happy one and two sons and three daughters were born to them, four growing to maturity, viz., Richard Clough, Jr., Ann Clark, Cecelia, and Elizabeth Clark.

Col. John Cleve Symmes became for a time one of the deputy surveyors and during his field work he and Col. Anderson began a correspondence which continued for many years. Three of these letters are here given to show how men of affairs and action found time for personal letters. They show, too, some light on the mental attitude of the Philosopher of North Bend towards his fellow man in his early years.

NEAR DANVILLE, June 21, 1787.

I am now, my dear sir, at the house of Mr. Robert Caldwell, whose family I find hospitable and kind. I mentioned in my last that the horse which Carpenter rode had foundered on the road and as he still continues lame, I have this day swapped him away with Mr. Caldwell for one which will, I hope, do my business very well. We shall set out for Lexington tomorrow if the weather be good.

The letters I mentioned to you as having missed me and gone to Louisville, was brought back by Capt. Easton. I enclose you one of them from Col. Lee, the other is from the Chief Justice of New Jersey.

Perhaps you might have known him while in the army, Colonel Briarly, but he writes me little, however, on reading it over. I will enclose that also for the sake of Col. Philips, if he should be so happy as ever to call your way. I beg you well preserve Col. Lee's letter as I shall like to be possessed of every document that has ever had existence on the subject of Inlay's contract with me, in case I should ever be obliged to resort to the law for my demands.

The western* Government, it seems by Lee's letter is approaching. I have already taken the liberty to mention to you that I had in views of expecting some appointment therein. I persuade myself that I stand fair when I left New York for no inconsiderable appointment. It seems they have not forgotten me.

But the doubtful situation in which I stand with one of your fair friends distracts me. I would not wish to come into the country to see her in the possession of another, and I have not the smallest foundation to believe that she has any partiality for me. Indeed, she tells me that she has not, as pointed as she can utter herself. And though I will not deny but that I have yet some gleam of hope, I know it is far more an evidence of my weakness than the result of any just conclusion which I draw from circumstances and appearances. In short, I am angry that I can not forget her.

Mr. La Casange is sighing to Miss Sally Christian, so Mrs. Innes informs me, though I did not hear of it till Mr. La Casange was gone from Danville. I think it will be a very good match by which I can learn, though I have not had the pleasure to see Miss Christian.

Please to make my respectful compliments to the family of Mr. Clark. Could I ballison it, I would meet you there next Saturday, for Sunday, I expect, must be devoted by the ladies to the visits of other gentlemen, and why should I envy any those pleasures which are forbidden to me, as I most certainly should do were I present.

With the highest esteem, I have the honor to be,

Yours,

JOHN C. SYMMES.

The office which he spoke of wishing and that he expected was that of the first Governor of Kentucky. Who the lady was, he so much admired, alas we know. It will appear later.

The second letter is as characteristic of the man as the other and the style is as peculiar as the matter is interesting even today.

LEXINGTON, the 27th June, 1787.

I have this moment dismounted in this place, and the first thing I set myself about, my dear sir, is to compile a packet for you and the rest of my friends. I left Danville last Friday afternoon, rode twelve miles that evening to a Mr. McMurtry. The next morning I crossed Todd's ferry four miles below the mouth of Dick's River and went on to Col. Marshall's where I have been till this afternoon, and even now I had the greatest difficulty to break away from the Colonel, so great was his hospitality.

Yesterday I was invited to dine with Major Crittenton, if I can spell his name. He had a large company of gentlemen and ladies of his neighbors around. I had the pleasure there to meet with my old acquaintance, Mrs. Weekinson. I waited upon her this morning and took breakfast with her. She appears very cheerful, and promises herself the pleasure of seeing the General in August. However, I think she must sleep a little longer than that alone.

I am not yet certain what the number of our company will be through the wilderness, but am told that it is supposed to be about thirty. We repair tomorrow to Stand station, twenty miles from this, where they rendezvous—there are several already in the town.

* The separation of Kentucky from Virginia.

I have taken the liberty to enclose a letter to the unfeeling mistress of my affections, which I beg you will deliver. I will this once give her a little more trouble. God knows whether I shall ever have it in my power to do it again. Inclination I am sure I shall have, unless I recover the exercise of my reason which has so long been unworth(y) her name. In that case I think I ought not to run myself the second time into temptation, having already found myself frail.

I beg, dear sir, that you will present my very best respects to Mr. and Mrs. Clark, the young ladies, and the two brothers. I assure you, sir, that I feel affection for them all. This I will desire Miss Lucy to do but 'tis that she may (not) be ashamed of her correspondent. In that case she will not be very communicative on the subject to the rest of the family.

The lands about Danville and in the neighborhood of Mr. Caldwell's appear to me to be superior in quality to the lands on this side (of) the Kentucky, tho I have often heard that Fayette lands excelled all of the District. I am not the least charmed with the country this way when compared with the same situation on the Beargrass. I prefer the neighborhood of eight or ten miles round Louisville to any I have seen in the District. Perhaps my partiality for some of the inhabitants in your part of the world may contribute a little to the preference.

I beg sir that you will embrace the first opportunity of writing to me, and let me know everything—tell me whether there is likely to be a second wedding soon in the house of Mr. C——s; the first I consider as certain. I assure you, dear sir, let me have you guess, for sure I am that you will have it in your power to a good one. If you see William is liked to be crowned tell me, and I shall then know what part I am to take, for like the servant of Isaac I would fain know to the right or the left.

God bless you, my friend, and give you many happy days in the arms of your Betsey, and while you are not in bliss if you can for a moment spare a thought on any other subject honor me with a line.

Believe me, sir, when I assure you that I am exceedingly sensible of all the past obligations you have laid me under, and hope a continuance of your favors.

Adieu, dear sir, for it is now ten of the clock at night and my landlady begins to look as if she wishes me gone to bed.

Dear sir, Yours,

To Colonel Anderson.

JOHN C. SYMMES.

How refreshing in these days of feverish haste to corral the nimble dollars, is it to read of the love affairs of long ago; and of soldier, pioneer, traveler, scholar and philosopher.

It was only too true as he said, "I have not the smallest foundation to believe that she has any partiality for me." It was with him as with others only hoping against hope, for undoubtedly Miss Lucy was already engaged, for William was shortly afterward "crowned." In other words, Miss Lucy Clark was married to Major William Croghan. Major Croghan had been an officer in the Continental Line and he afterward served against the Indians and distinguished himself by his ability and personal bravery. Possibly Miss Lucy might have been happier with the other dear charmer, for the Major later developed a failing all too common in those days.

The last of the three is not so long, the style and tone is altered, the friendship is ripener, and though it no longer speaks of his

unrequited love, for the storm had passed, and other things now had possession of his heart and mind. At this time there was a tinge of sadness in his life. The old friendship was still strong between these old soldiers and pioneers.

NORTHBEND, June 15, 1789.

DEAR SIR:

I take the liberty of transmitting to your hand for the present, a roll of my most valuable papers which I beg you to preserve with care until I call for them, or some other person by my order, if I live, and if I live not, pray sir, make it a point that my daughter receive them in the same state in which I send them to you—they are sealed up in brown paper, and a deer skin wrapper about them—they consist principally of my deeds of conveyance, the purchases of my life, including those of my ancestors.

I would not have troubled you with them but there is so many surmising about the Indians attacking this place, that I think it prudent to send my papers of consequence to Louisville, as they are of no use here at present.

I beg my most respectful compliments to Mrs. Anderson, Miss Clark and Miss Fanny, and to all my worthy friends in Jefferson.

I hope that Miss Clark has met Polly Symmes by this time, with whom I hope she is not much displeased.

I remain, dear sir, with regard, your very humble servant.

To Col. Anderson.

JOHN CLEVE SYMMES.

On the outside of the packet was written by the same hand

RICHARD C. ANDERSON, Louisville.

By Mr. Dan'l Symmes.

With roll of papers.

Col. Anderson from the term of opening his office until Congress in 1788, prohibited the further entry of lands in Ohio, had pushed entries in both the Green River Reserve and in the Virginia Military Reserve in Ohio, but after that until the prohibition of entries in Ohio, were removed by Congress in 1790, the surveys and entries were confined to the Green River Reserve.

At the time of the suspension of the entries in Ohio by Congress Gen. Nathaniel Massie, late of the Virginia Militia, was an entry clerk in Col. Anderson's office at Soldiers Retreat. Massie proved himself such a good clerk and business man that on the reopening of the Virginia Military Reserve in Ohio, Col. Anderson put Massie in charge of that District.

It was at this time that a fever of land speculation took hold of the people of the west, that was denominated Wild Cat. McDonald, in his "Sketches" says of it:

"The unsettled situation of the country, the unbounded rage for speculation, and the immense quantity of land warrants afloat, and the little value attached by Virginia to her lands, all combined to make land titles hazardous in the extreme; and was the cause of much innocent suffering. In this District, although much litigation has resulted from this system, yet the surprise is,

when we consider the unsettled state of the country at the time entry and surveys were made that it has not been greater. This may in a great measure, be attributed to the minute attention, the uniformity and ability of Col. Anderson in the discharge of his duties."

The almost constant Indian wars in Ohio and Indiana and the raids into Kentucky made life and business uncertain and delayed settlement. What afterwards became villages and towns were then known as stations. In most cases it consisted of a house or two and a stable surrounded by a high strong stockade of logs set on end with the upper end sharpened. The houses were of logs and they and the stable were invariably loop-holed so that the inhabitants could take care of themselves without exposure to the fire of the Indians. In most cases the stockade included a spring or well.

Generally the station was named after the first settler and all in the station obeyed the commander of the district in case of an attack by Indians. These raids were of the most diverse character from a raid by three or four up to a respectable sized army, and they continued till the battle of Fallen Timbers, when General Wayne crushed the six nations by an overwhelming defeat.

It was during this period that Col. Anderson lived at his home at Soldiers Retreat. The house was of logs, but shortly afterwards (1795) he rebuilt it of stone and on a much more pretentious scale. It was said to have been the first stone house west of the Allegheny Mountains, and looked upon as quite a grand mansion by the inhabitants of the region, and here all the prominent men of the time who passed that way were entertained.

In 1795 Col. Anderson built the first schooner to sail on the Ohio. She was built just below the falls of the Ohio, on the Kentucky side, and when launched was christened the "Caroline." The Caroline was said to have been about four hundred and fifty tons. She made one successful voyage to London and return, and back to London again, but on her return she was wrecked somewhere in the West Indies, and as she was not insured the Colonel lost heavily.

Col. Anderson lost his first wife on January 15, 1795. She left him with four children, the youngest only a few weeks old.

On the 17th of September, 1797, he married Sarah Marshall, a cousin of his old friend and companion in arms, John Marshall,

who had in the meantime married his old time sweetheart, Polly Ambler, There is no reason to believe that he was jealous of his old friend, or regretted the choice that Polly had made.

The Colonel's second marriage was as happy as the first, and it proved a most fruitful one, twelve children being born to them.

Many of the sons and daughters became prominent not only in their own localities, but in a wider range of life as we shall see later on.

Col. Anderson continued in the office which later was raised to the rank of Surveyor General, till the fall of 1826, when the rupture which he sustained at the attack on Savannah became strangulated and inflamed, and as there was no surgeon in that part of the country that could relieve him, he recognized that his time had come. His two older sons being absent, Larz being at Harvard and Robert at West Point, a slave was sent post haste to bring the next oldest son, William, who was at Transylvania University, Lexington. William had been provided with a relay of three horses, and hurried home in time to have his father die in his arms, Oct. 16, 1826.

November, 1893.

ADDENDA.

There are several matters of interest that could not be discussed in the foregoing pages without more or less interrupting the continuity of events, and which nevertheless are a part of the story. Amongst them being the question of the origin of the family. The current and generally accepted tradition being that the family came from Scotland. In fact, it has been accepted almost without an exception. Yet strange as it may appear there is not a single bit of evidence to support this belief.

None of the Andersons that came to Virginia in the early part of the seventeenth century as recorded by Hatton's Lists, are put down as from Scotland.

In religion they were Church of England men, all those at that time being certified as having taken the oath of Allegiance to the King and Supremacy of the Church of England, and it also being stated "as also being conformable to the orders and discipline of the Church of England and no subsidy men and were brought to test from the Minister of St. Catherins neere ye Tower of London." Sometimes the record is put down as having been

made "bye ye minister at Graves End." Had the Andersons been Scotch the probabilities are that they would have been Presbyterians and by no means been "conformable to the orders and discipline of the Church of England." So in this case family tradition seems to have run —. Of course it is possible the tradition may be right, the Scotch are very clannish and claim relationship on very attenuated clues, often too fine to follow.

FAMILY CREST.

Another item of discussion has been the family crest. When in 1794 two slaves came to Soldiers Retreat from the old home in Virginia, the elder of the two handed Colonel Anderson a letter from one of the wives of the brothers, announcing the death of Robert of Goldmine, and telling of some trouble in the division of the estate, and that by agreement of the family they were to abide by his decision, and asking that he return and put matters to rights and divide the property.

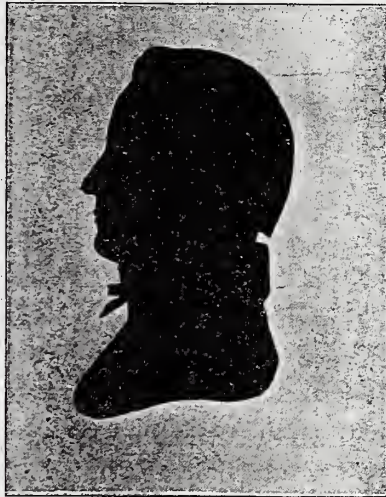
He immediately set out for the old Homestead he had not seen for twenty years. He was absent in Virginia some four or five months. Some seventeen years later there was, one Sunday evening, a family gathering in the Office at Soldiers Retreat (a most unusual occurrence) during which the old letter telling of the grandfather's death, was brought out and reread. During the discussion one of the daughters noticed that there was something unusual at the head of the letter, and all being daughters of the wilderness and green to the ways of the grand world over the sea, immediately asked what it was. The old Colonel took the letter in his hand, and in an absent-minded way looked at it for a few minutes, then said slowly, "that is the family crest." Immediately there was a chorus, "Have we a family crest?" Again the answer came slow and deliberate, "Yes, but now that we are free from England, such things are no longer necessary." With that the old letter was folded up and put away in its pigeon hole. After that, no amount of badgering would ever induce the old gentleman to speak on the subject again. Nothing more is known on the subject. This incident occurred during the fall of 1811. The writer had this from one who was present, being then a girl of between 13 and 14 years.

YE SECOND PARTE.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

RICHARD CLOUGH ANDERSON, JR.

RICHARD CLOUGH ANDERSON, JR. was the oldest son of Col. Richard Clough Anderson and his first wife, Elizabeth Clark. He was born at Soldier's Retreat, Jefferson County, Kentucky, August 14, 1788. His preliminary education was obtained at home from a tutor who lived in Louisville. His collegiate education was from William and Mary's College, from which he graduated when but twenty. Returning to Kentucky he entered the political field and was elected to the State Assembly before he was twenty-one. He studied law with his father's old friend, G. St. George Tucker, of Louisville, and was admitted to the bar in 1811. He was in Congress from 1817 to 1821. Again entered the Kentucky Legislature and was elected Speaker in 1822. In 1823 he was appointed Minister plenipotentiary to the United States of Colombia, and in 1826 he was made Envoy Extraordinary to the same government with powers to enter into a Treaty of Amity and Commerce. He sailed from New Orleans and landed at Colon and there set out for Bogota. While enroute to that city, on a boat on the Magdalena River, he was taken with yellow fever and died at Tacoma, a short distance from Bogota, July 24, 1826.



R. C. ANDERSON, JR.

He had married a kinswoman, Miss Elizabeth Guathney, on December 6, 1822. She and her three-year-old daughter Anita, were left in a strange land, and ignorant of the Spanish language. Their journey home was full of hardships and many disagreeable delays.

Richard Clough Anderson, Jr., was a man of great brilliancy and learning, an untiring worker in his profession. Socially he was a most charming conversationalist and rencounter. No man in Kentucky at the time was considered his equal in debate on legal argument.

LARZ ANDERSON.

LARZ ANEDRSON, the oldest son of Richard Clough Anderson and Sarah Marshall, was born at the family homestead on April 9th, 1803. Like his brother Richard, his early education was attained at home from a tutor. In the fall of 1824 he was sent to Harvard, from where he graduated in 1828. Returning home he studied law in Louisville, and on June 24th of that year he married a lady who was said to have been the most beautiful and accomplished woman in the State, Miss Ann Pope, the daughter of Capt. William Pope, popularly known as Old Billy Pope. He lost his wife early in 1830. In that year he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession. In 1834 he married Catherine Longworth, the daughter of Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati. The following year he removed to Cincinnati, and took up the practice of law in that city, and there he resided the rest of his life.



LARZ ANDERSON.

Upon the death of Hon. Jacob Burnett he became Mr. Longworth's legal adviser, and later his business adviser also.

Upon Mr. Longworth's death he became executor of his estate and later the manager of the vast interests of all the heirs.

In the course of time he amassed quite a fortune of his own but not so great as that of his father-in-law. He was a liberal giver to all the charities, public and private, of the city of his adoption, and did much to establish and maintain Christ Church.

During the Civil War he was one of the generous supporters of the Christian Commission. It is said that immediately after the Battle of Pittsburg Landing, he and Reuben Springer chartered a steamboat, stocked it with medical and surgical supplies, put half a dozen physicians and surgeons under Drs. George C. Blackman and James Graham, and eight Sisters of Charity under Sister Anthony on board, and had it on its way south inside of twenty-four hours of the first dispatch announcing that the fight was in progress. These same two gentlemen are said to have had a hospital fully equipped and ready for the reception of the sick and wounded on the return of the steamboat from the battle ground. The hospital was the tall stone front building on the north side of Fourth Street opposite the head of Hammond Street. Mr. Anderson would never discuss the subject either as to the steamboat or hospital. All that he would say was that there was a number of people ready to help at such times.

Mr. Anderson was not only a rich man and a philanthropist; he was a great reader and a lover of the artistic. There are said to have been few better judges of pictures than he in the west.

In his family he was generous and even indulgent. Socially, he was quiet and at times reserved, but never cold. His family was large, he having ten sons, viz., Richard C., Nicholas L., William P., Edward L., Frederick P., Larz, Joseph L., Charles, Davis C. and George.

Mr. Anderson died at his old home, April 27, 1878. On his deathbed he requested that none but his sons act as his pallbearers. According to his request, his sons, Nicholas, William, Larz, Joseph, Charles and Davis, reverently carried his body to the grave. George attended his mother on this sad occasion.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

ROBERT ANDERSON, the third son and ninth child of Colonel Richard Clough Anderson, was born June 14, 1805, at the family home. Robert received his early education in a private school in Louisville. In 1821, he entered the West Point Military Academy and graduated in the Class of 1825 and was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery.

At the outbreak of the Black Hawk War in the spring of 1832 he was on duty at the old Arsenal at St. Louis. He asked permission to join Gen. Atkinson's expedition against the Indians

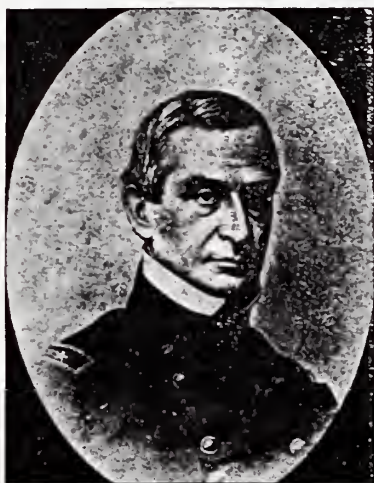
and was detailed as Acting Assistant Inspector General on his staff. Amongst other duties assigned him was the mustering in of the Illinois militia. Amongst others mustered in and out again was Abraham Lincoln. When General Scott relieved Gen. Atkinson, Lieutenant Anderson was ordered to report to Gen. Scott for duty on his staff. After the battle of Bad Axe he was ordered to take Black Hawk and the other Indian prisoners to Jefferson Barracks. His Adjutant on this march was Lieutenant Jefferson Davis. It is peculiar that in this short campaign he should have been thrown in official connection with the two leading spirits of the great Civil War.

During the years 1835 and 1836 and the latter part of 1837 he was instructor of Artillery at West Point Military Academy, and

while serving in that capacity he wrote a manual on Artillery Tactics.

He took active part in the Seminole Indian War, serving throughout with his battery in the Everglades, and for this service was breveted Captain. He did not gain his captaincy regularly until 1839.

In the spring of 1846 he was stationed at Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, in command of his battery, G, Third Artillery. William T. Sherman was his Junior 1st Lieutenant, and George B. Ayres his 2d Lieutenant. On



ROBERT ANDERSON.

the outbreak of the Mexican War he applied for active service, and his company was assigned to Gen. Scott's expedition. He took part in all the battles from Vera Cruz to Chapultapec. At Cherubusco and Molino del Rey he was wounded and at the former place he was commended for bravery in action. At the storming of Chapultapec he was again wounded severely, receiving a ball in his left shoulder that he carried to his grave.

On returning to the United States he served at a number of posts on the Atlantic coast, amongst them, Forts Preble, Maine, Adams, R. I., and Fortress Monroe. During the summer of 1857

he was promoted Major of the First Artillery. November 20th, 1860 he assumed command of the troops stationed at Fort Moultrie where he had been fourteen years before. In looking over some old papers, an original order assigning him to duty has just been found. It reads as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW YORK, November 15, 1860.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 137. (Extract).

I, Major Robert Anderson, 1st Artillery, will forthwith proceed to Fort Moultrie, and immediately relieve Bat. Colonel John L. Gardner, Lieut. Colonel 1st Artillery, in command thereof; who, on being relieved, will repair without delay to San Antonio, Texas, and report to the Commanding Officer of the Department of Texas for duty with that portion of his regiment serving therein.

By command of Lieutenant General Scott,
L. THOMAS, Asst. Adjt. Gen'l.

Major R. Anderson, 1st Artillery, Present.

This order is written and not printed as are orders today, and the careful wording and punctuation show that there was no great rush in those days, although the political pot was vigorously boiling at that time, only a few days after the election of Lincoln to the Presidency.

Another order which lay next to the foregoing is one detailing "Major Robert Anderson, First Artillery, as Superintendent of the Western Department of the General Service at New Port Barracks, Ky." It was dated March 15, 1861, but times and circumstances so arranged things that it was never carried out.

At this late date it seems unnecessary to more than refer to the siege and bombardment of Fort Sumpter, or to go into the reason that at the late stage of the former, that led to the opening of fire upon the fort; but as a memoranda of the historical event, the Official Report of Major Anderson and an extract of that of Gen. Beauregard are here included.

STEAMSHIP BALTIC, OFF SANDY HOOK,
April 18, 1861.

Having defended Fort Sumpter for thirty-four hours until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge walls seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effect of heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions remaining but pork, I accepted terms of evacuation offered by General Beauregard, being the same offered by him on the 11th inst., prior to the commencement of hostilities, and marched out of the fort Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst., with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Major First Artillery, Commanding.
Hon. S. Cameron, Secretary of War, Washington.

Extract from Gen. Beauregard's Report:

"I offered to transport himself and command to any port in the United States he might elect, to allow him to move out of the fort with company and property and all private property and to salute his flag on lowering it. He refused to accede to my demand. As my aids were about to leave Major Anderson remarked that if we did not batter him to pieces he would be starved out in a few days, or words to that effect."

It now seems evident that both the national administration and the rebel government were in reality anxious for the reduction of the fort by hostile action other than evacuation, but which neither Major Anderson nor Gen. Beauregard were party to such arrangement for political effect, viz., the firing the hearts of the two sections to the fighting point, a result successfully attained.

Like other men who have distinction and popularity forced upon them, Major Anderson was the victim of a veritable inundation of letters, from the patriot who wanted to borrow a dollar to the party whose only wish was to use him as an advertisement for himself or some scheme. Most of them were from patriotic nonentities, but there were letters from three of his brothers, and from a number of his old friends, amongst the latter were Gov. Dennison of Ohio, Jeff C. Davis, his companion in arms, James Speed of Louisville, Peter Cooper, Admiral Dahlgren, Gen. McClellan, Robert A. Gresham, George D. Prentiss, W. H. Aspinwall and his old family physician, Dr. Metcalf, of New York, his well beloved and true friend of many years. W. H. Aspinwall is another of his old correspondents.

Of those who wrote to him on the spur of the moment were many who miserably misunderstood the man. Some were Union men and some were Rebels who thought that after undergoing the trials and tribulation at Fort Sumpter he would surely turn round and join the South, simply because he was born in Kentucky. One old dame writing from Gainsville, Georgia, read him a lecture because some of his guns were trained on Charleston, where she said the women and children had collected to see the bombardment of the fort. Evidently she considered war a free show for whoever chose to look on. However, a few years later when Sherman and his men came marching through Georgia, she may have concluded that if war was a free show that it was best that women and children had better not stay to look upon.

Another rebel of the old Dominion who claimed him as a kinsman and wrote rather complaining of his delay in proclaiming his

intention to join the South; and explained how he was himself about to immediately proceed to drive all the Yankees out of the State, with a great big S. Even one of his nieces joined in the crusade, telling how the South expected him to join in repelling the tyrants and Yankees. But the letters of this character were as nothing compared to those from the loyal citizens.

Upon his arrival at New York he was ordered to report to the Commanding General at Washington. Shortly after his arrival he was the recipient of the following letter.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.
April 20, 1861.

MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON,

Late Commanding at Fort Sumpter:

MY DEAR SIR:—I am directed by the President of the United States to communicate to you and through you, to the officers and men of your command at Forts Moultrie and Sumpter, the approbation of the Government of your and their judicious and gallant conduct there, and to tender you the thanks of the government for the same.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

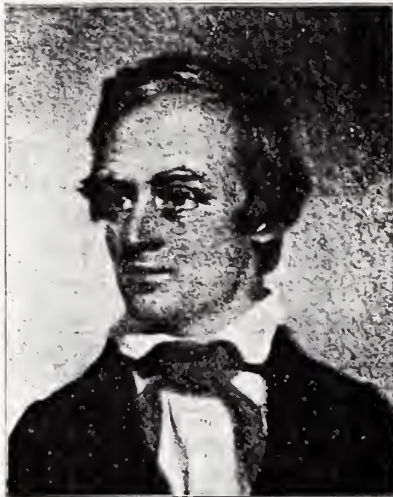
A few days later he was promoted Colonel and ordered to Cincinnati for duty. While there he was made a Brigadier General of the regular establishment and placed in command of the Department of Kentucky. He immediately began the organization of the troops in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and the development of such moral forces as would help the growth of Union sentiment in Kentucky. The recruiting of regiments were found much easier than the getting of arms, uniforms and blankets. By great executive ability and determination he pushed the organization to such a point that troops were made ready for the field in remarkably short time, and all this in spite of rapidly failing health. In the summer of 1861 he was made Major General of Volunteers and at his own request relieved from command by General Sherman, October, 1861.

He returned east, where he remained for some time on sick leave, and the following year he went to the south of France, but the change did him no good and after several years of complete invalidism he died at Nice, France, Oct. 26, 1871, and now lies at his beloved West Point.

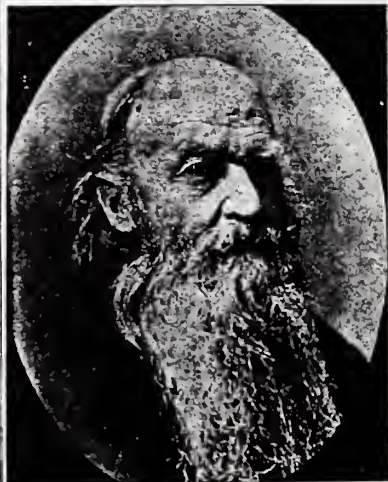
In 1845 he married Eliza Byard Clinch, who, and a family of four—one son and three daughters—survived him.

WILLIAM MARSHALL ANDERSON.

WILLIAM MARSHALL ANDERSON, the third son and fifth child of Richard Clough Anderson and Sarah Marshall, was born at the old home at the headwaters of the Bear Grass, June 24, 1807. Like the rest of the family his early education was obtained from the family tutor. When fifteen years old he rode alone from Louisville to Chillicothe, Ohio, through the then almost unsettled wilderness of Kentucky and Ohio. On the way he passed through, to him, the wonderful metropolis of Cincinnati, at that time Queen City of the West and having nearly five thousand



WILLIAM MARSHALL ANDERSON.



WILLIAM MARSHALL ANDERSON.

inhabitants. The next two years he spent in Chillicothe, the guest of his sister, Mrs. Allen Latham, and attended the then famous Chillicothe Academy. At the end of his two years he went down the Scioto River on a flatboat to Portsmouth, and from there to Louisville by steamboat. It was very rapid and by most people considered too dangerous to be undertaken without being fully considered beforehand or a great demand for time on account of family sickness or pressing business. However, he arrived home safely.

For the next two years he attended Transylvania University at Lexington, "Kentucky's Educational Emporium," whatever that was. It was from here that he was summoned to his father's

deathbed in the fall of 1826. Being the oldest son then in the state, although he was but nineteen, he was appointed executor of his father's estate, which was completed and he was discharged by the Court in 1829. During the winter of this year he began the study of law in Louisville and was admitted to the bar in 1830. In the interval between 1824 and 1833 he made a number of visits to Chillicothe, in fact spending nearly half of the time there. In the spring of 1834 he visited his brother, Lieutenant Robert Anderson, who was stationed at Baton Rouge. He did not return till some time in the early summer and directly after his return to Louisville he was taken down with an attack of yellow fever. On his recovery he went to St. Louis to visit an old friend of his father, Gen. Posey, who advised him if he was fond of adventure to join a trader by the name of Sublett who was about to start for the Oregon country. The advice was no sooner given than it was arranged that he should go.

The start was made in a couple of weeks. The rout was up the Missouri to near Council Bluffs, thence along the Platte into what is now Wyoming; then turning north till they reach the northern part of Montana and then followed the Missouri to its source and crossed over on to the headwaters of the Columbia. In 1834 this was practically an unknown and untraveled wilderness, the home of the untamed Sioux, Shoshones, Black Feet and Flat Head Indians. The daring of this trip through this unexplored country amongst these at that time most savage Indians, when it is remembered that at no time did the train contain more than seventy souls, including French half-breeds, and a good part of the time not much over forty. How far this small party went down the Columbia is uncertain, but it is certain they went well in to what is now Washington. The return trip was made in much faster time than the outward one and they reached St. Louis early in January, 1835.

He returned to Chillicothe and on the 15th of February, 1835, he married Eliza MacArthur, the daughter of Gov. Duncan MacArthur. Returning to Louisville, he took up the practice of law and continued until he received the appointment of Surveyor General and returned to Chillicothe and took charge of the office then located there. In 1839 he resigned the Surveyor Generalship and again took up the practice of law, this time in Chillicothe.

In 1840 he became interested in archaeology, to which he devoted all his spare time, making many excavations in the so-called Indian mounds, from which he obtained a large and valuable collection of stone and copper tools and arms, which he donated to the Smithsonian Institute. While he never devoted himself so assiduously to investigation as in the first ten years, he continued to take an interest so long as he lived. Between 1850 and 1855 he traced out a line of fire signal stations extending from the mountain across the Ohio River opposite Portsmouth up the Scioto valley to a point some twenty miles north of Columbus. These points were recognized by the charred remains of the fires on prominent points from eight to thirty miles apart and in every case in sight of each other from both directions.

Early in life he took up the study of art, and all that he could learn from books and the study of the best paintings brought to this country, interested and delighted him. He was the friend and companion of all of the artists who came to the west in those days and kept an active correspondence with several of his old friends for years.

During the Civil War he took no active part, except during and immediately after the John Morgan raid through Indiana and Ohio. He was unanimously elected Captain of a company of Home Guards of Pickaway County. Three or four days later he resigned the Captaincy, saying that he was too old to learn the drill well enough to manage the company, and in place of the Captaincy he accepted a Seargentship which he held till the company returned home some thirty or forty days later.

While he was a lifelong Democrat, he did not belong to the peace-at-any-price wing of the party. This was illustrated by an incident that occurred soon after the Battle of Antietam in September, 1862. An old neighbor and friend by the name of McNemara called on Col. Anderson at Seven Oaks. After dinner they adjourned to the front porch and the war and politics came naturally up for discussion. Mr. McNemara was a Virginian and a warm sympathizer with the South, although all his property interests were in Ohio. In the course of the conversation Mr. McNemara said with great warmth, "Colonel Anderson*, I hate all this tyranny, of Stanton and Seward and

* The title of Colonel by which he was widely known, was from the fact that Governor Breathitt, of Kentucky, made him a Colonel on his staff in 1832.

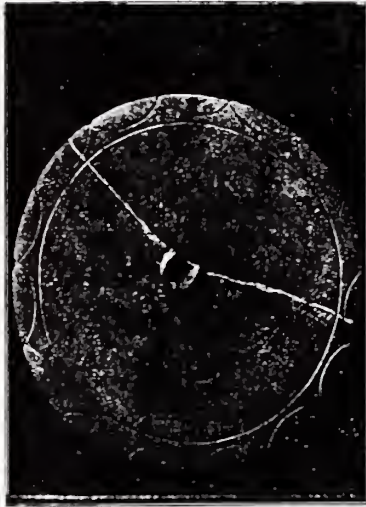
his little bell. I would rather see this Union smashed than that any man should lay violent hands on our beloved Constitution." In reply, Col. Anderson said, "Mr. McNemara, of what use would our Constitution be without the Union? If the Union is destroyed the country is destroyed so far as government is concerned. And without a country of what use is a Constitution?" Mr. McNemara sat still for a time, and then said, "Perhaps you are right in your way of looking at it, but it is very hard to know that your blood relations are being shot down in their homes and that the fields over which I have hunted as boy and man are devastated and drenched with the blood of my family and neighbors. I am disappointed in finding that your sympathies are not all with us for I understood that you were against the Lincolmites, soul and body." Col. Anderson answered, "I am



SEVEN OAKS.

thoroughly opposed to the ways of Seward and Stanton and many of their military underlings and always shall be, but it is futile to speak of upholding the Constitution and destroying the Union." The conversation then drifted into the late defeat of Lee and other things. However, it shows the political opinions of the man at the precarious period of our national history.

In the early part of 1865, just at the close of the Civil War, he went into southern Mexico and spent more than a year in exploring the ancient cities and ruins in that part of the world. In returning from Mexico, the day after he left Vera Cruz for Havana, he was taken with yellow fever (his second attack) and nearly succumbed.



On returning to Ohio he established his home in the town of Circleville but made almost daily visits to his old home, Seven Oaks, for the next fifteen years. The farm was named for a remarkable tree, or trees, seven growing apparently from one acorn, the bark being unbroken for the first four feet from the ground, then the seven shooting up some seventy or eighty feet high. This tree was first discovered in 1848, and the place became the home of the family in 1854.

In the winter of 1871-72 he visited Mississippi, and being convinced that the mounds in that part of the country were a veritable treasure ~~of~~ of the "mound builders," he set about

excavations that unearthed a large and valuable collection of well preserved pottery. One of the jars, a peculiar shaped one, contained partly calcined human bones, the first direct evidence that these people cremated as well as buried their dead. Many of the bowls are almost identical in shape and ornamentation as those found in the homes of the ancient Astects of Mexico.

The most important thing brought to light was a calendar stone that in many respects resembles the celebrated solstical stone of Mexico. It is of brown soapstone about ten inches in diameter, the figures being a cross between a rattlesnake and a duck. The mathematical part showing evidence of higher mental development, than of Indian or Tartar origin. It must have been brought there from some southern branch of these lost people.

The last ten years of his life was devoted to his books and his favorite study. Never robust, the last twenty-five years was a veritable martyrdom. Renal colic tormented him at frequent intervals until the end came suddenly from an attack of double pneumonia, January 7, 1881.

Extract from a long article on the death of Col. W. Marshall Anderson in the "Herald and Union," January 13, 1881.

"Col. Anderson was in many respects a remarkable man. His love of study was directed more to the acquirement of classical and artistic knowledge, than to practical things of every day life, and the result was that while his mind was richly stored with all that appertains to culture and refinement, he was not a man of affairs. His natural tastes and sensitive nature withdrew him from ruder intercourse of the world, and directed him continually to the more congenial associations of book and letters, and the contemplation of the beauties of nature and works of art. He was a remarkable conversationalist, had a command of language, which for exactness and beauty we have rarely seen excelled.

"Possessing a remarkable memory, his mind was a veritable magazine of tradition and anecdote, which he could narrate with a diction and interest which held his listeners with magnetic charm. He was very fond of writing, and was a willing and ready contributor to the newspapers and periodicals upon a great variety of subjects and has recorded in one shape or another a vast amount of valuable information. Intensely enthusiastic in whatever he became interested, he was always a desirable ally in matters of public interest and welfare."

JOHN ROY ANDERSON.

JOHN ROY ANDERSON, the twelfth child and sixth son of Col. Richard Clough Anderson, like the rest of the family, was born in the old family home of Soldiers Retreat, August 20, 1811. Prior to his father's death in 1826 he had gone to school in a small private school in the neighborhood, but shortly after his father's demise his mother removed with all the family then at

home to Chillicothe, Ohio, to join her oldest daughter who had married the Hon. Allen Latham, and was living in the social capital of the west, as that place was proudly called by her citizens. Soon after his arrival in Chillicothe he entered "The Academy" and remained one of its pupils until he entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, in which institution he continued until he graduated, and upon his return to Chillicothe, he took up the study of law in the office of his brother William, and was admitted to the bar the following year. In 1852 he was appointed postmaster of Chillicothe, which position he held until his election as Sheriff of Ross County in the fall of 1855. The latter office he held till January, 1861. A few months later he joined his brother-in-law, Hon. Allen Latham, when the latter removed to Warren County, and he bought a farm, but soon found that he was not adapted for farming, his health being poor.

Early in the following year he removed to a farm in Kenton County, Kentucky, a few miles south of Covington, his idea being that he could furnish the government with a high grade of horses for light cavalry purposes. The unsettled condition of affairs rendered stock raising unsatisfactory and unreliable both to himself and the War Department. He continued to



JOHN ROY ANDERSON.

live on his farm although in the midst of military operations. In the summer of 1863 he visited several of the camps in his part of the county. Numbers of the officers and men were afflicted with acute dysentery, and while in one of these camps visiting some officers he was taken with the prevailing disease in a very acute form. He immediately returned to his home, but in spite of the best medical attendance procurable he died in five days, July 13, 1863.

He was twice married: first to Margaret Buchanan, the niece of Mrs. John Woodbridge, of Chillicothe, in 1831. Shortly after

her wedding, her health failed. He visited health resorts of Florida and the mountains in the vain hope that travel would restore her, but to no purpose, and she died in the spring of 1851. In 1854 he married Ellen Griffin, the daughter of John Griffin, a prosperous contractor of Pittsburg. Miss Griffin is said to have been remarkably handsome in her youth. By his second marriage he had three children—two daughters and a son—Maria S., who was drowned in the Little Maimi River; Nellie, who married Dr. William Judkins, of Cincinnati; and John Roy Anderson, Jr., who is now a resident of Cincinnati.

John R. Anderson had devoted much time to the promotion of Masonry, and he was buried by a few of his brother Masons in Spring Grove Cemetery the day John Morgan made his raid around Cincinnati.

June, 1898.

CHARLES ANDERSON.

CHARLES ANDERSON, the fourteenth child and eighth son of Col. Richard Clough Anderson, was born like the rest of the family, in the old home in Jefferson County, June 1, 1813. When thirteen years old he went with his mother to Chillicothe, Ohio, and there he remained till he was sent to the Miami University at Oxford. In the meantime he attended the "Academy." In the class with him at the "Academy" was Allen G. Thurman, William Allen, Rufus King and William Carson, all of whom became well known citizens of the state in after life.

He graduated from the University in the year 1833, at the head of his class, and that same year he settled in Dayton, Ohio, and began the study of law with Judge Crane, the head of the bar in that city at that time. In 1835 he married Eliza Jane Brown, the sister of his two schoolmates at Oxford, Patterson and Henry Brown.

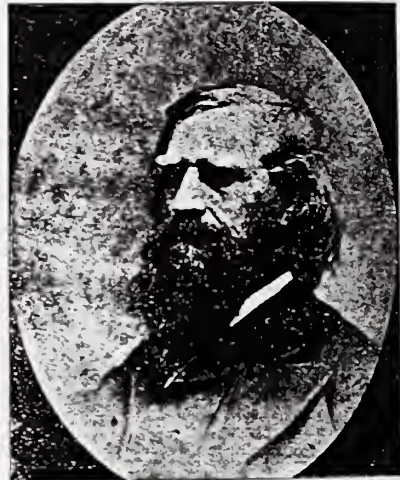
He remained in Dayton but a short time after his marriage, when he removed to Cincinnati, there entering into a partnership with his boyhood companion, Rufus King, under the firm name of Anderson and King. The firm almost immediately went to the front at the bar, Mr. King attending to the briefs and Anderson being the advocate at the bar. Their success as lawyers was phenomenal and fortune seemed to have made them her favorite sons, when asthma made young Anderson its victim and so violent was its attacks that for weeks at a time he was unable to

address the court; then he would have a respite of a few weeks or a month or more.

During the Presidential campaign of 1856 he supported Buchanan, and in stumping Ohio and Kentucky he is said to have made something like one hundred and twenty speeches and never once to have repeated himself, although all his speeches were said to be forceful and eloquent. For his work in this campaign he was offered a foreign mission but was forced to decline on account of his health.



CAPT. CHARLES ANDERSON.



GOV. CHARLES ANDERSON.

The attacks of asthma growing more frequent and severe, in 1859 he was forced to give up the law. Southern Texas at that time having a reputation as a paradise for asthmatics, he concluded to try it. So in the fall of that year he removed to the neighborhood of San Antonio, and went into stock raising. The change was beneficial as to his asthma, and the stock raising was also a success and fortune again smiled upon him.

With the campaign of 1860 and the succeeding political storm he was no idle spectator. When the nullification convention assembled in Austin he and a few Union men attended, and when the committee on resolutions presented their report favoring the secession of the state of Texas, he made a speech against the report so eloquent and full of fire that for a moment it carried the convention to their feet and they cheered him to

the echo and the band played the Star Spangled Banner. But the fire-eaters were not to be balked. He was placed under arrest and carried to one of the rebel camps not far from San Antonio and there he remained for some weeks. By the assistance of some of his old friends he managed to escape by shaving off his long beard, blacking his face and donning a woolly wig. He passed the sentries one night, and three days later crossed into Mexico. From Mexico he went to Havana and from there to New York. On returning to Ohio he was made Colonel of the 93d Ohio Volunteer Infantry and took part in the campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee under Rosecrans. He was twice wounded, very severely at the battle of Stone River.

During the spring campaign of 1863 he was taken with a very severe attack of acute bronchitis, after which his old enemy, asthma, returned, and he was almost completely disabled for military service.

At the request of the administration he made the campaign with Gov. Brough against the arch copperhead combination, Vallandigham and Pugh, and the Union Republican ticket was elected by something over one hundred thousand majority. On the death of Governor Brough, which occurred a few months after his inauguration, he succeeded him and served out the term as Governor, finishing in 1866.

He then took up his residence in Dayton again, but his asthma gave him so little rest he again determined to try a change and in 1867 he removed to his native state. He bought a large tract of land in Lyon County and in a short time started the town of Kuttawa at the point where the Chesapeake & Ohio Southwestern railroad crosses the Cumberland River. A neat and prosperous town soon spread itself about his home, in the beautiful groves and within sight of the murmuring Cumberland. Surrounded by his children and grandchildren, and loved and honored by all whose good fortune it was to know him, he passed away September 2, 1895.

July, 1898.

PART III.

THE ANDERSONS OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY.

A SHORT RANGE VIEW OF A PASSING GENERATION.

(Only the male members who have been in the public service are included.)

RICHARD CLOUGH ANDERSON III.

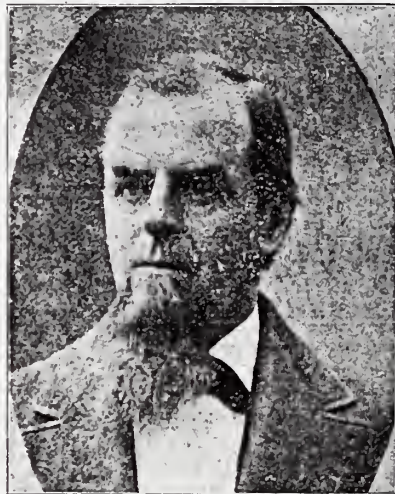
RICHARD CLOUGH ANDERSON III, the only child of Larz Anderson and Cynthia Ann Pope, was born in Louisville, 1829. His early education was obtained in the schools of Cincinnati and later he went to Kenyon College, and afterwards he graduated from the Cincinnati Law School.

In 1859 he settled on a farm in the blue grass region of Kentucky and began the raising of blooded stock, both horses and cattle, but the outbreak of the Civil War put an end to that pursuit.

In 1861-62-64 he was a member of the Kentucky Legislature and immediately became one of the leaders of Union party. He served in the Legislature till 1865 and shortly after he removed to

Greene County, Ohio, where he again took up farming, but in 1866 he removed to Dayton, Ohio, and became interested in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

He was a man of wide reading and close observer of things civic and political, and though he never entered into political life, his interest led him to write on such subjects with great force and insight. Fine horses were his especial love and delight and while he lived in the city, he loved the trees and fields with the enthusiasm of a child.



RICHARD CLOUGH ANDERSON III.

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH ANDERSON.

Nicholas Longworth Anderson, the first child of Larz Anderson and Katherine Longworth, was born in Cincinnati, April 22, 1838. His early education was obtained in a private school in his native city. He entered Harvard University in 1854 and in 1858 he graduated as an A. B. He went to Germany in the fall of that year and spent most of the next two years at Heidelberg. On returning to Cincinnati in 1860 he began the study of law in the office of Vachel Worthington.

On the 19th of April, 1861, he was mustered in as Adjutant of the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and on the 25th of May, 1861,



NICHOLAS LONGWORTH ANDERSON.

he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment and succeeded to the command almost immediately and continued throughout the war. He took the regiment into more than sixty actions, great and small. He was wounded at Stone River, and again at Chickamauga. In 1864 he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment, and in March, 1865, he was breveted General U. S. Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the war. Soon after being mustered out of the service he

returned to Cincinnati and in 1865 he married Elizabeth Kilgour of that city. Much of his time for the next few years was spent in European travel. In 1880 he removed to Washington D. C., which remained his permanent home during the rest of his life.

He was a great student and an accomplished linguist, speaking several languages fluently. He was quiet, dignified and reserved in manner to strangers, to those who knew him the best of friends, never forgetting those he had once met. Such was his memory of names, it is said, that for years after the close of the Civil War he could call by name every man who had served in his regiment, and could tell in which company he had served.

While on a trip to Switzerland, 1895, he was taken with the fatal malady that carried him off, October, 1895.

He left a widow and two children, Larz Anderson, of Boston, and Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson McMillen, of Detroit.

WILLIAM POPE ANDERSON.

WILLIAM POPE ANDERSON, the second son of Larz Anderson and Katherine Longworth, was born in Cincinnati, September 10th, 1840. He went to a private school for several years, and then entered the Troy Polytechnic School, from which he graduated in 1859 and immediately entered the service of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad as a civil engineer under Capt. George B. McClellan who was Chief Engineer. On the organization of the Sixth Ohio Volunteers, April 19, 1861, he was made Sergeant Major. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant on the 3d of August of that year, and Captain of U. S. Volunteers, September 19, 1862.



WILLIAM POPE ANDERSON.

He served on staff duty during the rest of the war being Acting Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of General Terrill and afterwards held the same position with Generals Burnside and Wright. Several times during the war he had narrow escapes. During the battle of Shilo a bullet passed through his cap and cut a lock of hair from his head. He was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines. He was severely wounded again at Shiloh, second day, and while on sick leave he married Julia Worthington, the only daughter of his father's neighbor, Vachel Worthington, July 21, 1863. Soon after he returned to his staff duty and did not again get back home till the end of the war.

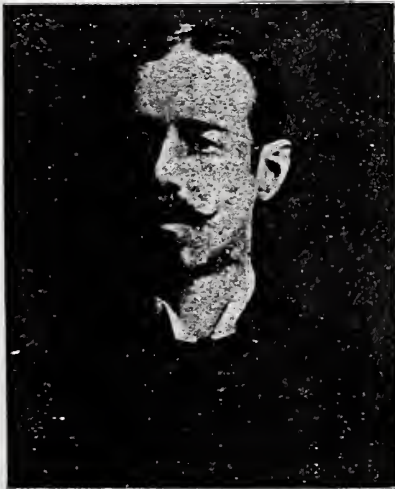
In return to civil life he entered the then infant industry of crushing cotton seed and shipping the refined product to France

so the highly cultured French producer of olive oil could put it up in bottles and send it back to America with a fancy label on it and sell for salad oil, to the careless and unsuspecting Yankee.

On the organization of the cotton seed combination he retired from active business, only looking after his investments. For several years his health was precarious and during a trip south in November, 1897, he suddenly passed away near Savannah, Georgia. His widow and five children survived him, viz., Vachel, Katherine, Larz, William and Francis.

EDWARD LOWELL ANDERSON.

Edward Lowell Anderson, the third son of Larz and Katherine L. Anderson, was born in Cincinnati, October 4, 1842. He went to the public schools in Cincinnati as a boy and in 1859 went to Phillips Academy, Exeter, where he remained till the outbreak of the Civil War when he left school to enter the army. He was appointed First Lieutenant, Company K, 52d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the organization of the regiment, and was promoted Captain of the same company, May, 1862. He served with his regiment in the campaign in the Mississippi, and later in command of his company in action at Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain and Jones-



EDWARD LOWELL ANDERSON.

boro. At the latter place he was severely wounded. During the latter part of the war he served on the staff of Gen. William T. Sherman and was with him on the march to the sea. He was with Gen. Robert T. McCook at the attack on Savannah and was only a few feet away when he was mortally wounded. He helped to carry him to the rear and was with him when he died. He continued with Gen. Sherman till he reached Washington.

On returning home he entered the Cincinnati Law School and graduated the following year and was immediately admitted to

the bar. On the 5th of December, 1865, he married Miss Mary Fore, the daughter of one of Cincinnati's oldest medical practitioners.

Capt. Anderson has of late years been a great traveler and has spent most of his time abroad. His time has been devoted to literary work. He has produced a number of books, among them being "Northern Balleads," "Soldier and Pioneer," "Six Weeks in Norway," "Modern Horsemanship," "Curb, Snaffle and Spur." He is likewise a member of a number of patriotic societies. While his home is nominally in Cincinnati, most of his time is spent in European travel.

Capt. Anderson has but two children, a son Prior, and Mrs. Thomas Woods, of Cincinnati. Capt. Anderson is now in Scotland where he has been for some time.

FREDERICK POPE ANDERSON.

FREDERICK POPE ANDERSON, the fourth son of Larz and Katherine L. Anderson, was born in Cincinnati, October 4th, 1842. After leaving the public school at home he passed through Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H., and entered Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1864.

He entered the army as a First Lieutenant of U. S. Volunteers and was made Regimental Adjutant 181st Ohio Volunteer Infantry and afterward Aide-de-camp on the staff of General Schofield, where he served until the close of the war.

He graduated from the Miami Medical College in 1871 and took up the practice of his profession in Cincinnati. In 1872-73 he was Professor of Physiology in the Cincinnati Medical and Surgical College.

In 1879 he removed to Detroit and began practicing in that city. In 1882-1885 he was Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery



FREDERICK POPE ANDERSON.

in the Detroit Medical College. He has written a number of articles on medical and other topics; and, like his twin brother, he has been a great traveler, having been around the world a time or two. He was a brilliant conversationalist and an interesting and instructive lecturer.

He has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Louise Nettleton, of Cincinnati, the daughter of N. G. Nettleton, the banker. There were no children by the marriage. His second wife was Miss Mary Douglas, of Detroit, and the result of this marriage was a family of six, four girls and two boys, all living.

Dr. Anderson died at Grosse Isle, a suburb of Detroit, on June 8, 1908.

Extract from "Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer" of June 10, 1908:

"Dr. Frederick Pope Anderson, whose body will be buried today at Grosse Isle, Mich.; was one of the numerous nephews of the distinguished Major Robert Anderson, who upheld the flag of our country at Ft. Sumter until resistance was no longer possible and the great War of the Rebellion had become inevitable. This Dr. Anderson, who died in his sixty-sixth year, and his twin brother, Edward Lowell Anderson, now living in France, were two of the four sons whose services and lives were tendered to the cause of the Union by their parents, Larz Anderson, Sr., a brother of Major Robert Anderson, and Catharine Longworth Anderson, a daughter of the original Nicholas Longworth, the first millionaire west of New York. There were in this family of Andersons nine sons. The only survivors now are Edward, Joseph and Davis. The eldest of the sons, Nicholas Longworth Anderson, long since passed away, was the most distinguished of the several gallant soldiers of this family, having been Colonel of the Sixth Ohio Infantry and having been wounded at Stone River and Chickamauga. William Pope Anderson, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, was wounded at Shiloh. Captain Edward Lowell Anderson, of the Fifty-second Ohio Infantry, and subsequently a staff officer, was wounded at Jonesboro. Dr. Frederick Pope Anderson, First Lieutenant and subsequently Adjutant, One Hundred and Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, and his twin brother Edward received their fitting for college in the fifties at the preparatory school of Eben S. Brooks on East Fourth Street. Following the war Edward studied law and Frederick medicine. The latter displayed much ability in his profession, particularly as an interne at the Good Samaritan Hospital in the early seventies. During the last quarter of a century he made his home at Detroit and Grosse Isle. His widow nee Mary C. Douglars, daughter of a distinguished jurist of Michigan, bore him several children, who survive him at their home near Detroit."

CONTEUR.

THOMAS MACARTHUR ANDERSON.

THOMAS MACARTHUR ANDERSON, the first child of William Marshall Anderson and Eliza Ann McArthur, was born in the ancient capital of Ohio, on January 21, 1836. His collegiate education was obtained at Mount St. Marys, Emmettsburg, Maryland. Amongst his schoolmates there were Cardinal Gibbons, the late Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, and the late Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, graduating in the Class of 1855. He removed to Cincinnati and entered the law school there, graduating in 1858, and the same year was admitted to the bar, practicing in Cincinnati and Newport, Kentucky, until the outbreak of the war when he enlisted as private in the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, April 19, 1861. In the early summer of that year he was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the Fifth U. S. Cavalry, and served with McClellan and Rosecrans in West Virginia, beginning with the fight at Carnifax Ferry, and included several other misunderstandings with the Virginia gentlemen in that part of the country. During the summer he was appointed a Captain in the Twelfth U. S. Infantry, but because his company could not be spared he did not report for duty at the headquarters of his new regiment, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor, until some time in October of that year. He was ordered to Ohio to recruit his company, and in Pickaway, Fairfield, Fayette and Ross Counties, soon had 105 men, more than the required number in a short time.



THOMAS MACARTHUR ANDERSON.

In May, 1862, he rejoined at Fort Hamilton and on the organization of the second battalion of the regiment, he was in command by reason of seniority of rank. The Second Battalion was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, but they got sidetracked and reported to General Rufus Saxton the latter part of

that month, at Harper's Ferry, shortly after to Gen. Banks at Martinsburg, and then returned to Harper's Ferry to find it abandoned and the rest of the command now under General Sigel under way to Winchester where they again joined Gen. Banks.

The first action of any importance that the battalion had was at Cedar Mountain. Not having been brought up in time to take part in the second battle of Bull Run, they came under fire at the night fight at Chantilly and afterwards were with the rear guard all the way back to Washington.

Capt. Anderson was next under fire at South Mountain. During this engagement his battalion was in the rear of the 23d Ohio Volunteer Infantry and in a short time that afternoon he spoke to Major Rutherford B. Hayes and Commissary Sergeant William McKinley, both very much better known a few years later.

At the battle of Antietam, Capt. Anderson commanded the Second Battalion of the 12th U. S. Infantry as he had done both at Cedar Mountain and South Mountain.

Late in the afternoon of Sept. 17th, Capt. Anderson was an eye-witness to the consultation between General McClellan and Gens. Fitz-John Porter and Sykes, when Gen. McClellan determined not to order a general advance against Lee's line.

He was present at the general review at Warrington Junction when Gen. McClellan turned over the Army of the Potomac to Gen. Burnside and bid farewell to military life.

Capt. Anderson commanded his battalion at the battle of Fredericksburg. The Captain had command of his own and a battalion of the 8th U. S. Infantry on the last day of the fighting and they were posted in the Martha Washington cemetery and were the last to cross to the north side of the river. During the battle of Chancellorsville he was wounded and he was sent to Washington and afterwards given a six months' sick leave. For this action he was breveted Major for bravery in action.

In the battle of Spottsylvania C. H., he was again wounded and sent to the rear, and for this action he was breveted Lieutenant Colonel. After a sick leave, he was placed on detached duty in Washington, and on the 4th of July, 1865, he was in Richmond and in command of the 12th U. S. Infantry, and in addition to his military duties, was placed in charge of reconstruction in that district. This meant that the friction between the Freedman's Bureau and the citizens had to be borne by the military, both, of

course, believing that they had been decided against through prejudice in every case that did not go their way. This duty continued for two years, during which time he was promoted to Major of the 21st Infantry, later being transferred to the 10th Infantry.

After being relieved from duty at Richmond he was transferred to Vicksburg and after a short tour of the same disagreeable service, he was ordered to join his regiment in Texas, and was assigned to duty at Fort McKavett where he remained on duty till the summer of 1877 when he was given the detail on recruiting duty and sent to Columbus Barracks. While there he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the 9th Infantry. At the end of this detail he was ordered to Fort McKinney, Wyoming Territory, where he remained until he was promoted to Colonel of the 14th Infantry, September 6, 1886, when he joined the new regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory.

On the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was made Brigadier General of Volunteers and put in command of the forces ordered to the Philippines, the first American troops to cross the sea with hostile intent. He personally commanded the troops that attacked and captured Manila, and was promoted Major General of Volunteers, Aug. 13, 1898. During the attack of the Filipinos on Manila, he commanded the First Division 8th Army Corps, which was the right wing of the American line and bore the brunt of the fighting during the first three days. On March 31, 1899, he was promoted to Brigadier General U. S. Army. In May, 1899, he was relieved from duty in the Philippines and placed in command of the Department of the Lakes with headquarters at Chicago, where he served till his retirement, January 21, 1900. He is the author of several works, among them, "Conspiracies Preceding the Rebellion," and "What are American Principles?"

He is now spending the evening of his days on his homestead on the banks of the Columbia a few miles above Portland, Oregon, amongst the whispering pines and in sight of some of the grandest mountain peaks in America.

HENRY REUBEN ANDERSON.

HENRY REUBEN ANDERSON, the fifth child and third son of William Marshall and Eliza Ann Anderson, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, January 20, 1844. His first schooling was in the country schools of Pickaway County, Ohio. Later he entered St. Joseph's College, in Perry County, the same school where Gen. Phil Sheridan was when he got his appointment to West Point.

Soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, the spirit of the times being strong upon him, he entered the gunboat service, as



HENRY REUBEN ANDERSON AT 40.



HENRY REUBEN ANDERSON.

secretary to the late Rear Admiral John C. Febiger, U. S. N. After the opening of the Mississippi River, on the recommendation of Febiger he accepted the appointment as cadet to West Point, but after the active service on the Mississippi the steady grind and routine at the "Point" was too much for him, and he was found at the Christmas examination, January 18, 1863. He was soon after appointed Captain of A Company, 6th United States Volunteers, one of the galvanized regiments, and sent to fight the Cheyennes who were making havoc of everything west of the Missouri River. The scene of their depredation extended from the neighborhood of the North Platte to the Green River in Wyoming. Over this wide region the campaign was carried

till the spring of 1866 when his regiment was ordered to Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake, where he was mustered out June 12, 1866. He returned to the States via San Francisco and Panama and reached New York in August of that year. The following March he was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 6th Infantry, and reported for duty to Gen. Clitz at Charleston, S. C.

On the reorganization of the army he was on the unassigned list until July 14, 1869, when he was assigned to the 4th Artillery.

Soon after his transfer to the artillery he was made an aid on the staff of Gen. Canby. When Gen. Canby took the field against the Modoc Indians he accompanied him to the Lave Beds and was with him until his death, and was detailed to accompany the body to Indianapolis.

Returning to his battery at the Presidio of San Francisco he served until his promotion as 1st Lieutenant took him to Alcutroz Island. He took part with his battalion in the winter campaign of 1876 against the Sioux and then he had a long wait for his Captaincy which did not come till June 6, 1896, when he was lucky enough to get a light battery which he commanded for twelve years.

On the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, 1898, he went to Cuba with the battalion of Artillery and took part in the battle of San Juan Hill and the seige of Santiago de Cuba. When Gen. Miles organized his expedition to Porto Rica his battery was a part of the forces. It is said that on the morning of the day on which Miles had everything ready to begin operations against the Spanish, he had arranged to have the signal gun fired from Captain Anderson's battery. Standing behind the battery, and directions having been given to fire the gun, the sergeant of the section was aiming the gun and the crucial moment had arrived, when all of a sudden a member of the signal corps rushed up hatless and out of breath and handed Gen. Miles a message from the Secretary of War announcing the signing of the protocol suspending hostilities and ordering him to stop all hostile action. After carefully reading the message Gen. Miles turned to the wig wag man and said "Young man, you were in too damn much of a hurry in delivering this message. Captain, limber up and pack your battery."

After the return of peace he came home and his promotion to Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel came rapidly, the latter

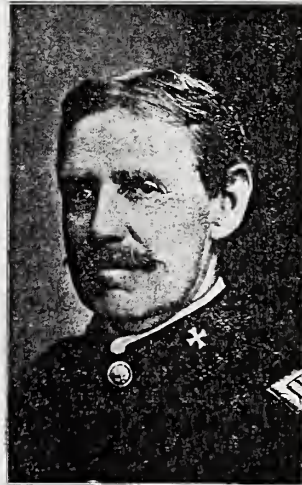
in 1906. In March, 1907, he was retired after forty years' service. On the passage of the veteran relief bill in February, 1908, he was placed upon the retired list as a Brigadier General and he now resides in Baltimore.

CHARLES ANDERSON.

CHARLES ANDERSON, the youngest son of William Marshall and Eliza Ann (McArthur) Anderson, was born at the old family home, Glen Mary, near Chillicothe, Ohio, June 13, 1850. He was but four years old when the family removed to the then new



CHARLES ANDERSON.



DR. CHARLES ANDERSON.

home of Seven Oaks, in Wayne Township, Pickaway County, Ohio. His first schooling was in the two little red brick school houses in that township. When he was nearly fifteen he was sent to St. Marys School at Dayton. It so happened that as the stage on which he made the first half of the trip reached the corner of State and High Streets, Columbus, Ohio, the head of the procession of Lincoln's funeral reached the same point and the minute guns were booming away in the State House yard.

After some sixteen months at St. Mary's he entered the Circleville schools and on leaving the High School he began the study of medicine under Dr. David H. Scott of Chillicothe, and later under Dr. Samuel D. Turney of Circleville. In the fall of 1871 he matriculated in the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, and

graduated in 1874 in a class of ninety-eight. He immediately took up the practice of his profession in that city and there he remained till the summer of 1879. In the summer of 1876 he visited New York and Philadelphia with his friend, Dr. W. W. Dawson, who introduced him to many of the leading members of the profession of those two cities, and he visited the leading hospitals and had a chance to see some surgical work by leading operators. In that year he was made clinical assistant to Dr. Dawson in his surgical work in the Hospital of the Good Samaritan, Cincinnati. In the spring of 1879 he was made Assistant to the Chair of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio. On the outbreak of the Ute Indians in the fall of that year he entered the Army as an Acting Assistant Surgeon, and joined the forces then at Rawlins, Wyoming, and the second morning after was on his way to the front with a battalion of the 9th Infantry under Capt. Leonard Hay, a brother of Hon. John Hay.

After hostilities were over he was Post Surgeon first at camp on Snake River, Wyoming, and then at camp on White River, Colorado. In February, 1883, he left the service and returned to Cincinnati, where he remained only till May of that year when he removed to California, locating in the then village of Santa Barbara, where he took up the practice of medicine again. In the spring of 1885 the Apache Indians under Geronimo took the war path and he was again offered a position in the service which he accepted and reported for duty a short time later at Fort Bowie, and in a few days was in the field with a troop of the 4th Cavalry. During the next sixteen months he was almost constantly in the field.

After the surrender of Geronimo, he served at Fort Union, New Mexico, then at Fort Verde, Arizona, and afterwards was sent to San Carlos Agency, where he remained till about the first of August, 1889, when he returned to Santa Barbara. In 1894 he was made a member of the Board of Health of Santa Barbara, and in March, 1895, he was appointed U. S. Pension Examining Surgeon, which he held till 1900.

June, 1900, he again entered the service as an Acting Assistant Surgeon and was ordered to Fort Brown, Texas, where he served till February, 1901, when he was appointed Captain and Assistant Surgeon U. S. Volunteers and ordered to the Philippines. He was not relieved at Fort Brown till April 1st, when he served for the next three weeks at the Presidio of San Francisco, when he

sailed on the U. S. C. Transport Ohio, arriving at Manila, May 20th, and was assigned to duty on Santa Cruz, Island of Marandique, continuing to serve in the Philippines until late in November, when he was ordered home on account of bad health, and returned to Santa Barbara at the close of the year and was honorably mustered out of the service in February, 1902. In May, 1903, he was again appointed U. S. Pension Examining Surgeon, which position he has held ever since.

Capt. Anderson has been a writer of medical and surgical articles for the medical press of the country, contributing a score or more of such articles, besides which he has published a number of Politico-Social papers. Likewise he has written a number of short stories, both for adult and for the young, all of these appearing over his "nom de plume."

His home is a modest cottage at the foot of the Santa Ynez Mountains in the Monticito Valley, where from his front porch he enjoys a superb view of over a hundred miles up and down the Santa Barbara Channel, with the famous Channel Island in the offing, and Santa Barbara the beautiful, almost at his feet.

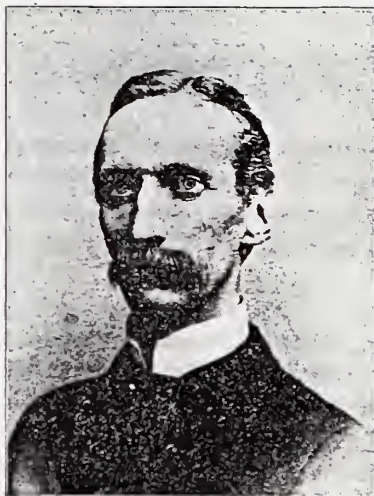
From "Santa Barbara Independent" of November 24, 1883:

"A family heirloom which has come down in a direct line through four generations is now in the possession of Dr. Charles Anderson of this city. It is an old article of toilet or rather an adjunct of the gentleman's toilet articles of the olden time. The razor stone, for such it is, has been ornamented by a silver plate on which is inscribed the different owners. The first is Robert Anderson, the great-great-grandfather of the Doctor, who had it in 1724 or 160 years ago. From him it has descended down until it is now a valued relic and an interesting family treasure."

ALLEN LATHAM ANDERSON.

Allen Latham Anderson, the oldest son and child of Gov. Charles Anderson and Eliza (Brown) Anderson, was born in Dayton, March 18, 1837. His preliminary education was obtained in the schools of the city, and he was appointed a cadet to West Point in 1854, and on leaving the Academy, there not being as many vacancies as graduates he was appointed a brevet 2d Lieutenant in the 2d Infantry. On the 5th of September, 1859, there occurred a vacancy in the 5th Infantry and he was made a 2d Lieutenant in that regiment, which was serving at that time in California, that being a far away land, the trip having to be made via Panama or Cape Horn. On the 14th of May, 1861, he got his promotion to 1st Lieutenant. The regiment went with Gen. Canby to New Mexico to head off the rebel

forces under Gen. Sibley with his hoard of Texas Rangers, who were heading west for the twofold purpose of capturing the arsenal of Fort Union, New Mexico, then filled with arms and ammunition and ordinance stores, and then to proceed to California to capture the U. S. mint at San Francisco and its store of gold, the sinews of war, so much wanted by both sides. Canby's force, known as the California column, arrived at Fort Craig, New Mexico, early in February, and shortly after the approach of Sibley and his forces were announced. It is of no importance now who was the aggressor. The battle was fought on the flat just below Fort Craig at the crossing of the Rio Grande on February 21, 1862. Sibley's overwhelming forces were too much for the small army under Gen. Canby, but the victory was so dearly bought, and the Rangers so lacking in discipline and organization that Sibley withdrew into Texas and never again offered fight. During this action Lieutenant Anderson, who was Regimental Adjutant, was also Acting Assistant Adjutant General to General Canby, had two horses killed under him, and was highly complimented for his services by the commanding General and was made Brevet Major for "gallant and meritorious services" in this action.



ALLEN LATHAM ANDERSON.

He was promoted to Captain, December 3, 1862, and shortly after put in command of Northern Arizona, with headquarters at Prescott. Before going to Prescott, Capt. Anderson was sent west and southwest from Fort Craig into Arizona to explore, and while there he had a campaign against those now famous Apache Generals, Victorio and Gochise. March 13, 1865, he was breveted "Lieutenant Colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the War."

During that same month he was appointed Colonel of the 8th California Volunteer Infantry and served as such until

November 10th, 1865, when he was honorably mustered out of the service. At the end of the Civil War he was breveted Brigadier General of U. S. Volunteers for "faithful and meritorious services during the war." On January 7th, 1867, he resigned his commission in the regular army, and became Chief Engineer of the New Mexican Mining Co., which position he held till 1869. In 1876 he was elected Chief Engineer of the Board of Public Works of Cincinnati, which position he held till the fall of 1879, when he retired to private practice as consulting engineer and so continued till his health failed in 1894, in which year he took up his residence in southwestern Kentucky.

Col. Anderson is now an inmate of the U. S. Soldiers' Home, near Santa Monica, California.

June, 1908.

PART IV.

RECORDS AND NOTES OF THE ANDERSON FAMILY FROM THE DATA
OF ARRIVAL IN VIRGINIA, 1635, TILL THE
CLOSE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Richard Anderson, born 1580 (England). Date of death unknown. No record or tradition as to his wife, probably died before he came to Virginia.

Richard Anderson, born 1618 (England). Supposed to have died 1698, age 80 years. The generation now gone made no pretense of knowing his wife's name.

Robert Anderson of New Kent, born 1660. Died 1734. Married Cecelia Massie 1711. Children:

Robert of Goldmine, born January 1, 1712, died December 9, 1793; Richard; David; Charles; Garland; Mary; and John.

There is much diversity in the family tradition as to who Robert of New Kent did marry, one party claiming that he married Cecelia Massie and the other side with equal vigor declaring he married Mary Overton. The facts seemed to be that he married both of them, Cecelia Massie, the daughter of Cecelia Pointdexter in 1711, and Mary Overton, the sister of James Overton, in 1733. The records of Hanover County, Va., show a deed from Mary Anderson, relict of Robert Anderson, of St. Paul's parish, Hanover County, conveying as executrix to his son John, 335 acres of land on Totopotomy Creek. A like deed is recited to his son Charles, March 23, 1734.

The Virginia Land Registry Office shows that Cecelia Anderson received a grant of 400 acres of land, November 13, 1721, this being twelve years before Robert Anderson of New Kent married Mary Overton.

There is little question that this is the solution of this long vexed question in the family.

The division of New Kent County and the erection of Hanover County from the part segregated and the establishment of St. Paul's parish, put the oldest son of Robert of New Kent into a new kingdom as it were, and here he reared a large family of his own, the following being the members of the aggregation born to him and his wife:

Robert Anderson (of Goldmine) Nas.	Jan. 1, 1712	Ob. Dec. 9, 1792
Elizabeth Clough (his wife).....	Apr. 3, 1722	Nov., 1779
CHILDREN:		
Richard.....	Aug. 20, 1740	
Robert.....	Aug. 10, 1741	Feb. 1, 1805
Married Elizabeth U. Shelton.		
Matthew.....	Dec. 6, 1743	Dec. 24, 1805
Married Miss Dubney.		
Ann (New).....	Jan. 21, 1745	
Married Ruth New.		
Cecelia (Anderson).....	Aug. 21, 1748	Sept. 8, 1802
Married Wm. Anderson.		
Richard Clough.....	Jan. 12, 1750	Oct. 16, 1826
Elizabeth (Austin).....	Nov. 24, 1752	
Married George Austin.		
George.....	May 27, 1755	Apr. 28, 1816
Samuel.....	June 25, 1757	April 25, 1826
† Mary (Anderson, Tally).....	Aug. 18, 1759	
Charles.....	May 10, 1762	

Richard Clough Anderson, the fourth son of Robert of Gold Mine, removed to Louisville, Ky., and had had quite a family of his own, the roster being as follows:

Richard Clough Anderson.....	Nas. Jan. 12, 1750	Ob. Oct. 16, 1826
Elizabeth Clark (first wife).....	Jan. 15, 1769	Jan. 15, 1795
CHILDREN:		
Richard Clough.....	Aug. 4, 1788	Ob. June 24, 1826
Ann Clark (Logan).....	Apr. 27, 1790	Nov. 13, 1863
Cecelia.....	Mar. 15, 1792	Dec. 11, 1863
A son not named.....	1793	1793
Elizabeth Clark (Gwathmey)...	Dec. 7, 1794	Mar. 27, 1870
Sarah Marshall (second wife)....	Nov. 20, 1779	Aug. 25, 1854
CHILDREN:		
Maria Williams (Latham).....	Sept. 1, 1798	Feb. 19, 1886
Frances Marshall.....	Oct. 29, 1800	Dec. 2, 1802
Larz.....	April 9, 1803	April 27, 1878
Robert.....	June 14, 1805	Oct. 26, 1871
William Marshall.....	June 24, 1807	Jan. 7, 1881
Mary Louisa (Alexander, Hall,.)	Aug. 20, 1809	Feb. 11, 1889
John.....	Aug. 20, 1811	July 13, 1863
Hugh Roy.....	Aug. 20, 1811	Feb. 7, 1812
Charles.....	June 1, 1813	Sept. 2, 1895
Lucelia Pointdexter.....	Feb. 19, 1817	Aug. 13, 1820
Matthew Marshall.....	April 3, 1819	Oct. 29, 1820
Sarah Jane (Kendrick).....	June 9, 1822	July 3, 1895

† Mary had two children by Cap. John Anderson, Benjamin, and Elizabeth who married George Catlett; and by Rev. Eleanor* Tally three children, America who married Hopkins, Robert Madison, and Patty or Patsy Gay.

*Bishop Mead in his *Old Churches and Families of Virginia*, page 420, says that 1789 the Rev. Mr. Tally was minister St. Paul's parish, that he afterwards became a Universalist and died the death of a drunkard. Two of Richard Clough Anderson's daughters knew him well and spoke of him with great contempt, but neither of them ever spoke of his being a drunkard; so the good Bishop may have been mistaken. One of these nieces of Rev. Eleanor Tally's wife was herself a strict Episcopalian and would certainly have had it in for him if he had been a drunkard or anything of that kind.

The families of the children of Richard Clough Anderson are as follows:

Larz Anderson.....	April 9, 1803	Feb. 27, 1878
Cynthia Ann (Pope) Anderson..	1808	1829
ONLY CHILD:		
Richard Clough Anderson.....	1829	186-
SECOND WIFE:		
Catherine (Longworth) Anderson		
CHILDREN:		
Nicholas Longworth Anderson..	April 22, 1838	1895
William Pope Anderson.....	Sept. 10, 1840	Nov., 1897
Edward Lowell Anderson.....	Oct. 4, 1842	
Frederick Pope Anderson.....	Oct. 4, 1842	June 8, 1908
Larz Anderson, Jr.....	June 9, 1845	June 26, 1902
Joseph Longworth Anderson....	June 17, 1851	
Charles Anderson.....	Dec. 2, 1855	1906
Davis Carneal Anderson.....	Dec. 24, 1857	
George Shoneberger Anderson...	Mar. 4, 1859	1874
Robert Anderson.....	June 14, 1805	Oct. 26, 1878
Eliza (Clinch) Anderson.....		
CHILDREN:		
Eva Anderson.....	1848	
Maria Latham Anderson.....	1850	
Sophia Anderson		
Robert Anderson, Jr.....	1862	1880

The family of the fourth son:

William Marshall Anderson.....	Nas. June 24, 1807	Ob. Jan. 7, 1881
Eliza Ann McArthur (first wife)	Nov. 15, 1815	Sept. 2, 1855
CHILDREN:		
Thomas McArthur.....	Jan. 22, 1836	
Sarah.....	Apr. 26, 1838	July 4, 1839
William Duncan.....	April 4, 1840	Oct. 8, 1840
Nancy.....	April 13, 1842	Nov. 19, 1842
Henry Ruben.....	Jan. 20, 1844	
Mary (Olds).....	Nov. 5, 1846	June 2, 1897
A dead child.....	1848	1848
Charles.....	June 13, 1850	
Eliza McArthur.....	Aug. 2, 1852	Oct. 1, 1862
Catharine.....	June 7, 1853	Feb. 4, 1862
Ellen Columba Ryan (second wife)	1813	
CHILDREN:		
Mary Josephine.....	Feb. 5, 1858	Feb. 5, 1858
William McLeod.....	Dec. 19, 1859	July 13, 1860
Micheal Boyce.....	Dec. 19, 1860	Nov. 1, 1861
Robert Marshall.....	Feb. 13, 1862	

The family of the fourth daughter:

James Harrison Hall.		
born		
Mary Louisa Anderson (Alexander, Hall)	born Aug. 20, 1809	died Feb. 11, 1889
William Anderson Hall.....	1843	
James Harrison Hall, Jr.....	1845	
Maria Latham (Wright).....	1846	
Katherine Longworth Hall.....	Feb., 1850	

The family of the sixth son:

John Roy Anderson.....	born Aug. 20, 1811	died July 13, 1863
Elen Griffin.....	1834	
CHILDREN:		
Nellie Anderson.....	Mar. 31, 1855	
Maria Latham Anderson.....	1857	1868
John Roy Anderson.....	1861	

Family of the youngest son who came to maturity:

Charles Anderson.....	June 1, 1813	Sept. 2, 1895
Eliza Brown.....		
Allen Latham Anderson.....	Mar. 18, 1837	
Richard Clough Anderson.....		1849
Kitty Anderson.....	1839	
Belle Anderson.....	Aug., 1850	

The following are a few of the marriages of the Anderson family in the direct line from the beginning of the eighteenth century to the end of the nineteenth century:

Robert Anderson, of New Kent, and Cecelia Massie, 1711.

Robert Anderson, of New Kent, and Mary Overton, 1733.

Robert Anderson, of Goldmine, and Elizabeth Clough, July 3, 1739.

Robert Anderson and Elizabeth Shelton.

Matthew Anderson and Miss Dabney.

Ann Anderson and Austin New.

Cecelia Anderson and Col. William Anderson, "Old Field Billy," April 3, 1768.

Richard Clough Anderson and Elizabeth Clark, November 24, 1787.

Richard Clough Anderson and Sarah Marshall September 17, 1797.

Elizabeth Anderson, and George Austin.

Mary Anderson and Capt. John Anderson.

Mary Anderson and Rêv. Eleanor Tally or Rev. Elnathan Tally.

George Anderson and Miss Presberry of Baltimore.

George Anderson and Jane Tucker, May 25, 1787.

Samuel Anderson and Miss Dabney.

Richard Clough Anderson, Jr., and Elizabeth Gwathmey, 1810.

Ann Clark Anderson and John Logan, May 3, 1810.

Ann Clark Logan, and John Riggs.

Elizabeth Clark Anderson and Isaac Gwathmey, December 6, 1818.

Maria Williams Anderson and Allen Latham, March 16, 1822.

Larz Anderson, and Cynthia Ann Pope, June 24, 1829.

Larz Anderson and Catherine Longworth, September 10, 1834.

Robert Anderson and Eliza Byard Clinch, 1845.

William Marshall Anderson and Eliza Ann McArthur, February 15, 1834.

William Marshall Anderson and Ellen Columba Ryan, April 21, 1857.

Charles Anderson and Eliza Jane Brown, September 16, 1835.

Mary Louisa Anderson and Frederick Alexander, February, 1833.

Mary Louisa Alexander and James Harrison Hall, September 3, 1839.

John Roy Anderson and Margaret Bucannon, 1834.

John Roy Anderson and Ellen Griffin, 1854.

Richard Clough Anderson and Agnes Price.
Nicholas Longworth Anderson and Elizabeth Kilgour, 1865.
William Pope Anderson and Julia Worthington, July 21, 1863.
Edward Lowell Anderson, and Mary Fore, December 5, 1865.
Frederick Pope Anderson and Louise Nettleton, 1867.
Frederick Pope Anderson and Mary Douglas, 1879.
Larz Anderson and Emma Mendenhall, May 13, 1868.
Joseph Longworth Anderson and Elizabeth Hinkle, 1877.
Charles Anderson and Jane Heron, May 9, 1878.
Davis Carneal Anderson and Annie Wallingford, 1881.
Thomas McArthur Anderson and Elizabeth Van Winkle, 1867.
Mary Anderson and Joseph Olds, December 16, 1867.
Henry Reuben Anderson and Florence Allison, 1867.
Charles Anderson and Minnie Dawson, December 3, 1890.

POST SCRIPT.

To those of my readers who may object to the arrangement or rather the lack of it, it will only be necessary to say in explanation that the papers that go to make up this history of the Anderson family, or that part included as the Andersons of Virginia, have been written from time to time during the past fifteen years, and from such scraps of information as have been collected during the last thirty odd years.

That the collection of much of this material has worried, irritated and bored the happy-go-lucky, leisure loving, members of the family, whose one cry has been "wha'ts the use?" has long been evident to the writer. With the ever present family tradition of "never do today what you can put off till tomorrow," it has been exceedingly difficult to get even the simplest facts, even a date would be too much or rather too small to write about. To certain of the family much is due in the way of assistance and to them the thanks positively is due. Those that have been especially helpful are Gen. T. M. Anderson, Col. A. S. Anderson, E. L. Anderson, and Miss Kitty Anderson. R. A. Brock's article in the "Richmond Standard," while badly arranged or not at all arranged and no attempt at digestion, contained much valuable matter and the thanks of all interested in the matter are due him.

No excuse is made for oversights and mistakes and the reader is simply reminded that the matter was put into its present form in the time saved from other work.

July 1, 1908.

THE FAMILY SCRIBE.

ISRAEL CLARK, AN OHIO PIONEER.

His Connecticut Ancestry and Some of His Descendants.

Compiled and communicated by Orra Eugene Monnette, of Los Angeles, California.

THE Clark family in America is as innumerable as the sands of the seashore and presents genealogical problems almost as intricate as the Smith, Jones, Brown, et al. Hence, fortunate it is where the lines of search fall in both certain and "pleasant places."

The name has its origin in the designation, Clerk, referring to the office of a clerk, i. e., the Clergyman, a clerk in holy orders, a priest, a functionary, and possibly a recording scribe, as a prothonotary. The names Clerk, Clerke, Clark and Clarke, are cognate patronymics. The surname is now almost universally Clark and Clarke, the professional form adhering to Clark. "If Clark and Clarke be considered as one name, they stand ninth among the commonest surnames to be found in England," writes Mr. Bardsley in his Dictionary of English surnames.

The name appears in early American settlements in every one of the Colonies, with, perhaps, a larger number in New England. Early Massachusetts and Connecticut records contain the name many times and indicating separate and distinct families. One authority gives thirteen among the settlers of Massachusetts prior to 1650. However, it appears upon the best authority that the progenitor of the larger number of Clarks, early in Connecticut, was the Hon. Daniel Clark of Windsor.

1. Hon. and Capt. Daniel Clark was one of the first settlers of the Town of Windsor, Connecticut, and its most prominent citizen in an early day.

He was a man of wealth, and much influence and power, not only in the Windsor community, but also in the Colony of Connecticut, at large. He came to Windsor in 1639, in company with his uncle, Rev. Ephraim Huit. One authority gives his birth place as Chester or West Chester, England, and from all sources it is believed he was born in 1622. Rev. Huit "had been a minister of Wraxall, near Kenilworth, England." The close association was continued between uncle and nephew and when the former died, the latter became executor of his will, in 1644. Among a list of Windsor's first settlers, recorded in the town records of 1640, "five years after their removal from Dorchester,"

appears the names of Daniel Clark and Messrs. Newberry, and an account taken Oct. 7th, 1669, of "all such persons as dwell within the limits of Windsor, and have been approved of to be freemen, and allowed to take the oath of freedom," exhibits names of "Mr. Daniel Clark," and Mr. Benjamin Newbury" (his brother-in-law).

June 18, 1643, Daniel Clark was admitted to the Church in Windsor, his wife being admitted April 16, 1658. He was zealous and active in its work. In connection with his church relationship, the following is of interest. For the use of their magistrates, the town of Windsor appropriated a particular pew in their meeting house, and in addition to the ordinary finish, ordered it to be "wainscotted." Upon the elevation of Mr. Clark to the magistracy, the town in town meeting assembled, passed the following vote: "May 5, 1651, at a meeting of the Towne, Mr. Clark was appointed to Sitt in the Greate pew."

Similarly, he was a vigorous participant in all local and public, civil affairs. He was both attorney at law and magistrate; served upon important committees appointed by the General Court; was assistant Secretary of the Colony of Connecticut 1650-1657, 1663, 1664, 1667; Secretary of the Colony, 1658-1663, 1665, 1666, a Patentee named in the Royal charter, 1662; Lieutenant of Major Mason's Troop, 1658, in a war with the Indians; and Captain of Hartford County Troop of Horse, 1664. Frequent mention of his name and colonial services appear in the Colonial Records of Connecticut, Savage's Genealogical Dictionary; Hinnman's Puritan Settlers, Stiles' Ancient Windsor, and Goodwin's Gen. Notes.

June 13, 1644, he married for his first wife, Mary², daughter of Thomas¹ and Jane Newberry, of Dorchester, Mass. Thomas¹ Newbury, freeman in 1634, was one of the earliest settlers of Dorchester, Mass., and one of its largest landed proprietors. As one authority says, "being well descended, wealthy and connected by marriage with some of the best founders of the Colony, the Newberys¹ occupied an honorable position among their friends and neighbors."

He was Deputy to the General Court, Mass. Bay Colony, 1634-1635.

He died in 1636, on the eve of his departure with his family for Connecticut, leaving a widow, with her two sons, Benjamin² and Thomas², and two daughters, Mary², who married Daniel

Clark, and Sarah² who married Henry Wolcott. His will is of record in Suffolk County Probate Court.

Mary (Newberry) Clark died August 29, 1688, and Daniel married (2) Martha Pitkins, widow of Simon Wolcott, of Windsor, and sister of Hon. William Pitkins, of Hartford. Daniel Clark died Aug. 12, 1710, "in the 88th year of his age or thereabout." His widow died Oct. 13, 1719, and is buried in East Windsor.

Children of Daniel¹ and Mary (Newberry) Clark:

- i. MARY, b. April 4, 1645; d. in infancy.
- ii. JOSIAH, b. Jan. 21, 1648.
- iii. ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 28, 1651; m. Benjamin Griswold.
- iv. DANIEL, b. April 5, 1654.
- v. JOHN, b. Sept. 10, 1656.
- vi. MARY, b. Sept. 22, 1658.
- vii. SAMUEL, b. July 6, 1661.
- viii. SARAH, b. Aug. 7, 1663.
- ix. Hannah, b. Aug. 25, 1665, d. in early life.
- x. NATHANIEL, b. Sept. 8, 1666, d. unmarried.

There were no children by his second wife. The last named son Nathaniel was killed by the Indians. When about to enter the service of his country in 1690, he made his will, and gave his property to his brothers and sisters, who are named therein.

2. DANIEL², (*Daniel*¹) Clark, son of Daniel¹ and Mary (Newberry) Clark, was born April 5, bapt. 10th, 1654, (or Aug. 4, as another record gives it), in Windsor, Conn. Apparently after reaching manhood, he was located elsewhere, for being temporarily in Hartford, in 1675, he had a passage-at-arms with Mayor Treat, who fined him for contempt, in attempting to vindicate an arbitrary authority, and the following interesting record discloses the sequel; referring to Daniel Clark, Jr., "at a meeting of the Council, Jan. 2. 1676-7, Capt. Daniel Clark appeared and requested that his son's fine might be remitted, and stated it would be a great encouragement for him to settle 'here' in the improvement of his trade and art, for the benefit of the Country, etc." Mayor Treat also made a similar request. The council remitted the fine, expecting his return and settlement in attendance of his art and trade, which he did. He lived in Hartford, where he was a locksmith until about 1710, when he removed to Colchester, Conn., where he died before 1746.

His clash with civil authority, common in those days, reflected nothing prejudicial to his character and did not prevent him from becoming a good and loyal citizen. He did not attain

quite as prominent a position in public affairs as his father had, but his name occurs frequently in the Colonial Records of Connecticut and elsewhere, showing his civil activity, and from certain records, it is believed that he served in one Indian campaign and also enlisted in the Louisburg Expedition, just prior to his death, but the duplication of his name in the records makes these items somewhat uncertain, for the present.

Daniel² Clark married in 1678, Hannah⁶, daughter of Daniel⁵ (John⁴ William³ Andrew² Thomas¹) and Hannah (———) Pratt of Hartford. She was born in Hartford.

The Pratts¹ were of English extraction. The first known of the name being Thomas¹ of Baldock, Hertfordshire, Eng., wife Joan, who made his will in 1538-9. He had a son Andrew². The latter had a son, Rev. William³ Pratt of Hertfordshire, wife Elizabeth, who was rector of Stevenage in the diocese of Lincoln, the archdeaconry of Huntington, and deanery of Hitchin, for thirty years. He died in 1629, leaving a will which names among others, sons John⁴ and William⁴, who settled early at Hartford, Conn. John⁴ bapt. Nov. 29, 1607, married in England, Elizabeth Spencer, sister of William Spencer, who in his will speaks of "his brother John Pratt." They had lots adjoining in Newtown in 1633. *John⁴ settled in Hartford, 1636, where he occupied at once a prominent position.

"He wrote a fine hand and was noticeably a man of cultivation. He was elected deputy to the General Court, April 11, August 8, September 10, and January 16, in the year 1639, when the fundamental rules were adopted; and thus he was one of those renowned and privileged persons present at the birth of the first written constitution known to the world. He was also deputy, Feb. 8, 1640, April 9, Sept. 9, Nov. 9, Jan. 5, 1641, May, 1655, and his death occurred this same year. He was magistrate and constable, and in 1641, "was chosen to order the affairs of the town." He had a son, Daniel⁵, born about 1639, who married Hannah ———. He was very prominent in Hartford affairs. Freeman, 1656, March 11, 1657-1658; was made a Trooper under command of Major John Mason; 1657; "chosen for to order the affyres of the towne"; rate maker, 1661; "daniel prat was chosen for to vew & Judge of fences, 1662," etc., and many other

*Compiler is indebted to Mrs. E. S. G. Holcomb, of Hartford, Conn., for this and some of the following statements. She is a special and trustworthy authority upon Pratt data, having made recent, original searches.

appointments. A gravestone in the burying ground of the First Church of Hartford, Conn., (Center church), reads: "Hannah Pratt, wife of Daniel Prat, age about 50, died Sept. 3, 1682." Mr. Pratt's will is dated April 19, 1690, and names his son Daniel⁶ and seven daughters, and among them Hannah⁶, who married Daniel² Clark. The following striking paragraph appears in his will:

"I have great reason and I do heartily desire to bless God for the good agreement and love that I have lived to see amongst my children, as well as their tenderness towards myself, so I now desire to commit them to that God that hath cared for me all my days, commanding them to fear, love and serve him who will be their God as he hath been their father's God."

Daniel Pratt was buried on the 24th of April, 1691.

Children of Daniel² and Hannah (Pratt) Clark.

- i. DANIEL, b. 1679.
- ii. MOSES, b. 1683.
- iii. JOHN, b. 1685, these three born at Windsor.
- iv. AARON, bapt. Nov. 13, 1687.
- v. NATHANIEL, b. Mar. 26, 1693.
- vi. ABRAHAM, b. Nov. 10, 1695.
- vii. NOAH, b. Apr. 25, 1697, all born at Hartford.

3. AARON³ (*Daniel² Daniel¹*) CLARK, son of Daniel² and Hannah (Pratt) Clark, was baptized in Hartford, Nov. 13, 1687. He married there in the old First Church, May 31, 1711, Susanna Wade. (Kingsley's Records say she was a daughter of Robert Wade.) July 12, 1709, his father Daniel Clark, then of Hartford, conveyed to him, one-half of his "messuage and tenement and home-lot" of land lying in Colchester. Hence they were together in the latter place from about 1710. Aaron³ Clark was a weaver by trade. He removed from Colchester to Lebanon, and from there to Mansfield; whence he died in January, 1745. As his grandfather, before him, Aaron³ Clark was a participant in town and colony affairs. His name appears frequently in the colonial records. In "Thomas Newcomb's Account Book" kept by him at Lebanon, Conn., in the years 1735-38, the following names among others, appear: "Aaron Clark, his son Aaron, his son Eliphalet, Aaron Clark, Jr., Benony Clark, Eliphalet Clark, Gershom Clark, Jonathan Clark, Jonathan Clark, Jr., Joseph Clark, Timothy Clark, and William Clark, Jr." Aaron³ Clark left a will dated Jan. 1, 1744-45, and admitted to probate Jan. 7,

1744-45. This will recites "Aaron Clark of Mansfield in the County of Windham and Colony of Conn." He gives to his wife Susanna use of all real and personal property in town of Lebanon and also in town of Mansfield, until sons Israel and Lemuel are of age of twenty-one; mentions son Aaron, as having given him land at Union; mentions daughter Susannah Loomis, as having given her part of his estate; same, son Eliphalet; same son Wade, same, son Oliver; same, daughter Jeruhssa Swift; same, daughter Esther Clark; same, daughter Damaris Clark; same, daughter Desire; devises to son, Lemuel Clark, "one hundred acres of land in Ashford and Mansfield, being the one hundred acres I now live on with my dwelling house—said farm I value at three hundred pounds old tenor exclusive of the building thereon"; devises to "my son Israel Clark one hundred acres of land, part of my farm, I now live on, to be laid out for him on the southwesterly part of my said farm, which I value at three hundred pounds old tenor"; devises "rest and residue of my farm in the Town of Mansfield, which I now live on" to his wife; provides that "each son shall have double to each daughter"; and names wife Susannah as sole executrix.

It is thought that after the death of her husband, Susannah returned to Lebanon, and married again a Mr. Johnson, although she deeds lands as Susannah Clark to her son Israel as late as 1778—(Mansfield Records).

Children of Aaron^s and Susannah (Wade) Clark:

- i. AARON, b. May 14, 1712.
- ii. SUSANNAH, b. Nov. 14, 1713; m. Lieut. Thomas Loomis, Jr., Nov. 7, 1734.
- iii. Eliphalet, b. Aug. 22, 1715.
- iv. WADE, b. March 4, 1717, bapt. April 14, 1717; m. Martha Brown, July 9, 1740.
- v. OLIVER, b. Jan. 11, 1720; m. 1st, Esther Eaton, 2d, Sarah Cogswell.
- vi. JERUHSA, b. Sept. 4, 1721; m. John Smith, 1743.
- vii. ESTHER, b. Sept. 3, 1723; m. Simeon Tifany.
- viii. DAMARIS, b. Oct. 8, 1724.
- ix. DESIRE, b. Aug. 3, 1728.
- x. LEMUEL, b. Nov. 24, 1731; d. Jan. 23, 1801; m. (1) Mercy Bridges, (2) Jersusha Bill).
- xi. ISRAEL, b. July 29, 1734; d. Apr. 20, 1811; m. Esther Wilson.

Mr. Aaron Clark died Jan. 9, 1744, age 58 years. (From an Inscription in Exeter Cemetery in the Town of Lebanon, Conn.)

4. ISRAEL⁴ (Aaron³ Daniel² Daniel¹) CLARK, son of Aaron³ and Susanna (Wade) Clark, was born in Lebanon, Conn., July 29, 1734. He removed to Mansfield with his father. May 4, 1756, he married Esther³, daughter of Joseph² (Joseph¹), and Abigail (Bugbee) Wilson, who was born April 10, 1738. The Wilsons¹ were an early and prominent family at Ashford, Joseph¹ came probably from Andover, Mass., and settled in Ashford in 1714 or 1716. He received a grant from the town of 100 acres. Later, in 1727, he recovered an additional grant of 300 acres. His wife was Mercy Parker of Woodstock, whom he married in 1716. In 1720, he was accidentally killed in a wrestling bout with a friend and neighbor, John Aplin. His son, Joseph², married Abigail Bugbee, probably daughter of Josiah Bugbee, and among the children were Esther who married Israel Clark, and Abigail, b. Mar. 28, 1736, who married Jared Wentworth, and they were the grandparents of Mrs. Lydia (Huntley) Sigourney, the poetess.

Israel⁴ Clark was a man of noble character, consistent piety and vigorous qualities. He was prominent in church and town affairs in Mansfield, where he first lived, and elsewhere. In 1784, he bought land in Ashford and lived in Windham. In 1790 he bought more land in Ashford, where he removed about 1790, and later in Chaplin, where he settled in 1810. Older people in that vicinity recall the fact that in their youth their forebears always spoke of Israel Clark as having been one of the stalwart Christians and notable citizens of that community. The Colonial Records of Connecticut show his service in the Indian Wars, as a private 1760, 1761 and 1762, in Capt. Ichabod Scranton's, Capt. Joel Clark's, Capt. Thomas Pierce's and Capt. Eldad Lewis' Companies, respectively.

He and his family were members of the Mansfield Church 1766, then Ashford and then Chaplin, in the records of each of which his name and wife and children in part, appear. In Larned's History of Windham County, (pp. 248, 418, 420), an account is given of the organization of the "Ecclesiastic Society by the name of Chaplin," October, 1809, among those first enrolled as members were Israel, John, Thomas and Francis Clark, James Clark, Sen., and Jim and Chester Storrs, and again to a subscription of faith, May 31, 1819, appear the names of

Israel, James, Hosea, Francis, Jerusha, Zernah and Sally Clark. The church records of Ashford contain the following:

April 15, 1810—"Israel Clark, Francis Clark, Sally Clark, James Clark, Jerusha Clark 2d, Hosea Clark, Terniah Clark and Jerusha Clark, recommended with liberty to incorporate into a church about to be formed in Chaplin Society in Mansfield, when so incorporated their particular relation to us to cease."

Just a couple of miles from the present village of Chaplin, off from the public road, a quarter of a mile from the line of travel, is located the old Clark graveyard. It can be reached only with difficulty, through dense undergrowth and thickets, across a little run, upon the summit of a hill, crowned with large oak trees, but rank with tangled vegetation, forgotten and neglected, until the writer penetrated its depths in August last; perchance a human being had not been there in fifty years.

Here is an enclosure, say one hundred by fifty feet, or more, surrounded by a "regular Connecticut stone fence." Perhaps a hundred people have been buried there. Here Israel⁴ Clark and some of his family are buried and the monumental inscription appearing on the old weather beaten and quaint stones are such a tribute to his worth and character, and that of his wife, they must find space here:

(In the center, facing), "Mr. Israel Clark, That Friend of man, That Defender of the Gospel of Grace, died 20 Apr., 1811, Aged 77. Jesus, thy Grace is Sovereign still, On that my soul relies. I plead no merits of my own, That is sufficient and alone."

(To the left facing), "Here are interred the remains of an exemplary Christian, Joseph Clark. He was many years an Elder of the First Presbyterian Church, of Newburgh, N. Y., and died a faithful follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, at Coventry, Conn., July 13, 1821, aged 57 years."

"Hope maketh not ashamed."

(To the right of Israel Clark, facing), "Mrs. Esther Clark, wife of Mr. Israel Clark, That Example of Piety, That Ornament of Grace, died 18 October, 1808, aged 69."

"Dear Jesus thou hast power to save; I trust in thee tho in the grave,
And when my body turns to dust, I hope to rise among the just."

(To the right of Esther Clark, facing), "In memory of Mrs. Susannah, wife of Joseph Clarb, Esq., who died Dec. 9, 1791, in the ninety-first year of her age."

Many other Clarks are there buried, among them some of Israel's children and relatives; also a few other families. In the interest of genealogy, generally, since the graveyard is fast disintegrating, all inscriptions were copied for publication.

Children of Israel⁴ and Esther (Wilson) Clark:

- i. ISRAEL, b. Mar. 7, 1757; bapt. July 15, 1759.
- ii. SUSANNA, b. June 11, 1760; d. Oct. 30, 1760.
- iii. FRANCIS, b. Oct. 16, 1761; d. Oct. 10, 1838; m. Sally ——. She d. Mar. 15, 1832.
- iv. JOSEPH, b. Feb. 12, 1764; d. July 13, 1821; m. Anna Stedman.
- v. NATHAN, b. June 1, 1766.
- vi. SUSANNA, b. Aug. 22, 1768.
- vii. ESTHER, bapt. July 18, 1773; d. ——; m. Gurden Fletcher, Dec. 13, 1793.
- viii. DAMARIS, bapt. Apr. 7, 1775; d. Dec. 9, 1832; m. Chester Storrs, Feb. 2, 1797.
- ix. DESIRE, bapt. June 23, 1776; d. Nov. 24, 1840; m. Enoch Pond, Jr., Oct. 28, 1814.
- x. PATIENCE, bapt. Oct. 4, 1778; d. ——.
- xi. TEMPERANCE, b. ——.
- xii. PRUDENCE, b. ——.
- xiii. JAMES, b. ——.

(To be continued.)

JUDGE BYRD'S JOURNALS.

Contributed by Capt. N. W. Evans, Portsmouth, Ohio.

SINCE beginning to write sketches of Charles Willing Byrd, I have had placed in my hands four of his journals or diaries, which he kept from 1821 to 1827. They are yellow with age, and on some pages the ink has so faded as to be hardly legible. They are all in his own handwriting. Had he lived in our days, he would have had no time from his duties to have indulged in diaries, but in his day when newspapers and letters were few and far between, and society was often confined to one's own family, he could pass away many hours in recording his thought.

I will give you a few extracts, which will give some idea of his character and his thoughts. I should add that the journals are indexed by subjects showing great care in preparing the index.

It appears that the Judge was a dyspeptic, and suffered with a disordered stomach, and that his private thoughts were largely about his diet and the better preservation of his health.

He was, I am told, a tall, spare man, the figure of the ideal dyspeptic. Mr. Wesley Lafferty has often seen him ride into West Union with a long grape vine tied to his horse's tail, and dragging on behind. When questioned about it, he said he did it to get the horse accustomed to getting caught in the vines and brush in going through the woods.

It was during his residence in West Union, that he painted the pictures of the black horse on the barn, and that he would sit and study in the barn, in order to inhale the fumes of amonia from the horses, having read that the odor was healthful. It appears that he was a sufferer from jaundice, flatulency and sour stomach.

July 2, 1821, he says, "I find that salt meat, however little it may be salted, even venison or ham, is injurious to me."

"It appears to me from the ablest advice, as well as from experience, that the most favorable time for exercise for me is to commence for about two hours after a tolerably early breakfast, and to have it over at least one hour before dinner. That exercise of all kinds in moderation, particularly riding on an easy gaited, slow going horse especially travelling, when the inconvenience of getting wet, too much fatigue, with wet or damp sheets, late meals, more particularly of salt meat with biscuits, can be avoided, and abstinence, have a tendency to restore the organs of digestion to their original powers; that exercise should not be taken in the heat of the day, nor on a very cold day."

August 26th, 1821, he writes: "For the unpleasant rising of spittle in my throat at night, drinking toddy as usual, but

rather stronger, good deal of beet before dinner, immediately, usual quantity of boiled chicken, and rice, rather less melted butter, some wheat bread, and four of Catherine's (then ten years old, his stepdaughter, and mother of Capt, J. M. Heistand, of Hillsboro) biscuits directly after dinner—this night the affection was much less than for four weeks past."

About the same date, he writes: "Some animal food at dinner and a glass of weak toddy made with whiskey, especially the former, appear to be absolutely necessary for me, to prevent the epilepsy. Flatulence too, seems to be produced, beyond doubt, by abstaining from animal food altogether. I therefore must not try the experiment again but the toddy must be omitted."

Nov. 22d, 1822, he writes: "Experiment. Supper of even two mouthful of wheat bread seems uniformly to disagree with me. I therefore, had better, I think, confine myself to two meals in the twenty-four hours. He seems to be troubled with bile on the stomach, and on September 22d, 1821, wrote: "Bile on the stomach. McCague says, tartar is the best medicine to carry it off, that calomel, (15 grains) four hours before day, or even at daylight, with a dose of jallop (35 grains) four hours afterward or castor oil, to work off the calomel, is the best purgative to carry off the bile, and this way of taking calomel is especially best for persons easily salivated. I believe McCague is right, from my late successful experiments with calomel and jallop combined."

On October 8, 1821, he says: "Mr. Burgess, a highly respectable Presbyterian minister of the Gospel has just returned from a visit to the north and west in Ohio, and says that there are 360 sick persons in Dayton and in Indianapolis, out of a population of 700, there are 500 sick. In this town, West Union, out of 300, there is not a sick person that I know of, and yet there are many people who have the temerity to say, and our printer among the rest, that all places are on a par in this respect, and that every place in the country is alike sickly this year. The population of Dayton is the same as that of Indianapolis."

Dec. 22, 1821, he writes: "Jaundice, I have had this time, unusually long and obstinate attack of jaundice, when the usual remedies appeared to fail, etc."

Oct. 23d, 1821, he writes a whole page under the title of "Bile on the Stomach," and tells how he treated himself for it, with senna, manna, etc., and gives results. He says he ate for dinner, pullet and rice, with stewed peaches out of a puff, and drank a glass of weak toddy.

On the same subject and at several other places in his diary he gives Judge Todd's opinion as to the best medicine for an old man, which here he gives is 24 grains of calomel, and one of opium mixed, divided into three portions, one of which is to be taken every night until the whole is taken. Then below he adds

that after trial Judge Todd said experience had since convinced him that it was the worst he could have taken. Again he writes: "While I remain in this part of the world, which I suppose will be as long as I live, I must not even drink one small teaspoonful of ardent spirits in any way, in the twenty-four hours."

On April 10, 1822, he writes: "I find that after many trials that in West Union rice boiled, and boiled pullet, agree better with one together than separately than any other dinner, adding light bread also. Boiled pullet, two ounces; boiled rice, two ounces, light wheat bread, four ounces."

Here is his regimen for breakfast: Three slices of light wheat bread, six ounces; two lumps of good butter, two ounces; two cups of coffee, two-thirds of a pint, ten ounces. He adds: N. B. When unusually hungry take four slices of bread, (two ounces), but not on any account to increase the butter or coffee, and to take nothing at any time, whatever, without having a strong inclination.

On July 29, 1822, he writes: "I have three barrels of river water on trial, and am now satisfied that the West Union water, at McClure's well agrees with me better than any in Ohio, excepting, perhaps, the Yellow Springs."

I should have said at a previous place in his diary he gave an account of a visit to the Yellow Springs, near Xenia, and told how he was delighted with the water there.

McClure's well is, I think, the public well in West Union, nearly opposite Judge John M. Smith's house, but if I am mistaken, Judge Coryell will correct me in a future article.

June 4th, 1822, he writes: "I believe that for my health as well as for my pecuniary circumstances the following summer dress suits me best: A cotton casimere coat, a dimity waistcoat, a pair of mankeen pantaloons, a domestic cotton shirt, (factory cotton), a domestic cotton pair of socks, a white hat, a pair of fine plain shoes, and for intense hot weather, a gingham coat."

Nov. 7, 1822, he writes: "I have, thank God, in the house two pair of easy old shoes about three-fourths worn, and three pair of easy shoes, nearly, if not quite, as good as new."

July 30th, 1822, he writes: "I believe I may as well quit experiments as to my diet and confine myself to my eight ounces of bread and butter for breakfast with two and sometimes three cups of coffee, without cream, and eight ounces of boiled fowl and boiled rice and bread for dinner, with a moderate quantity of McCure's well water, in the afternoon, and a cup of weak tea without anything else in the evening, because I have tried almost everything else in this country to my injury and have refrained occasionally in part from the above mentioned diets, to no purpose."

On October 29th, 1822, he writes: I recommend to the attention and frequent perusal of my children Dr. Wilson Phillip's treatise on Indigestion, a work that made its appearance

last year. for the first time, and reprinted from the English Edition by Lee and Casey, of Philadelphia."

Then he goes on to say if they will read this book, it will hardly be necessary to read this memorandum as to health.

He closes his remarks on this subject as follows: "I entertain the opinion that, except the Bible, there is no book of equal value with the treatise above mentioned, and that of Dr. Johnson."

He gives various experiments of himself in the way of diet and speaks what he eats for breakfast, dinner and supper.

In giving his menu for three meals in one day, he prefaces it as follows: "Diet. The following diet agrees well with me, thanks be given to the giver of every good and perfect gift."

So far as I can judge, his journal as to experiments with his diet and medicine seem to have been kept solely for his own benefit or that of his children. I have confined this article to his observations as to his health and diet. In a future article, I shall note his mention of his neighbors, Wm. Russell, General Darlington, Nicholas Burwell, Rev. Dyer Burgess, Mr. Heistand, Mr. Wickerham and others; and his views on matters of public concern.

"Old Graveyard," Newark, Ohio.

Copied by MRS. L. B. FANT.

Among the many misappropriated pieces of land lying in and near the city is one that stands out in bold relief the scene of carnivals, street-fairs, tent-meetings. It has long been a "bone of contention" between those interested in a city hospital site, a children's playground, and an attorney representing certain heirs. The land was given to the city by its founders "for a place of burial" with the proviso that it revert back to the donors' heirs when converted to any other purpose. Burial was prohibited within its limits by an ordinance passed by the City Council in 1853. Interest centered in the new cemetery and this old one soon became a wilderness of shrubbery, briars and weeds. In 1872 the old brick wall and fence that enclosed it bulged with the unchecked growth, yet here and there could be seen the tops of monuments that bore the names of men who had served in the early Indian Wars, the Revolution and in 1812.

On Oct. 21, 1877, it was surveyed and the description is as follows: "Commencing at an iron monument in the southeast corner of said graveyard, thence northerly on the west side of Sixth Street 430 feet to the south line of Maurath's lane, thence westerly on the south line of Maurath's lane 200 feet, thence south 452 feet to the north line of West Main Street, thence easterly on the north line West Main Street 247 feet to place of beginning.

At that date "Maurath's lane," a private alley running to his brewery, was all there was of Church Street west of Sixth Street. When Church Street was opened, and also when piped for water, the workmen unearthed human bones and several trinkets. About the same time the old graveyard was ordered "cleaned." *The brush was cleared off, the monuments laid upon the graves, (or lot), and all covered with soil and seeded to grass. A few elm trees and one "weeping willow" was left to beautify the place, while upon a knoll on the Sixth Street side stands one sentinel guarding the last resting place of more than 286 of the city's pioneers. The record is very imperfect. The section and number of feet from the east and north to an occupied grave is all that tells the facts in about thirty cases, while many are indicated only by surnames and measurements. The following is all past twelve years of age with a record:

	Died	Age	Section
Abbott family—three unnamed graves.....			159
Anderson, Charles.....	1825	19	197
Arnold, Amanda.....	1847	23	138
Arnold, Mary Ann.....	1850	25	149
Acklin, Ann M.....	1829		149
Ayers.....			216
Brockway, E. P.....	1836	34	12
Boyce, Elmyre.....	1842	40	
Blaney, Sarah.....			161
Boner family.....			159

Six in number but unnamed.

Burgess, William S.....	1837	39	16
-------------------------	------	----	----

This monument is the only one standing. The names of six children are upon one side, two more upon another, (one buried in Virginia), and "Martha Wykoff died Feb. 14, 1837, in her 19th year," while on the fourth is: "My husband and children, I loved them on earth, I hope to meet them in heaven."

Catt, Elizabeth.....	1845	20	26
Castle, George.....	1841	28	183
Clawson, Elizabeth.....	1845	69	31
Connard, Eleanor.....	1833	21	78
Connel, John.....	1817	63	163
Margaret.....	1851	61	163
Oriel.....	1841	34	55
Cunningham, John.....	1836	51	97
Mary (his wife).....	1849	61	98
William.....	1842	28	98
Elizabeth.....	1812	30	98

Wife of William Cunningham, buried at Franklinton, who served as a private in Cass' 3rd Regiment, O. V., War 1812.

John D.....	1839	25	98
Nathan.....	1818	37	139
James.....	1844	23	124
(child).....			124

In this section was also left the Misses Moore, relatives of the Cunningham family known as "Aunt Sallie" and "Aunt Nancy."

	Died	Age	Section
Curtis, Al.....	1847	36	81
Sarah.....	1832	22	98
Mary.....	1823	27	79
Davis, Azariah.....	1839	83	57
Mary.....	1836	62	11
Doolittle, Leroy.....	1835	17	107
Evans, Eleazer.....	1842	33	15
David.....	1830	25	145
David.....	1853	22	145
Mary.....	1844	51	108
Ann.....	1844		144
Fairley, Joshua.....	1825	63	116
Mary.....	1840	76	116
Fleek, Allia.....	1841		120
Fleet, Solomon.....	1849	31	71
Gilmore, Concurrence.....	1835	69	94
Gault, William W.....	1848	68	183
John G.....	1849	41	182
Sarah.....	1851	71	182
Goodrich, Leonard.....	1832	37	145
Hamill, Mary F.....	1847	24	182
William.....	1845	15	182
Haughy, William A.....	1845	38	10
Holler, Sarah.....	1848	65	161
Hoffmeyer, D. H.....	1851	42	104
Hupp, Catherin.....	1829	47	102
James.....	1851	35	103
Hoover.....			9
Johnston, John.....	1831	52	188
Sarah.....	1845	62	188
Jackson, Jemina.....	1816	41	80
Julius.....		80	161
Myers, Ruth.....	1837	33	213
Elizabeth.....	1843	38	214
Moull, George W.....			138
He was one of the City Trustees in 1836, 1839-1843.			
Elizabeth.....	1838	25	138
Numan, Walter (or Newman).....	1837	94	189
McGinnis, M.....	1831	18	103
McDaniel, Ninette.....	1849	36	12
McKinney, Ann.....	1834	40	137
Parsiliam, Ann.....			147
Powers, E. L.....	1843	24	147
Prowell, James.....	1816	48	106
Phillips, Mary E.....	1847	35	236
Phelps, Asahel N.....	1833	21	13
Parks, George.....			
Rebecca.....			
He was a private in Col. Cass' Regiment of Mounted Volunteers, War 1812. On census list of 1840 pensioners then living at Newark, O.			
Rodeback, Hannah.....	1840	66	11
Reese, (W. C. and) J. R.....	1845	33	33
Roy, Nancy.....	1840	76	197
Reed, Thomas.....	1842	16	108
Stickley, Benjamin.....	1840	30	8
Smith, Thomas.....	1831	22	11
Spaulding, Shenebiah.....	1833	25	94
Sproull, James.....	1821	48	115
Sarah.....	1816	18	115
Schenck, Daniel.....	1830	30	107

	Died	Age	Section
Sherwood, Robert.....		56	121
Serrell, Elizabeth.....	1833	29	168
Smith, William.....	1851	21	59
Shenefelt, Sarah.....	1835	44	17
Steele, Eldad.....	1841	78	
Syble (Bates), his wife.....	1838	72	

He served with Stark's Co., Fletcher's Regt., in the War of the Revolution for American Independence.

Trindell, Elizabeth.....	1847	44	169
Tippett, John.....	1851	39	59
Timmers, D. P.....		17	94
Thompson, Cyrus.....	1849	36	139
Barbara.....	1822	29	139
John.....			139
Taylor, Elizabeth.....	1832		12
Van Horne, William.....	1830	31	215
Van Buskirk, Lewis.....	1828	31	99
Elizabeth.....	1840	74	100
J. V.....	1840	83	100
Vance, John.....	1839	71	164
Mary.....	1830	61	164
Elizabeth.....	1835	26	164
Wykoff, Martha J.....	1837	19	16
Ward, Dorcus.....	1840	22	29
Warren, Daniel.....	1844	75	15
Wilson, Margaret.....	1839	38	60
Wells, William.....		38	28
Four more in Section.....			28

	Section
Andrew Myer.....	3
Christopher Echner.....	3
Lucy Gilliam.....	11
Rebecca Edwards.....	30
Jane Riley.....	31
Mary Alt (Stafford).....	77
Arla (Buskirk) mistake.....	100
Elmer Thorn.....	100
Daughter of Eugene Koos.....	103
Susan Ketner.....	165
J. Ketner.....	166
Amanda A.....	81
Rebecca J.....	81
Elizabeth.....	80
R. F.....	76
Eliza S.....	76
M. S. A.....	62
William H.....	58
William H.....	55
J. R. R.....	33
Alace R.....	57
Elizabeth.....	54
William.....	27
Sarah.....	20
Theopolis.....	103
Rachel Ann.....	104
Elizabeth.....	138
D. W. F.....	139
E. B.....	145
S. A. M.....	182
Margaret.....	195
Infant son of Granstaff.....	147

NEAR NEWARK, O.

Upon a hill top out Buena Vista Road one and one-half miles from the Court House is an old family burial lot, the stones of which have been ruined by cattle and falling timber. Recently the lot was reserved from the farm of J. H. Bowers and became Township property. The Township Trustees had a high fence of mesh-wire put about it with a gate at one corner. Mr. Bowers has a key and the Township Trustees another. Hetuck Chapter, D. A. R., is going to more appropriately mark and restore the old headstone of James Colville.

Blizzard—Maria, wife of James, d. June 5, 1836, A. 21 y. 10 m. 5 d.

Colville—Vastine, d. May 2, 1848, A. 59 y.

Joseph, son of Vastine and M. P., d. May 2, 1848, æ. 25 y.

John, d. July 9, 1832; æ. 82 y.

Robert and another John, defaced and broken.

Upon the fragments of an old sandstone lying in a bed of myrtle can be read: "James Colville, a soldier of the Revolution, died Dec. 29, 1838, aged 81 years." He was familiarly known for miles about Newark as "Uncle Jimmy" and is yet referred to as such. He never married, but John, who died July 9, 1832, was a brother, Mrs. Jacob Wilson a sister, so he was with the members of his family. His war record (Sur. F 2465) as shown by his pension allowance reads: "b. in Frederick Co., Va., Oct. 7, 1757; enlisted at Winchester, Va., in Aug., 1777, as a private in Capt. John Neiswanger's Co., Col. John Gibson's Reg't. For seven months during 1780 he acted as an Indian spy under Col. Wm. Herrod, was at Piqua with Col. Geo. Rogers, Clark's Expedition. In June, 1781, was made Sergt. with Capt. Sharp and Col. Drake. He settled in Licking Co. with the Wilson's, upon the "Wilson Section" where he is buried.

Feliner—John Wm., son of Henry and Margaret, d. Aug. 25, 1835, —.

Jones—Hannah, wife of Samuel, d. Apr. 5, 1835, æ. 23 y. 6 m. 23 d.

Harris—Leail, wife of E., d. June 3, 1840, æ. 59 y.

Mahaney—Henry, son of Lewis and Julia, d. Apr. 19, 1849, æ. 49 y.

Rambo—On a small marble slab leaning against a tree is: Maranda

Flavilla, dau. of La-ch and Maranda, d. — 1850.

McCullough, Jacob W., son of J. & R., d. —.

Wykoff—Cornelius, d. Nov. 15, 1853, æ. 77 y. 10 m. 6 d.

Wilson—John, d. Sept. 6, 1834, æ. 54 y. 10 m. 8 d.

(There are two stones bearing this inscription: one a good well lettered marble and an old style sandstone that lies on the grave).

Barbary, wife of George, d. Aug. 21, 1838, æ. 28 y. 8 m. 21 d.

Emily S., wife of Miller, d. Apr. 12, 1844, æ. 27 y. 3 d.

Amanda, wife of Job, d. May 25, 1844, æ. 21 y. 8 d.

(Her husband, son of David and Mary Miller, d. Nov. 14, 1812, æ. 25 y., but the headstone could not be found.)

Mary, wife of David, d. Feb. 6, 1838, æ. 72 y.

(Her maiden name was Miller and after her husband's death in Va. (Aug. 12; 1805), she moved with her twelve children to Licking Co., settling on a part of the Wilson Section. Her son Jacob married Nancy Colville.)

Inscriptions from the Cemetery at Vanattaburg, Licking County, Ohio.

Copied August 25, 1908, by MRS. L. B. FANT.

The land was originally given to the country side by one Wilson and the majority of residents in Newton Township call it "The Wilson Cemetery." The majority of the old monuments have been removed since the Township Trustees have it in charge. With the numerous new monuments and the well kept grounds the result is most pleasing. Yet the first graves were selected at random, many remained unmarked until obliterated. Several skeletons of such have recently been unearthed.

Africa—Edward B., 1825–1889.

Elizabeth, 1833–1904.

Mary A., d. Nov. 26, 1862, æ. 82 y.

Anna, wife of David, d. Jan. 1, 1872, æ. 72 y.

Lorain, d. Aug. 30, 1876, æ. 24 y.

Anderson,—Maria, wife of Henry, d. Nov. 27, 1868, æ. 79 y. 10 m. 14 d.
Eldred, 1828–1904.

Berger—Arthum, son of J. and M. C., d. Aug. 30, 1900; æ. 19 y. 4 m. 19 d.

Bevard—Evan, d. July 10, 1889, æ. 68 y.

Naomia, wife of, d. Dec. 21, 1903, æ. 67 y. 7 m. 11 d.

Bell—Mary, d. Nov. 7, 1882, æ. 20 y.

Bline—Jacob, b. Aug. 17, 1807, d. May 9, 1888.

Elizabeth, wife of Jacob, b. Apr. 11, 1804, d. Feb. 19, 1887.

Thomas, b. May 4, 1843.

Ellen M., wife of Thomas, b. May 8, 1835, d. June 4, 1896.

Jane, wife of Jacob, b. June 13, 1848, d. Feb. 28, 1890.

Mary McCoy, wife of David, b. Nov. 10, 1842, d. Mar. 23, 1901.

Bowlby—Samuel, b. May 8, 1798, d. May 2, 1878.

Jemima, wife of Samuel, b. in Warren Co., N. J., Mar. 18, 1801,
d. Apr. 9, 1847, æ. 73 y. 21 d.

(Rev. 14–13).

George, b. May, 1830, d. May 8, 1877.

Lizzie, wife of Geo., b. Oct. 20, 1836, d. Aug. 24, 1894.

Thomas, d. Nov. 25, 1854, æ. 75 y.

Bartlow—Ruth P., wife of Edward, d. Oct. 12, 1863, æ. 79 y. 2 m. 8 d.

Colville—Sophia Bline, wife of J. H., b. Dec. 30, 1835, d. Apr. 2, 1901.

Hannah, wife of B. J., d. Apr. 3, 1870, æ. 80 y. (Stone broken).

Clyde—Clinton G., d. Oct. 4, 1893, æ. 18 y.

Chilcote—In memory of my wife and baby, J. H. Chilcote.

Conard—Maholn, d. Aug. 27, 1897, æ. 89 y. 5 m. 29 d.

Martha, wife of, d. Sept. 24, 1885, æ. 80 y. 7 m. 29 d.

Cynthia Belt, b. May 28, 1845, d. Jan. 19, 1902.

John C., b. Aug. 24, 1848, d. Apr. 3, 1891.

Herman D., b. July 27, 1875, d. Oct. 27, 1894.

(A dau. of Maholn C. married Charles B. Wilson, son of Enoch Wilson, of Newark, O.)

Donovan—David, Co. H. 3d O. V. I.

Evans—Wm. H., d. Aug. 9, 1860, æ. 51 y. 6 m. 21 d.

Eliza A., wife of Wm. H., 1811–1897.

Eshelman—David, b. May 31, 1834, d. Apr. 21, 1892.

Martin, d. Oct. 17, 1892, æ. 67 y. 24 d.

Martha, wife of I. A., d. Aug. 14, 1889, æ. 23 y. 6 m. 26 d.

Freas—John, b. Feb. 9, 1812, d. Sept. 20, 1875.

Mary, wife of J. R., d. Apr. 1, 1872, æ. 33 y. 8 m. 22 d.

Friel—Hugh, d. Apr. 28, 1880, æ. 70 y.

John, d. Apr. 16, 1862, æ. 54 y. 5 m. 20 d.

Frederick—Samuel, d. Oct. 14, 1844, æ. 42 y.

Nancy, wife of John, d. Oct. 5, 1846, æ. 38 y.

Mary Ann, d. Apr. 27, 1847, æ. 70 y.

- Fry—Daniel, d. Oct. 8, 1864, æ. 42 y.
(Children of D. and N. W.)
David Lewis, d. Aug. 12, 1877, æ. 47 y. 2 m. 15 d.
Daniel, d. Aug. 31, 1854, æ. 57 y. 8 m. 21 d.
Peter, d. Nov. 22, 1851, æ. 27 y.
George W., b. Dec. 22, 1830, d. Sept. 15, 1889.
Susan, wife of Daniel, d. Apr. 1, 1871, æ. 82 y. 6 m. 16 d.
- Filker—Geo. W., d. Dec. 25, 1891, æ. 73 y. 10 m. 21 d.
Catherine, (his wife), d. Feb. 25, 1898, æ. 70 y. 1 d.
- Gearhart—Jennette, wife of H., 1876–1901.
- Harris—Isaac, b. Sept. 3, 1803, d. Aug. 5, 1879.
Rachel, wife of Isaac, b. May 25, 1801, d. Aug. 19, 1869.
Victoria (Phillips), wife of Absolum, b. Mar. 21, 1842, d. Feb. 19, 1875.
(New grave on lot said to be that of Absolum H. He is son of Isaac and Rachel.)
- Sarah G., d. Jan. 17, 1893, æ. 67 y. 8 m. 27 d.
- Holler—Hannah, wife of John W., d. June 5, 1890, æ. 45 y. 11 m. 5 d.
Christian D., son of J. W. and H.
Henry, b. Sept. 15, 1836, d. Jan. 12, 1903.
(Wife's name is Nancy.)
- Rollin H., d. Mar. 19, 1877, æ. 24 y.
- Hankinson—Simeon, b. Mar. 9, 1817, d. May 29, 1888, æ. 71 y. 20 d.
Susanna, wife of Simeon, b. Jan. 1, 1814, d. Oct. 30, 1892, æ. 78 y. 9 m. 29 d.
- Mary Ellen, d. Mar. 22, 1884, æ. 34 y.
- Housholder—Daniel, d. May 5, 1894, æ. 70 y. 2 m. 28 d.
- Hendrick—Elizabeth, 1810–1906.
Anna, wife of James, d. May 12, 1883, æ. 29 y. 11 m. 3 d.
Frank, son of J. and E., d. Apr. 11, 1886, æ. 27 y. 8 m. 23 d.
- Hawk—Elizabeth J., b. Dec. 14, 1844, d. Nov. 10, 1890.
- Horn—Sarah M., wife of Christian, b. Feb. 17, 1828, d. Mar. 26, 1885.
William, b. July 9, 1850, d. Dec. 5, 1878.
- Hughes—Hiram, b. Jan. 15, 1828, d. Sept. 17, 1891.
Mary A., wife of, b. Dec. 9, 1834, ———
- Hunter—Charles, 1837–1896, soldier star.
Mary Jane Preston, wife of Charles, b. 1846—living.
Darrah, 1875–1903.
Albert, 1886–1900.
(Child of S. R. and C. T.)
- Hintermyer—Geo., b. Mar. 1, 1817, d. Feb. 2, 1889.
- Jones—Thomas, Co. E. 135 O. V. I., 1843–1901.
Ruanah, d. May 9, 1876, æ. 48 y.
- Kline—Catherine, wife of Philip, d. Aug. 2, 1866, æ. 69 y. 10 m. 28 d.
Amelia, dau. of Phillip and Catherine, d. Apr. 14, 1864, æ. 33 y.
Ada, dau. of Geo. A., d. May 26, 1870, æ. 21 y.
- Kimble—David, 1805–1884.
Rachel, (his wife), 1817–1892.
John, (their son), 1850–1886.
Bernard D., Co. K, 7 Ill. Vol. Cal.
- Koontz—Mary S., wife of Henry B., d. Aug. 26, 1906, æ. 77 y. 4 m. 12 d.
- Lingafelter—John, b. Mar. 24, 1819, d. June 7, 1894, æ. 75 y. 2 m. 13 d.
Susan E., wife of John, b. Nov. 10, 1823, d. Oct. 12, 1862, æ. 35 y. 11 m. 2 d.
- Abraham, b. May 10, 1796, d. July 6, 1886, æ. 90 y. 1 m. 26 d.
Susanna, wife of Abraham, b. Aug. 7, 1792, d. Mar. 10, 1891, æ. 98 y. 7 m. 3 d.
- Daniel, d. Dec. 13, 1883, æ. 55 y.
Angeline (Kline), wife of David, d. May 14, 1887, æ. 53 y. 8 m. 20 d.
Isaac, d. Apr. 7, 1852, æ. 20 y.
Ella A., b. Oct. 27, 1859, d. Jan. 21, 1897.

- Laner, John, d. June 2, 1862, æ. 57 y. 5 m. 2 d.
 Christina, d. Sept. 24, 1869, æ. 46 y. 2 m. 7 d.
- Lock—Archibald, b. Jan. 18, 1822, d. Feb. 4, 1899.
 Margaret, (wife of A.), b. Nov. 12, 1818, d. Aug. 28, 1904.
 John, d. Mar. 9, 1839, æ. 62 y.
 Mary, (wife of J.), d. Feb. 27, 1867, æ. 73 y.
 Rilla, wife of J. F., d. July 27, 1889, æ. 27 y. 7 d.
 John, 1850–1897.
- Long—Oliver, d. July 4, 1906, æ. 76 y. 9 m. 14 d.
 (Child of O. and H. L.)
- Marple—William B., 1853–1905.
- Meeken—James, b. Jan. 2, 1810, d. Nov. 7, 1879.
 Anna, b. Dec. 10, 1817, d. Mar. 22, 1888, æ. 71 y.
- Meeken—Caroline, wife of Archibald, d. Apr. 1, 1861, æ. 29 y. 8 m. 9 d.
 Joseph W., Co. K. 12th Reg. O. V. I., b. June 15, 1835, d. Apr. 16, 1896.
 (Three children of Absolom and Malinda).
- Morford—James, d. May 1, 1879, æ. 60 y.
 Harriet P. his wife, d. Apr. 20, 1887, æ. 64 y.
- McDaniel—Ann, wife of Wm., d. July 5, 1862, æ. 79 y. 3 m. 27 d.
- McPeck—Price, b. Apr. 18, 1852, d. July 18, 1892.
- McCoy—Mathew, d. Nov. 1, 1865, æ. 53 y. 3 m. 26 d.
 Margaret, wife of M., d. July 10, 1852, æ. 38 y. 9 m. 19 d.
- McConnell—Arbalah, d. Mar. 27, 1875, æ. 73 y. 14 m. 26 d.
 Michael, D. S., d. Mar. 6, 1865, æ. 46 y. 4 m. 4 d.
- McConnell—Hannah, d. June 23, 1872, in the 96th year of her age.
 James M., d. Apr. 12, 1881, æ. 64 y. 11 m. 14 d.
 Lydia, wife of James, b. Dec. 5, 1840, d. Dec. 20, 1897.
- McKnight—Susan, d. May 16, 1875, æ. 69 y. 6 m. 13 d.
- McKinney—James B., d. Oct. 3, 1868, æ. 64 y. 7 m. 16 d.
 James B., d. Dec. 31, 1857, æ. 20 y.
 Lawrence B., d. Dec. 2, 1864, æ. 16 y.
- Neibarger—Geo. W., 1818–1904.
 Fanny, 1829–1908. (Her maiden name was Lake).
- Preston—Lillie G., b. Jan. 5, 1855, d. Aug. 11, 1896.
 Mina V., wife of James B., d. Mar. 17, 1895, æ. 19 y.
- Preston—Isaac N., Co. G, 76th O. V. I., 1840–1901.
 Samuel R., 1829–1904.
 Virginia, wife of Samuel R., 1833–(living).
 James B.
 Lorena, wife of James B., b. Feb. 22, 1881, d. Sept. 17, 1904.
 Mary M., wife of T. J., d. July 12, 1873, æ. 24 y.
 Flora Colville, b. July 18, 1853, d. July 7, 1894.
 Joshua W., d. Jan. 31, 1891, æ. 50 y. 6 m. 23 d. G. A. R.
 Anna, wife of J. W., d. Nov. 12, 1888, æ. 44 y. 10 m.
- Price—John W., b. in Breconshire, Wales, Mar. 27, 1832, d. Aug. 30, 1906.
 Elizabeth, wife of John W., (and dau. of Isaac Harris), b. Nov. 1, 1826, d. Jan. 11, 1908.
 John, Sr., b. Breconshire, (Eng.), Apr. 19, 1810, d. Oct. 23, 1878, æ. 68 y. 6 m. 4 d.
- Price—Jane, wife of John, Sr., d. July 4, 1861, æ. 61 y.
 Mary, dau. of Jane and John, d. June 15, 1841.
 Thomas, d. Apr. 1, 1853, æ. 18 y. 5 m. 14 d.
- Plummer—James, d. Mar. 9, 1882, æ. 66 y. 10 m. 25 d.
 Mary, wife of James, d. June 10, 1901, æ. 84 y. 5 m. 8 d.
- Pence—Peter, 1823–1890.
 Hannah, d. Aug. 25, 1869, æ. 47 y. 7 m. 11 d.
 Harvey, son of Peter and Hannah, d. Feb. 16, 1874, æ. 24 y. 4 m. 11 d.
 Amandas, d. Mar. 1, 1870, æ. 47 y. 16 d.
- Priest—Mary L., b. Nov. 1, 1874, Oct. 25, 1903.
 Ola C., b. Oct. 31, 1881, d. May 25, 1901.
- Penrod—Elizabeth, b. Feb. 3, 1829, d. Feb. 5, 1908.

- Robinson—Richard, b. in Staffordshire, Eng., June 10, 1822, d. June 3, 1885.
 Sarah, wife of Richard, b. June 27, 1824, d. Dec. 28, 1891.
- Richards—Jesse S., b. Sept. 14, 1829, d. Jan. 26, 1891.
 Elizabeth, b. Dec. 27, 1833, d. Jan. 27, 1908.
 (Father and Mother).
- Riddle—Elyali, d. June 14, 1847, æ. 36 y.
- Rittenour—Vandy V., 1841–1884, æ. 43 y. 2 m. 27 d.
- Rifley—C. A., b. Apr. 2, 1857, d. Aug. 17, 1888.
 Margaret, wife of Henry, d. Mar. 28, 1866, æ. 40 y. 5 m. 1 d.
 Malissa, wife of Henry, d. Apr., 1874, æ. 33 y. 20 d.
- Riley—John, d. Apr. 25, 1864, æ. 33 y.
 Francis, d. Apr. 8, 1858, æ. 25 y. 1 m. 10 d.
 Rachel, d. Dec. 28, 1868, æ. 71 y. 9 m. 13 d.
- Rouse—Robert E., b. July 25, 1830, ———.
 Margaret, b. Mar. 3, 1829, d. Sept. 22, 1907.
- Rinker—Julia A., wife of Robert, d. Aug. 22, 1874, æ. 38 y. 6 m. 14 d.
 (Her maiden name was Kline).
- Singery, Harriet, dau. of J. S. and Rebecca, d. Jan. 18, 1849, æ. 19 y.
- Smith—George W., b. Sept. 27, 1815, d. Aug. 20, 1898.
 Lydia, wife of Geo. W., b. Sept. 21, 1821, d. Oct. 24, 1893.
 Geo. N., Jr., b. Nov. 14, 1851, d. May 23, 1870.
 John W., b. Nov. 5, 1847, d. Jan. 20, 1868.
 Asa J., b. Nov. 21, 1853, d. Aug. 5, 1893.
- Slater—Solomon E., d. Aug. 21, 1886, æ. 31 y. 4 m. 8 d.
- Seders—Nancy, wife of Lewis, b. Aug. 17, 1827, d. Feb. 9, 1886, æ. 59 y. 6 m. 23 d.
 James, d. June 3, 1853, æ. 26 y. 10 m. 25 d.
- Spiker—Mary C., wife of R. H., b. June 9, 1857, d. Nov. 21, 1894.
- Stewart—Elizabeth, d. Jan. 12, 1871, æ. 85 y. 3 m.
- Shultz—Peter, d. Oct. 3, 1840, æ. 47 y.
 Rachel, wife of Peter, d. Dec. 25, 1879, æ. 73 y.
 Benjamin, son of P. and R., d. Oct. 11, 1848, æ. 26 y.
- Streams—Mrs. Susannah, d. Feb. 15, 1889, æ. 85 y. 5 m. 28 d.
 Charles H., b. Sept. 20, 1829, d. May 6, 1902.
 Henrietta, b. July 12, 1850, (living).
 Lorain Gertrude, dau. of C. and H.
 Charles E., b. Jan. 9, 1867, d. Jan. 6, 1885.
 "Brother, thou art not dead, but sleeping."
- Thomas, b. Feb. 6, 1826, d. Aug. 30, 1892, æ. 64 y.
- Thomas—Hilda, dau. of D. A. and Mary, b. Oct. 8, 1872, d. Aug. 5, 1889.
 Hannah E., b. Aug. 18, 1831, d. Dec. 21, 1902.
- Van Guisling—Catherine, wife of Jacob, d. Feb. 25, 1867, æ. 57 y. 8 m. 2 d.
 Jacob, d. Jan. 27, 1897, æ. 89 y. 4 m. 16 d.
 Elias, b. May 11, 1857, d. May 21, 1899.
 Elizabeth, wife of E., b. Dec. 22, 1839.
 (Her maiden name was Vail).
- Weavent—Rebecca A., wife of Wm., d. July 13, 1886, æ. 76 y. 2 m. 28 d.
 William.
 (Masonic emblem).
- Watson—Keziahe, d. Mar. 23, 1859, æ. 28 y. 6 m. 9 d.
 (Her maiden name was Stultz).
- Wilson—Wm. B., Oct. 22, 1862, æ. 62 y.
 Margaret Stadden, wife of Wm. B., d. May 24, 1854, æ. 51 y. 2 m. 14 d.
 Emily, dau. of Wm. B. and Margaret, d. Nov. 28, 1852, æ. 16 y.
- Williams—Nancy, wife of Evan, d. Sept. 3, 1877, æ. 54 y.
 Mary E., wife of Samuel, b. Mar. 10, 1845, d. Aug. 12, 1886.

- Warman—Cornelius, d. July 8, 1848, æ. 53 y.
Elizabeth, wife of Cornelius, 1792–1873.
John V., 1837–1905.
Catherine, his wife, 1828–1903.
Charles V., 1831–1901.
Mary A., 1832–1908.
C. G. V., Co. A, 76th O. V. I.
Elias O., son of C. G. V. and M. A.
Jerome, d. Jan. 30, 1899, æ. 44 y.
- Werts—Frances L. (Bevard), d. June 1, 1905, æ. 65 y.
(She was murdered in her home at night; was a sister of Evan Bevard.)
Hugh, son of J. and F. L., d. Jan. 30, 1885, æ. 15 y.
- Weiss—Malvina L., 1834–1908.
- Wiess—Lewis C., b. Nov. 1, 1842, d. Feb. 7, 1881.
(Masonic emblem.)
- Warrick—Andrew J., b. May 11, 1827, d. Sept. 8, 1893, æ. 65 y. 6 m. 27 d.
- Weaver—Martin V., b. Mar. 1, 1840, d. Jan. 31, 1895.
Silas, 1841–1907.
Elizabeth, wife of S., 1836–19—.
- Ward—Mary Ann, wife of Reuben, d. Feb. 22, 1841, æ. 21 y. 5 m. 13 d.
- Wolver—Geo. W., d. June 2, 1893, æ. 76 y.
Celina, wife of G. W., d. Jan. 7, 1865, æ. 41 y.
- Warner—Hannah H., wife of J., d. Mar. 11, 1881, æ. 63 y.
Ira B., son of J. and H., d. Nov. 2, 1886, æ. 26 y. 2 m. 23 d.
- Wright—Mary J. (Bevard), wife of J. W., b. Feb. 28, 1833, d. Mar. 26, 1902.
- Young—Daniel, d. Mar. 22, 1884, æ. 73 y. 11 m. 17 d.
Rachel A., d. Oct. 23, 1905, æ. 70 y.
Mary G., wife of James, b. Mar. 29, 1853, d. Aug. 29, 1896.
Dora, b. Nov. 14, 1865, d. Oct. 28, 1884.
Wm. Fourth, son of Daniel and Rachel, d. Sept. 24, 1887, æ. 19 y.
2 m. 20 d.

THE OLD NORTHWEST GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

SECTION 1. The Society shall be called THE "OLD NORTHWEST" GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SECTION 2. The object of the Society shall be the collection, preservation and dissemination of the local and general history of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and the genealogical records of families now or formerly residents of these States.

SECTION 3. The Society shall be formed and conducted in a manner as set forth in its By-Laws adopted on the 25th day of June, 1908.

BY-LAWS.

Adopted the 25th day of June, 1908.

ARTICLE I.

The Society shall be composed of Active, Associate, Corresponding and Honorary Members, who shall be elected by ballot at stated meetings of the Society, and Life Members.

All nominations for Resident, Corresponding and Associate Members shall be balloted for on one ballot, but should a negative vote appear on the first ballot, then every name shall be balloted for separately.

ARTICLE II.

Active Members are those who pay five dollars on the first of January into the treasury for general purposes of the Society, and are entitled to the Society publications for that year.

On each succeeding January they shall pay the sum of three dollars into the treasury and be entitled to the Society publications for that year.

Any and all members at the time of the adoption of these by-laws shall be entitled to continue their membership on the terms of such membership in force the first day of January, 1907.

ARTICLE III.

Associate Members shall consist of those persons who do not wish to become active members of the Society, but who are willing to support the Society by their aid and influence.

Such Associate Members shall pay into the treasury for general purposes the sum of five dollars or more on each January of the year and receive the Society publications for that year.

ARTICLE IV.

Corresponding Members are those who have rendered or are willing to render eminent service to the objects of the Society and may be limited at any time by vote of the Society.

ARTICLE V.

Honorary Members shall be limited to ten in number and be chosen from among those distinguished as historians or genealogists.

ARTICLE VI.

Upon payment of \$50.00 any person may be elected a life member of this Society; or, on the contribution of books, manuscripts, engravings, etc., by any person to the value of \$100.00, such person may be elected a life member by the Society, after such contribution has been appraised and passed on by the Executive Committee. All moneys received for life membership shall be invested from time to time by the treasurer, with the approval of the Executive Committee, and shall be called the Life Fund; the income thereof, only, may be used for current expenditures, but the principal shall remain intact. Life members shall be exempt from the payment of annual dues and receive the Society's publications.

ARTICLE VII.

Active and life members only shall be entitled to vote, be eligible to office, or take part in the business of the Society.

ARTICLE VIII.

All applications for membership shall be made on regular blanks provided by the Society, to be signed by the person making such application, duly recommended by a member in

good standing and accompanied by the membership fee of Five Dollars (\$5.00). All applications shall be passed on by the Membership Committee, and if favorably reported upon, shall be presented to the Society for election or rejection, as the Society shall determine by ballot, as provided by these By-laws.

ARTICLE IX.

Any member may withdraw from the Society at any time by paying all dues and assessments for the current year, and notifying the Secretary in writing of such resignation. Any member may be dropped from membership in the Society by action of the Executive Committee for non-payment of dues.

For just cause a member may be expelled. All charges must be preferred in writing, duly signed by the person making such charges and the same filed with the Secretary who shall present them to the Executive Committee. Said Committee shall order a hearing, after a ten days' notice to be given the accused in writing. The finding of the Executive Committee shall be read at a regular meeting of the Society when action shall be taken. It shall require a three-fourths vote of the members present to expel.

ARTICLE X.

No person shall be eligible as corresponding member who resides in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan or Wisconsin, and the membership of corresponding members coming into such States to reside shall cease three months after such change of residence.

ARTICLE XI.

All written communications shall be the property of the Society, unless the ownership be especially reserved by their authors and depositors.

ARTICLE XII.

The Library shall be open to all members of the Society. No books, pamphlets, manuscripts or other property of the Society shall be taken from the Library building without the consent of Librarian, for which a receipt shall be taken, but copies may be made under such restrictions as may be adopted by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XIII.

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in the City of Columbus, State of Ohio, on the second Thursday of January, for the election of officers and such other business as shall come before the Society. Full reports shall be made at this meeting in writing of all officers and committees of this Society.

Meetings shall be held on the second Thursday of the months of April, June and October, and such other meetings as may be called by the Executive Committee from time to time.

On receipt of a written petition signed by ten resident members of this Society—in good standing at the time petition is signed—by the Secretary, said petition setting forth the reason for such call and the matters to be brought before the Society, the Executive Committee shall call a meeting of the Society within ten days from receipt of such notice of petition by them, for the consideration of such business as set forth in the petition only.

ARTICLE XIV.

The officers of the Society shall be as follows: A President, a Vice-President, who shall reside in the County of Franklin, State of Ohio, and one Honorary Vice-President from each of the States Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and such other States as the Society from time to time shall determine a Secretary, a Treasurer, Historian and Librarian, three members of the Executive Committee, all of whom shall be elected from the Resident Membership excepting the Honorary Vice-Presidents.

ARTICLE XV.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and the three members elected as provided in Article XVII.

ARTICLE XVI.

All officers shall be elected for the term of one year, excepting the three members of the Executive Committee who shall be elected for three years, one of the number being elected each year. All officers to hold their respective offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

ARTICLE XVII.

Any office becoming vacant from any cause shall be filled by the election of an eligible member at the next regular meeting.

ARTICLE XVIII.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society and the meetings of the Executive Committee. He shall be the chief executive officer of the Society and shall superintend and conduct its prudential affairs with the advice and consent of the Executive Committee. He shall appoint all committees and officers not elective by the Society with the approval of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XIX.

The Vice-President shall preside at all meetings whenever the President is absent, and in the absence of both the President and Vice-President, a chairman pro-tem shall be chosen by the members present at such meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE XX.

The Secretary shall keep full and accurate records of the membership of the Society, the standing of members, and be ready at any regular meeting to give full information to the Society, or at any time to the Executive Committee. He shall make a complete report of all the proceedings at the annual meeting in January of each year; shall turn over to the Treasurer any and all monies he shall receive for or on account of the Society taking the Treasurer's receipt for the same.

The minutes of each meeting shall be read at the succeeding meeting and correction of errors, if any, made.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society, collect the dues and bills due the Society, file all letters received and issue certificates of membership, give notice of meetings when necessary and do all such acts as are generally the duty of a Secretary.

ARTICLE XXI.

The Treasurer shall receive from the Secretary all monies as the Secretary shall collect from time to time, and assist in the collection of dues, bills and accounts due the Society from all sources, keeping accurate and full account of all monies received and expended for and on account of the Society in books provided for such purpose. He shall be ready at all times to report the exact condition of the treasury to the Society or to the Executive Committee in writing. He shall be the custodian of

all the funds of the Society. He shall pay no monies out of the treasury without the consent of the Executive Committee on the written order of the President countersigned by the Secretary. He shall give a bond in such a sum as shall be required by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XXII.

No bills shall be contracted by any member of this Society without the consent in writing of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XXIII.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to superintend and conduct the business of the Society; to authorize the expenditures of money, to receive and act on all resignations and forfeiture of membership and to see that the By-Laws are duly complied with.

A quorum of the Executive Committee shall consist of four members of the Committee, one of whom must be the President or Vice-President, and a majority of those present shall determine all questions by vote.

ARTICLE XXIV.

It shall be the duty of the Historian to collect and preserve materials for a history of the Society; to prepare biographies of its deceased members for publication, and deposit same in the archives of the Society. He may read at stated meetings such of the biographies or parts of them which he may deem advisable.

ARTICLE XXV.

Seven resident members shall constitute a quorum necessary to the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Voting by proxy shall not be permitted at meetings of this Society.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The President shall appoint an Auditing Committee consisting of three resident members, to examine the books of the Secretary and Treasurer before the annual meetings, and report the same to the Society at the annual meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The President shall appoint with the consent of the Executive Committee, a Committee on Publication, whose duty it shall be to serve as a board of editors for the publication of the "Quarterly." They shall determine the charges to be made for publication of articles and for advertising therein.

ARTICLE XXIX.

There shall be a Finance Committee consisting of such persons as shall be named by the Executive Committee whose duty it shall be to solicit membership of all classes and secure donations and bequests for the aid of the Society in its work.

ARTICLE XXX.

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Library to solicit donations of books, pamphlets and manuscripts for the library such as local, genealogical or family histories, biographies, travels, journals, histories of corporations and military expeditions, registers, etc.

The committee may, with the consent of the Executive Committee, make donations and exchanges of duplicate copies of books and pamphlets, and shall make a full record of all donations and exchanges of duplicate copies of books and pamphlets, and shall make a full record of the same in a book kept for the purpose; and at the Annual Meeting shall submit in writing a detailed report of their proceedings.

ARTICLE XXXI.

The Committee on Heraldry shall collect and preserve for the use of the Society information in regard to heraldry in its relation to Old Northwest families. No matter involving the question of title to armorial bearings shall be published in the Society's publications without being referred to this committee.

ARTICLE XXXII.

The Committee on Foreign Research shall act in behalf of the Society in procuring funds for prosecuting researches in foreign countries, and in directing such researches.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

There shall be appointed by the Executive Committee, a Committee on Epitaphs whose duty it shall be to collect data from old cemeteries for preservation, in the records of the Society.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to each year fix the price at which any copy of the former numbers of any publication of this Society shall be sold.

ARTICLE XXXV.

The By-Laws of the Society may be amended, or new ones added by three-fourths-vote of the Society at any regular meeting, but no amendment or By-Law shall be adopted by a less vote than a quorum as provided by these By-Laws; and any amendment to the By-Laws, or any new Article to the By-Laws must be presented at a regular meeting of the Society, and shall lay on the table until the next regular meeting when it may be voted upon and adopted or rejected.

The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly

is the organ of The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society, and is now the oldest periodical of its kind west of the Atlantic States.

Price, \$3.00 per Annum.

\$1.00 per Number.

Principal Contents of Volume I, 1898: Biographical Sketches of Israel Hopkins Harris, Governor Jonathan Jennings, Micajah Terrill Williams; Genealogies of Colton, McKelvey, Ruggles, Ward families—notes on; English and Scottish Surnames in the U. S.; Lists of Pedigrees printed in English Visitations; Monumental Inscriptions, Marriage Records of Franklin county; Marietta, Ohio, Records; Worthington, Ohio, Records; Lists of Wills; Genealogies in Preparation; Book Notices: Notes and Queries; Editorials, Proceedings of the "Old Northwest Genealogical Society."

Principal Contents of Volume II, 1899: Biographical Sketches of Gen. Catharinus Putnam Buckingham and Mrs. Marion Augusta Beckingham, John Gordon, Rev. Richard Pengelly, M. D., Sir Thomas Pengelly, Hamilton Stone; Genealogical notes on Colton, Mowry, Phillips, Stone and Whiting families; Monumental Inscriptions; Pedigrees printed in English Visitations; Table of Annual Assay Office Letters; Co-operative Genealogy; Have Americans Any Right to Coats-of-Arms?; Franklin county, Ohio, Marriage Records; Marietta, Ohio, Records; Lists of Wills; Notes and Queries; Genealogies in Preparation, Book Notices; Editorials; Proceedings of the "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society.

Principal Contents of Vol. III, 1900: Biographical Sketches of Thomas Brent, Philander Chase, Nathaniel Massie, Edward Orton, Elmer Wiard Woodruff; Genealogies and Genealogical notes, Colton, Gleason; Monumental Inscriptions; Records of Friends' Monthly Meeting of Oblong and Nine Partners, N. Y.; Marriage Records, Franklin and Washington counties, Ohio; Parish Register, Marietta, Ohio; Notes and Queries; Genealogies in Preparation; Book Notices; Editorials; Proceedings of the Society.

Principal Contents of Vol. IV, 1901: Biographical Sketches of Ebenezer Buckingham, William Henry Egle, A.M., M.D., Gustavus Scott Franklin, A.M., M.D., Burke Aaron Hinsdale, Ph.D., LL.D., Bishop Jackson Kemper; Genealogies and Genealogical notes of Gleason-Glezen-Gleeson, Frisby-Frisbie, La Serre, Stone; Marriage Records, Franklin and Washington counties and Putnam Presbyterian Church, Zanesville, O.; Monumental Inscriptions, Cambridge and Gambier, O.; Declaration of British Subjects at Detroit, Mich.; Lists of Pedigrees in English Visitations; Notes and Queries; Books in Preparation; Book Notices; Accessions to Library; Society Proceedings.

Principal Contents of Vol. V, 1902: Biographical Sketches of Thomas Worthington, Lucius Bliss Wing; Genealogies and Genealogical notes of Villers, Villiers, Ridgway, Mackenzie, Gleason, Fowler; Marriage Records of Washington Co., O.; Monumental Inscriptions and Burials, Rosse Chapel Cemetery, Gambier, O., East Haddam, Conn., Western Methodist Graveyard, Chillicothe, O., Old Cemetery of Rutland, Mass., Old Cemetery, Cambridge, O.; Genealogical Value of Wills; List of Pedigrees in English Visitations; Notes and Queries; Book Notices; Accessions; Proceedings.

Principal Contents of Vol. VI, 1903: Sketches of James Kilbourne, Senator Joseph Kerr, Lucius C. Herrick, Alex. A. E. Taylor, Thomas Worthington. Genealogies and Genealogical Notes—Andrews, Bristol, Burr, Buttles, Case, Gilbert, Hart, Jones, Kilbourne, Pinney, Potter, Thompson, Worthington. Monumental Inscriptions—Ross County, O., Lancaster, O., Oberlin, O.; Marriage Records—Ross County, O. Arms of Barry, Brent, Deschler, Fortesque-Cole, Griswold, Kilbourne, Phelps, Upham, Wright. Settlement of Blendon Tp., O. Book Plates of Kilbourne, Ruggles, Ward. Heraldry; Church Records from Manchester, England; The Connecticut Reserve; The Homestead Bill; The Worthington Medical College; The Worthington Female Seminary. Books, Notes, Queries, Proceedings, etc.

Principal Contents of Vol. VII, 1904: Biographical Sketches of Gen. Geo. B. Wright, Commander Edward Hooker, U. S. N., William Trimble McClintick, Augustus Newton Whiting, Keziah H. Brooks, Jacob Thomas Mills, M. D., Gov. Asa Smith Bushnell, Hugh Williamson, James T. Anderson, Jonathan Gowing, D. D., and Rev. T. R. Cressey. Autobiography of G. F. Wittich. Genealogies of Pinney, McPike, Topping, Morrison, Case. Histories of M. E. and Presbyterian Churches of Worthington, O.; Settlement of Plain Tp.; Ohio Central Normal School. Personal Recollections of War of 1812; Diary of Siege of Yorktown; Dr. Loving's Reminiscences of Columbus. Early Records of Franklin Co. Cemetery Inscriptions from Athens, Franklin, Gallia, Geauga, Vinton and Washington Cos., O. Marriage Records from Franklin, Jackson, Marion and Pickaway Cos. Right to Bear Arms; Coats of Arms. Book Plates; Book Reviews. Early German Settlers of Pennsylvania; Green Bay, Wis. Letters of Thomas Heyward, Jr., and of Caroline Hall. Loomis Soldiers of Ohio and Wisconsin. Notes and Queries. Will of John Phelps. Reports, Proceedings, etc.

Principal Contents of Vol. VIII, 1905: Biographical Sketches of John, Meade W. C. and Chas. Arthur Carlisle, Col. John McDonald, William H., James and Joseph R. Hunter, Rev. Roger Searle, David W. Brooks, Dr. John Dawson, Dr. Jesse P. Judkins, Wm. H. Jennings, Col. Frederick C. Pierce, G. F. Wittich, Rev. Dr. Jacob Little, Jeremiah Hall, John Stevens, Deacon Lemuel Rose and William Gavit. Genealogies—Carlisle, Ferson, Hunter, Beatty and Little. Cemetery Inscriptions from Canal Winchester, O., Groveport, O., Blendon Tp., O., Granville, O. Marriage Records—Franklin, Ross and Pickaway Cos. Miami Conference Quakers; Letters of Col. Geo. Mackenzie; Maj. Wm. Bradford; Rosters of 1861 and 1843; How Japan keeps her Records; La Serre Evidences; Kewaunee, Wis.; Hist. of Starling Medical College; Old-Time Music in Columbus; Scotch-Irish; Romance of Ann Arbor; Kelvedon, England; Parish Records of Marion, O., Granville, O. Heraldry, Book Notices, Notes and Queries, Proceedings, etc.

Principal Contents of Vol. IX, 1906: Biographical Sketches of Andrew N. Adams, Herbert C. Andrews, Capt. Benj. Brown, Rev. Henry Bushnell, Samuel Davis, Rev. S. L. Gerould, Timothy Lee, C. W. Manwaring. Gov. Jeremiah Morrow, Ralph Osborn, Bishop Sylvester Rosecrans, Gen. Arthur St. Clair. Autobiographies of Gov. Allen Trimble and G. F. Wittich. Genealogies of Barr, Cole, Goodrich, Keffer, Knapp, LaSerre, Maltby, Osborn, St. Clair, Shepard, Shepardon, Sprague, Thrall, Willson, Wittich, Wolfer, Zieger. Histories of Esther Institute, Central College. Marriage Record Franklin Co., O.; Cemetery Inscriptions; Heraldry, Cooley, Dexter, Goodrich, Shepard; Book Notices, Notes and Queries, etc.

Principal Contents of Vol. X, 1907: Autobiography of Gov. Allen Trimble. Biographical Sketches of Thomas Dickerson, Bishop C. C. McCabe, Geo. B. Kilbourne, Dr. Homer L. Thrall. Genealogies of Bancroft, Chester, Spellman, Thrall. Historical Sketches of Randolph Tp., Portage Co., O.; Kalamazoo Co., Mich.; The Settlement of Blendon Tp., Franklin Co., O.; Griswold Settlement. Cemetery Inscriptions. Heraldry of Clan Mackenzie, The French Nobility, The Franklin Co. Bar of 1850. Journal of Nath'l W. Little. Correspondence of Allen Trimble and of Col. James Denny. Southern Ohio Pioneer Sketches. Origin of Johnston Family. Parkman Almanac Notes. Book Notices. Proceedings, etc.

THE
RUGGLES-GALE

COMPANY

Blank Book Manufacturers
Legal Blank Publishers
Binders, Printers, Stationers

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO BINDING MAGAZINES AND REBINDING OLD BOOKS. ❀ ❀ ❀

317-319-321 S, High St., Columbus, O.

TELEPHONE 219

THE NEW ENGLAND

Historical and Genealogical Register

Published quarterly in January, April, July and October, by the New-England Historic Genealogical Society.

Each number contains not less than ninety-six octavo pages of matter concerning the History, Antiquities, Genealogy and Biography of America.

Commenced in 1847, it is the oldest historical periodical now published in this country. Vol. 62 begins in January, 1908.

Terms of Subscription: Three (\$3.00) dollars per annum, in advance, commencing January. Current single numbers, 75 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

Remittances, made payable to the New England Historic Genealogical Society, may be sent to

The Treasurer,
18 Somerset St., Boston, Mass

The Champlin Printing Co.,

H. P. WARD, President.

CAPITAL, \$50,000.

78 East Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Genealogical Printing to Order.

BOOK PLATES DESIGNED AND PRINTED.

BOOK BINDING.

A. W. JACKSON & SON,

Blank Book Manufacturers,

Magazines, Music and Illustrated Works

Bound in Any Desired Style.

Empire Building, No. 36 East Gay Street,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

ILLUSTRATIONS

FOR

Genealogies or Book-Plates

Very few persons know exactly where to go for this class of work. You will make no mistake if you see us about it.

We make all kinds of Engravings, originate Title Pages, design Book Plates, etc.

GET OUR QUOTATIONS.

BUCHER ENGRAVING & MFG. CO., Columbus, Ohio.



We are pleased to
announce our 2nd
Edition of Perpetual
Family Record
Leaves in Book
Form.

First 20 pages on heavy ledger paper (paper cover).....\$1.25
Leather Covers (patented loose leaf) to order.
Leather Bound (loose leaf device), heavy ledger paper. 100 pages.... 5.00
Extra leaves, 3 cents each, or \$2.50 cents per 100.

RIGHTS TO PUBLISH FOR SALE.

WENDELL BROTHERS,

Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

The Society's Publications.

REPRINTS.

Dr. Edward Orton, LL. D.—By S. C. Derby, A. M..... 50 cts.
Dr. Elmer W. Woodruff, M. D.—By S. C. Derby, A. M..... 50 cts.
Gov. Thomas Worthington—By Frank T. Cole..... \$1 00.
Capt. Thomas Lee Brent—By A. W. Mackenzie..... 50 cts.
Gov. Asa Smith Bushnell—By Geo. W. Knight, Ph. D..... 50 cts.
"Some Reminiscences, Medical and General—By Dr. Starling
Loving 25 cts.
"Two Ohio Educators" (illustrated), Rev. Jonathan Going, D.D.;
Rev. Timothy R. Cressey—By Rev. Frank B. Cressey..... 25 cts.
Gov. Jeremiah Morrow—By Josiah Morrow..... 75 cts.

Address,


THE SECRETARY, "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society, Columbus, O.

SPAHR & GLENN,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

50 East Broad Street, . . Columbus, Ohio.

(Printers of The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly).

 We are fully equipped for Genealogical Printing and can give such work
the supervision of a competent genealogist.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.

Quarterly—JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

Subscription, \$3.00 per Annum.

The Society offers for sale back numbers of the RECORD, including a limited number of full sets of the same.

Prices for single copies on application to the Librarian, which prices are dependent upon the supply on hand.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record SUBJECT INDEX

Complete Subject Index of Volumes 1 to 38, inclusive. Pamphlet, 47 pp. Issued uniform in size and cover with The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record

PRICE, \$3.00

SUBSCRIPTIONS SOLICITED.

EDITION LIMITED.

Appreciating the need of such an Index, the Society has gone to the expense of compiling a full Subject Index, fully cross-referenced, up to and including the October, 1907, issue of "THE RECORD." This Index will be of the greatest value to all owners of complete or partially complete sets of "THE RECORD," and will also be of like value to genealogical searchers, enabling them to locate at once material bearing upon subjects in which they are interested.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Society Collections

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH N. Y. CITY. BEING THE
TRANSCRIPTS OF MARRIAGES AND BAPTISMS IN THAT CHURCH.

Vol. 1.—Marriages, 1639-1801. Price on Application. Very Rare
Vol. 2.—Baptisms, Vol. 1, 1639-1730, - - - Price, \$20.00
Vol. 3.—Baptisms, Vol. 2, 1731-1800, - - - " 20.00

Vol. 5.—Full Subject Index of The First 38 Volumes of the N. Y.
Genealogical & Biographical Record, - Price, \$3.00.

IN PREPARATION.

Vol. 4.—Records of the Staten Island Churches. Price on Application.

DE VROEDSCHAP VAN AMSTERDAM, 1579-1795.

By JOHAN E. ELIAS.

In two volumes, full morocco, beautifully tooled. 2 Volumes.

The period covered is that of the emigration to America, which makes these volumes of particular value in this country. Accompanying the history of the town council are genealogies of about fifty families of prominence in America, among them being Beekman, Bogart, Bower, Van Couwenhoven, De Graff, Haring, Hopper, Jansen, Roosa, Roosevelt, Schenck, Ten Broeck, Van Buren, Van Dyke, Van Rensselaer and Wynkoop, etc., etc.

Subscription must be for both volumes, to be paid for as delivered.. Price per volume, full leather, \$15.00; paper, \$11.00. Expressage extra.

N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Society, 226 West 58th Street,
New York, Sole Agents in America.

The Genealogical Department

of THE GRAFTON PRESS, 70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, does

RESEARCH, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Some of our Publications are :

CONCERNING GENEALOGIES. By Frank Allaben. 12mo, cloth, gilt top. 75 cents net (postage 5 cents).

DERBY GENEALOGY. The descendants of Thomas Derby of Stow, Massachusetts. By Mrs. Viola A. Derby Bromley. Octavo, cloth. Price \$4 (carriage extra).

ARMORIAL FAMILIES. By A. C. Fox Davies. One volume, folio, illustrated, 1,400 pages, gilt top, cloth. Fourth Edition, \$10 net (carriage extra). Fifth Edition with many colored plates, \$50 net (carriage extra).

THE ANCESTRY AND DESCENDANTS OF LIEUT. JONATHAN AND TAMISEN (BARKER) NORRIS, OF MAINE. By H. M. Norris. Octavo, cloth, \$3 net (postage 12 cents).

THE RIX FAMILY IN AMERICA. By Guy S. Rix. 8vo, cloth, illustrated, \$5 net (carriage extra).

THE HILLS FAMILY IN AMERICA. By William S. and Thomas Hills. 8vo, cloth, illustrated, \$6 net (carriage extra).

HISTORY OF ANCIENT WETHERSFIELD, CONNECTICUT. By Henry R. Stiles, M. D. Two volumes, cloth, 8vo, illustrated. \$25 net (carriage extra).

THE GRAFTON HISTORICAL SERIES, Edited by Dr. Henry R. Stiles, A. M.

1. "In Olde Connecticut," by Charles Burr Todd.
2. "Historic Hadley," by Alice M. Walker. Others in preparation.

Send for our Catalogue and Description of our Genealogical Note Books.

THE GRAFTON PRESS,

70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Mr. Charles F. La Serre,

Life member of The Old Northwest Genealogical Society, makes a specialty of French Genealogical Research, and is able to furnish much information regarding the French Soldiers and Sailors in the American War of Independance.

Address, 507 Union Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

COLONIAL FAMILIES
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



In which is given the History, Genealogy and Armorial Bearings of Colonial Families who settled in the American Colonies between the periods from the time of the settlement of Jamestown, 13th May, 1607, to the Battle of Lexington, 19th April, 1775.

EDITED BY
GEORGE NORBURY MACKENZIE, LL. B.

Member of the
American Historical Association,
National Genealogical Society,
"Old Northwest" Genealogical Society.

Member of the Committee on Heraldry
and Genealogy of Maryland
Historical Society.

Address the Editor—

1243-1253 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

"Matthews' American Armoury
and Blue Book."

PRICE, \$5.00

Edited and Published by

JOHN MATTHEWS, Genealogist.

Member of the Pennsylvania Historical and British Record Societies.

93 and 94 Chancery Lane

Sole Agents:

THE GORHAM COMPANY

Fifth Avenue, New York

BECKMAN
DERY, INC.
Brand-To-Please®

AUG 03

